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Historical sketch of
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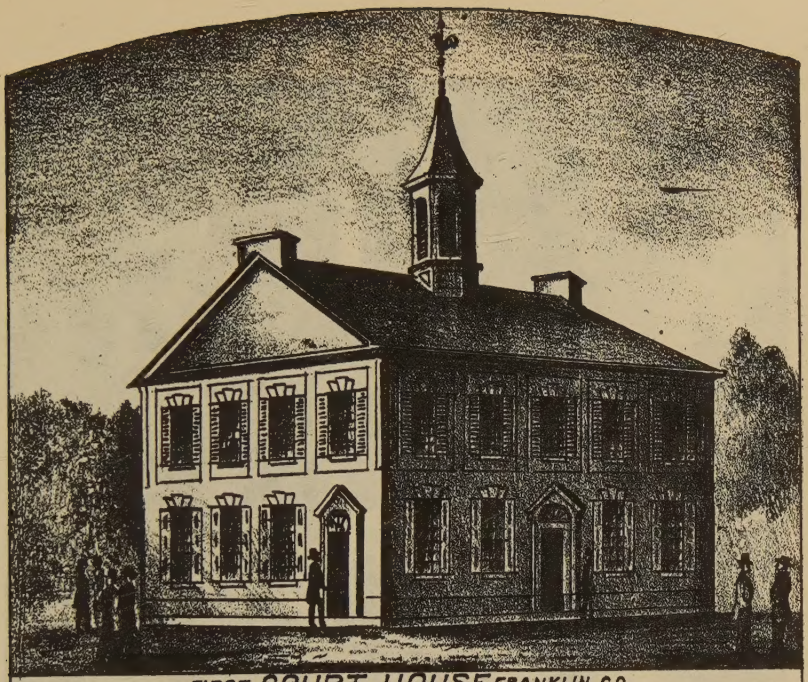
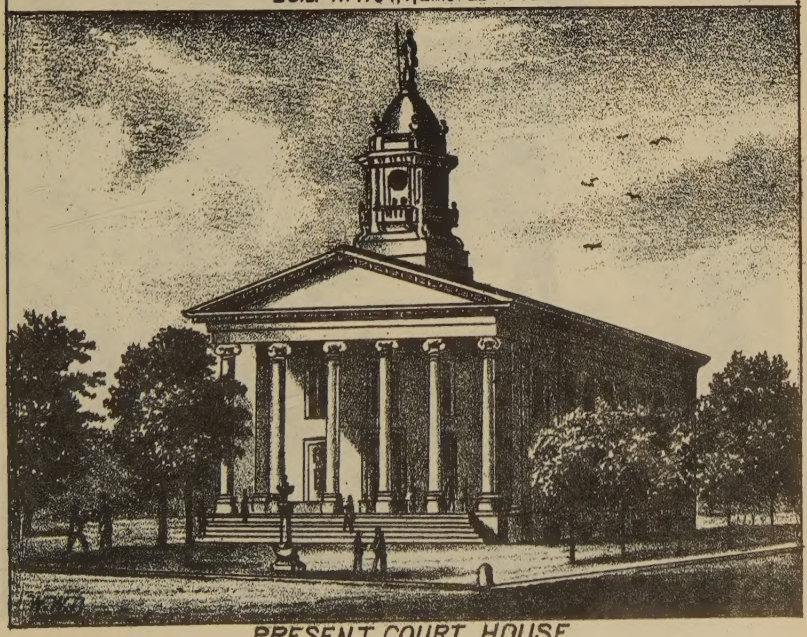
Presented By

Ada Layton Lewis



FIRST COURT HOUSE FRANKLIN CO.,
BUILT IN 1784, REMOVED 1842.



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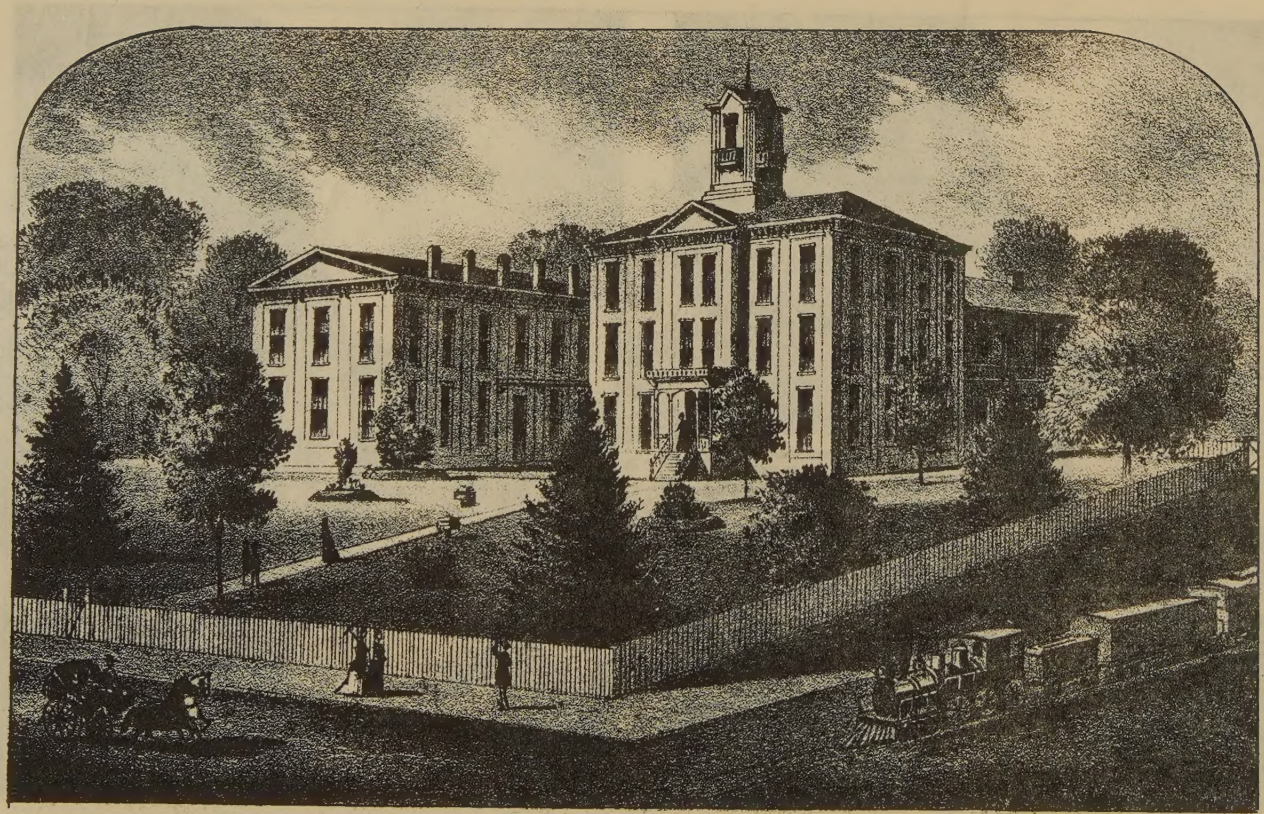

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

Prepared for the Centennial Celebration held at
Chambersburg, Penn'a, July 4th, 1876,
and Subsequently Enlarged

BY I. H. M'CAULEY.

"Incompleteness pervades all things human."—DRYDEN.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA:
JOHN M. POMEROY, PUBLISHER.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A VALUABLE APPENDIX

BY

J. L. SUESSEROTT, M. D., D. M. KENNEDY AND OTHERS,

AND EMBELLISHED BY

OVER ONE HUNDRED LITHOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS,

Drawn by W. W. DENSLOW.

D. F. PURSEL, PUBLISHER.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.:
ISSUED BY D. F. PURSEL.
1878.

F. A. DAVIS, Manager Pub. Dep't. THOMAS HUNTER, Lithographer.

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

We do not present this as a *perfect* work to the reader. It is unnecessary to remind the intelligent thinker that perfection is not one of the human attributes, and, in our opinion, imperfection is in no place more common, and at the same time more excusable than in a volume like this. Not only is the publisher of the local work liable to the usual typographical and other errors which will creep into the most carefully prepared general volume, but handling a variety of manuscript, each handwriting different, some written so carelessly as to be liable to almost any interpretation, it becomes impossible that errors, in proper and family names, also names of places and dates, should not occur. We have endeavored as much as in our power by careful reading and proofing, to avoid and correct such errors, and where they now exist we can only say in excuse, that we have not at any time claimed a *perfect* book, and would ask where is the similar work in which such errors do not exist. We are proud of the volume we present to our readers, and particularly proud of the artistic portion. On the pages of this publication, were there not one page of letter press, posterity could form a very fair idea of Franklin County, as it existed in 1878. Of its Churches, Court House, Educational Institutions, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Establishments, and particularly of the many delightful farm houses, which, scattered over the length, and breadth, of the county, and numbered by the thousands, cannot fail to impress the stranger with its agricultural importance, and the enviable lot of its farmers. The sketches are all from the pencil of Mr. W. W. Denslow, a young, and it is unnecessary to say talented artist, and are drawn on stone at the mammoth lithographic establishment of Thomas Hunter. In the appendix we have gathered more or less data relating to nearly all of the subjects of illustration.

Arrangements were originally made with D. M. Kennedy, Esq., to edit this appendix, but after about one third of the matter was printed, Mr. Kennedy assumed the editorship of the *Daily Herald*, and being unable to spare the necessary time he resigned the position, and subsequently arrangements were made with Dr. J. L. Suesserott, under whose able supervision the work has been completed. Thanks are to be rendered in this connection to Rev. J. C. Caldwell, Rev. A. J. Hesson, A. D. Morganthall, Miss R. H. Schively, Dr. A. H. Strickler, Dr. I. N. Snively, J. M. Cooper, B. F. Mentzer, G. A. Shryock, Wm. Heyser, I. H. McCauley, J. C. Burns, S. H. Eby, and many others for valuable information or finished articles.

The articles contained in the appendix of places illustrated, and also the family histories therein contained, are not to be attributed in their present form to the persons now occupying the places or representing the families. Whatever of eulogy, praise, or commendation, may have been predicated to the dead or living, our authors are solely responsible for. We have, as a matter of principle, allowed no individual to write his, or her own biography, yet at the same time as it is to be hoped the work, we now have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, is for posterity, as well as those now in the flesh, to read and glean therefrom such lessons as, it may teach by the lives and achievements it chronicles, we have urged our historians, in no wise to omit, to record the virtues of the living men, and women whose names must necessarially appear therein. We have also had noted the present state of advancement in manufactures, and farming operations, as well as the degree of improvement that has been attained in the production of farm stock, and implements.

We shall no doubt meet with more or less criticism from those persons who, living on the ideal, overlook the substantials of life, on account of having embodied references to, and, to a certain extent, descriptions of blooded stock, yet, *how*, we ask, could we have done justice to the agricultural interests of the county, and have overlooked, this most important branch of the industries and prosperity of "Old Franklin?" an industry, which, notwithstanding its distinguished, and to be honored patrons, is as yet but in its infancy, and is destined, within the next fifty years, to be developed into proportions which few at present can comprehend All honor, we say, to the noble pioneers in this good work, and it is with heartfelt pleasure and pride that we accord them a place on our pages.

Some articles which from their general importance should not have been overlooked by Mr. McCauley in his "Sketches," have been added, having escaped his searching eye. Among such, can be mentioned "the burning of Chambersburg," "flood of 1877," "murder of school children," and others. We think, however, Mr. McCauley is entitled to much credit for his arduous labors, and the errors or omissions of his first M. S. S., are to be overlooked, in consideration of his inexperience. The more so, as his recently published second edition, gives evidence of an effort to overcome the above mentioned deficiencies. With this constant improvement, there is no doubt, but some future edition, may be as perfect, as human frailty will allow, and we fondly hope and believe, that Mr. McCauley's fellow citizens, will unite in bestowing on him, such high honors as he may be considered entitled to. Thanking our numerous patrons for their kind patronage we remain

THE PUBLISHERS.

PREFATORY.

The undersigned, in the following "Sketch," has not attempted to give a complete History of our county. He has sought, chiefly, to bring to notice those matters which have escaped the attention of former writers. In doing this, his labors have been greatly augmented by the loss of the Public Records of the county, and the destruction of private papers, in the great fire of July 30th, 1864. He trusts, however, that he has brought together many things connected with the Past, that cannot fail to interest the general reader; and in the Lists of Congressional, Judicial, and other Public Officers of past times, he believes the people will find a Record both useful and interesting.

The undersigned hereby returns his sincere thanks to Hon. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth; Thomas M'Cammant, Esq., his Chief Clerk; and B. F. Chandler, Esq., of the same office; O. H. Miller, Esq., State Librarian, and J. R. Orwig, Esq., his assistant; B. M. Nead, Esq., of the Auditor General's Office; Dr. Wm. H. Egle, of Harrisburg; Robert M. Agnew, Esq., of Lancaster; Hon. Edward M'Pherson, of Gettysburg; Dr. C. T. Maclay, Dr. Wm. C. Lane and Dr. Wm. H. Boyle, and the various gentlemen of the local committees of our county, and others of our citizens, for the valuable aid given by them in furnishing information and materials needed in the prosecution of his labors.

I. H. M'CAULEY,

November, 1876. CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

INTRODUCTORY.

For several years the thoughts of the people of this great Republic have been turned towards the appropriate celebration of this the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of these United States as one of the nations of the earth. A retrospect of the century presents so much that is astonishing and unprecedented in everything that pertains to national prosperity and greatness, that our people can well be excused for entertaining those feelings of personal pride and national exultation which have caused this large assemblage.

Nowhere in the history of nations has any thing been recorded comparable with the brief career of this free, and happy, and mighty people; and the desire that this year, and this day, should not be allowed to pass without some appropriate recognition of them by those who are enjoying the liberties and privileges of our Union, has penetrated every part of the land, gained a lodgment in every patriotic bosom, brought into existence the vast Centennial Exposition now in progress at Philadelphia, and found expression in the following resolution, passed by the Congress of the United States on the 13th of March last, viz.:

"*Be it resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—

That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to be delivered on such day a historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of the said sketch be filed, in print or manuscript, in the clerk's office of the said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence."

The President of the United States, and the Governor of this Commonwealth have, by their respective proclamations, called the attention of the people to this resolution in the hope that its objects may meet with their approval; and at the request of a committee

appointed by a public meeting of the citizens of this county, held on the 11th day of last May, I have undertaken the preparation of a brief sketch of the early history of this county.

In consequence of the shortness of the time allowed me, and because of the destruction, in the great fire of the 30th of July, 1864, of so many of the records of our county, I have found my labors much more difficult than I had imagined; and I will therefore have to crave your indulgence if you shall find what I have prepared less full and complete than it otherwise would have been, or than you may have expected it to be.

I.

BEFORE THE COUNTY'S FORMATION.

The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, was of the greatest value to the rulers of Europe, in that it furnished to them a means of getting rid, for the time at least, of many of the restless, unruly, and dangerous spirits frequenting their Courts, by sending them off on voyages of discovery to the New World. Such enterprises always possessed attractions of the most alluring character to such persons, as they promised rich rewards in plunder and untold increase of honor.

The mode of acquiring title to the unknown lands of the West, then in vogue, had in it more of form than of fact—more of might than of right. It consisted in authorizing some bold navigator, or renowned warrior, to seize upon and claim for the sovereign under whose authority he was acting, any and all unsettled countries he might find, and the mode of operation, as is well known, was to land upon the coast, or in some bay or river, plant a cross emblazoned with the insignia of his nationality, unfurl his flag, and claim all the regions around for his own monarch, to the exclusion of all other claimants. In this consisted the vaunted "Right of Prior Discovery"—a kind of kingly "squatter sovereignty"—a term much known to and quarreled over by the people of these free States in years not long since passed away.

It seems as if the discovery of America was made in advance of the necessities of the world, for near two centuries passed away before the vast territories thus opened up to settlement and cultivation became available for any real good to the mass of mankind. During these long years the New World witnessed many a scene of rapine and bloodshed, committed by the followers of those knights of the sword and pistol, the musquetoon and the cannon, by whom the discoveries were made. The French, the Spanish, the Germans, and the English contended for the supremacy all along the coast

from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico, and their monarchs lavishly granted away princely domains to favorite courtiers, or to troublesome subjects, sometimes for friendship, and at other times for money, of which latter they were always in great need.

GRANT TO WILLIAM PENN.

Acting upon both these principles, Charles II. of England, on the 4th day of March, 1681, primarily for a debt of £16,000 (or about $80,000 of our money) owing by his father, Charles I., to Admiral Sir William Penn, deceased, the father of William Penn, granted to the latter a district of country lying west of the Delaware river, and corresponding very nearly to the territory embraced in the present State of Pennsylvania—or "Penn's Woods"—which name the King bestowed upon it in honor of the father of the new proprietor, and against his protestations. Thus our whole Commonwealth, containing over twenty-eight millions of acres, (28,362,880) of the most beautiful and valuable land on the continent of America was bartered away by King Charles for a sum not equal to the present price of half a dozen farms in our valley.

The Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, was then the owner of the territory now embraced in the State of Delaware, under a grant from his brother, King Charles II., made in 1664, and Penn, who wished to have free access to the sea from his new possessions, purchased it from him in the succeeding year. Thus it came that for many years after the establishment of Penn's government here, Delaware, or the three lower counties of "New Castle, Kent and Sussex," were included in and formed part of the territory of Pennsylvania.

William Penn, at the time he received his grant from King Charles II., was about thirty-seven years of age. He was a man of elegant presence, of large wealth, of fair education, and deeply imbued with the principles of his religious sect. He had been persecuted time and again because of his religious opinions; had been imprisoned and fined, and had appealed, without success, to Parliament for toleration and protection for his co-religionists and for himself.

Despairing of success at home, Penn was the more anxious to secure a home for his persecuted brethren in the New World, to which considerable numbers of them had already emigrated. Of the territory granted to him he was made absolute proprietor. Its people were secured in the right of self-government through representatives elected by their own votes; religious equality was guaranteed to all; no taxes were to be imposed save by their own legislatures, or by act of Parliament, and the power to annul their laws was only to be exercised by the King and his Council, when those laws were contrary to the laws of England.

William Penn, and those colonists who came with him, reached New Castle, Delaware, on the 27th of October, 1682. In the presence of the Swedish, Dutch and English settlers whom he found there, he pledged himself to the people that they should ever have "liberty of conscience, and the full and free enjoyment of all their civil rights. "I propose," said he, "to leave myself and my successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of no one man may hinder the good of the whole country."

PENN'S TREATY.

One of the first acts of the new proprietor was to call together the chiefs of the neighboring tribes of Indians and enter into the celebrated treaty of peace and friendship with them, under the spreading elm at Shackamaxon—now Kensington, in the city of Philadelphia—a treaty that was confirmed by no oaths, and had for its basis simply a promise of peace and good will, fair dealing and fair treatment in all the relations of the future. It remained unbroken for fifty years, and well would it have been for those who in after times succeeded the upright and peace-loving Quakers, if they had always practiced towards the red men of the land the teachings of William Penn. Had they done so hundreds of valuable lives would have been saved, and many years of war, rapine and bloodshed averted from the hardy, industrious and fearless settlers of the hills and valleys of our magnificent State.

FIRST COUNTIES.

The first counties erected in the State were Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, in 1682. The latter extended westward to the western boundary of Penn's territorial claim, and northward I know not exactly how far. It, however, included the territory embraced in this county. On the 10th of May, 1729, the county of Lancaster was erected out of the western part of Chester county, and this section of country was embraced within its limits, and there remained until the erection of Cumberland county, on the 27th of January, 1750, a period of over twenty years.

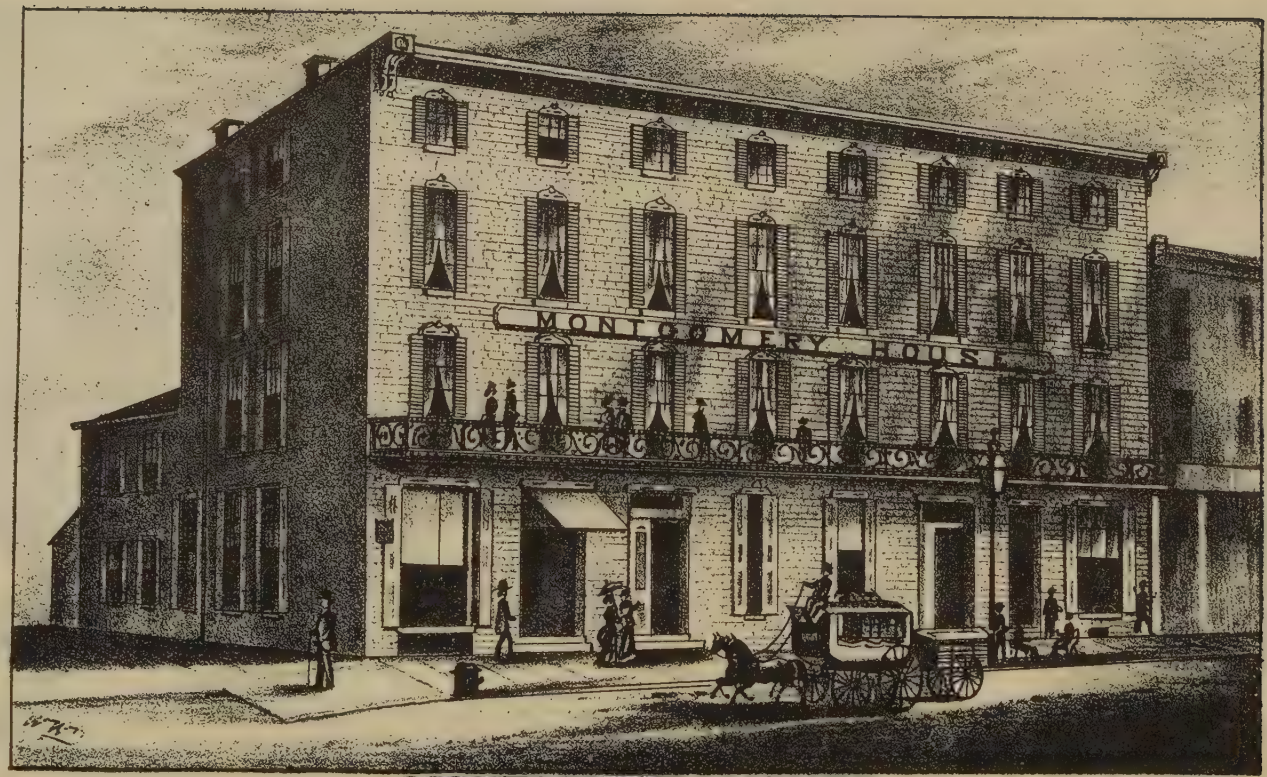
SETTLEMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

There were no white *settlers* in this region that I have been able to hear of, in the year 1729. There may have been occasional visits made by hunters and scouts, but if so we have no records of them. The land lay open in all its virgin beauty, its sole occupants being scattered bands of the Susquehanna and Shawanese tribes of Indians, who held a nominal possession of it under the protection of the *Iroquois*, or Six Nations.

KITTIE KLIDE. COMMODORE. BERTHA.

RES. OF MELCHI SNIVELY. STORE & RES. OF FRED'K B. SNIVELY, SHADY GROVE.

TWO EWES, COTSWOLD & BUCK, OXFORDDOWN.



MONTGOMERY HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Neither William Penn nor his sons, John, Thomas and Richard, who succeeded to his rights as proprietors of the colony after his death, in 1718, were ever willing that settlements should be made anywhere in their new possessions without the consent of the Indians, until their claims to the soil had been extinguished by purchase. Thus for nearly seventy years the best state of feeling existed between the settlers and the Indians. The latter were pleased to have the former come amongst them, pointed out voluntarily the most desirable locations for settlement, encouraged the making of improvements, and lived in peace with those who thus became their neighbors.

The lands in the "Kittochtinny," or present Cumberland Valley, were not purchased from the Indians until October, 1736, and were not, therefore, before that time open for sale. But for several years prior to that period the agents of the proprietors, knowing the feelings of the Indians to be favorable, had encouraged settlers to come hither, and had issued to them special licenses for the settlement and securing of such tracts of land beyond the Susquehanna, or "Long, Crooked river," as might please their fancy. The lands embraced in Amberson's Valley, Horse Valley, Path Valley, and the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Snyder were not purchased from the Indians until October 23d, 1758.

History says that Benjamin Chambers was the first white man who made a settlement in what is now known as the county of Franklin. He was a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch descent, and between the years 1726 and 1730 emigrated, with his brothers James, Robert and Joseph, to the Province of Pennsylvania. At that time neither Lancaster, York, Harrisburg or Carlisle had any existence. Harris' Ferry was the most prominent place in the interior of the State, and to that point the Chambers brothers made their way. Having heard of the beauty of the location upon which our town now stands, Benjamin boldly pushed out into the wilderness, was kindly received by the Indians, and obtained permission to settle on the place of his choice and make it his own. This was about the year 1730; and on the 30th of March, 1734, Thomas Blunston, the agent of the proprietaries, gave him a license "to take and settle and improve four hundred acres of land at the Falling Spring's mouth, and on both sides of the Conocochege Creek, for the conveniency of a grist mill and plantation." Such licenses were given by the agents of the proprietaries in advance of the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, in order to fill up the valley speedily as far south as possible with those taking title from them, and thus crowd out and prevent the encroachments of settlers under Maryland rights, whose frontier posts, because of

the disputes and long delay in determining the boundary between the two colonies, were creeping too far westward and too much northward to suit the views of the Pennsylvania authorities.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY IN 1730–60.

We all know what this part of our valley now is, with its thousands of large, well-improved and well-tilled farms, and its hundreds of thousands of acres of elegant and valuable timbered lands. But if the reports which historians give us of its characteristics in 1730–35 be true, it must have then presented a very different appearance. Day, in his "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," says: "It is a tradition, well supported, that a great part of the best lands in the Conococheague Valley were, at the first settlement of the country, what is now called in the Western States *prairie*. The land was without timber, covered with a rich, luxuriant grass, with some scattered trees, hazel bushes, wild plums and crab apples. It was then generally called 'the barrens.' The timber was to be found on or near the water courses, and on the slate soil. This accounts for the preference given by the early Scotch-Irish settlers to the slate lands before the limestone lands were surveyed or located. The slate lands had the attractions of wood, water courses and water meadows, and were free from rock at the surface. Before the introduction of clover, artificial grasses, and the improved system of agriculture, the hilly limestone land had its soil washed off, was disfigured with great gullies, and was sold as unprofitable, for a trifle, by the proprietors, who sought other lands in Western Pennsylvania."

Rupp, in his history of this county, says that the Reverend Michael Schlatter, a German Reformed minister, passed through this section of country in the year 1748, and in a letter dated May 9th, 1748, says: "On the Cono-go-gig we reached the house of an honest *schweitzer*, (supposed to be Jacob Snively, of Antrim township), where we received kind entertainment with thankfulness. In this neighborhood there are very fine lands for cultivation and pasture, exceedingly fruitful without the application of manures. The Turkish corn (Indian maize) grows to the height of ten feet, and higher, and the grasses are remarkably fine. Hereabouts there still remain a good number of Indians, the original dwellers of the soil. They are hospitable and quiet, and well affected to the christians until the latter make them drunk with strong drink."

When we look at the immense bodies of fine timber in the limestone regions of our county, and compare the productiveness of our limestone lands with that of our slate lands, we cannot but think that "*tradition*" must have been in error in this report. But, whether correct or incorrect in this regard, the fact is undeniable

that the country was very rapidly settled. The Scotch-Irish, that "pugnacious and impracticable race," as one of the early governors called them, flowed into the valley in vast numbers, and from 1730 to 1735, settled upon and improved large tracts of land at various points, from the Susquehanna to the southern line of the province, and by their presence and well-known attachment to Protestant modes of thought and government, forever put to rest all the fears of the proprietaries that the adherents of Catholic Maryland would ever take away from them their rights along the southern boundaries of their possessions.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

And here it may not, perhaps, be out of place to devote a few minutes to the consideration of the facts connected with a question long since settled, but one which for eighty years occupied the attention of the authorities of Pennsylvania and Maryland, which led to much bad feeling between the citizens of contiguous territories, to riots, and even to bloodshed; which, after many unavailing attempts at settlement here in the New World, was adjourned to the presence of the King and his Lords in Council in the Old World, and which, long after the death of the original parties in interest, the Quaker Penn and the Cavalier Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was on this day (the 4th of July, 1760) one hundred and sixteen years ago, amicably settled by their descendants. I refer to the boundary line between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, a line for the past one hundred and nine years known as "Mason and Dixon's Line," because it was run and marked upon the ground by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, in 1767, under appointment from the Penns and Lord Baltimore. It forms the southern boundary of our county at 39°, 43′, 26.3″ of north latitude. For one hundred and thirty-two miles, or to the eastern base of Sideling Hill mountain, at the end of every fifth mile a stone was planted, on which were engraven the arms of the proprietors on the sides facing their possessions, respectively, the intermediate miles being noted each by a stone having M on the one side and P on the other. I have no doubt many of you have seen these stones scattered along the southern boundary of our county.

In order to understand properly this long vexed question, a brief recurrence to the history of the early settlements made on our Atlantic coast will be necessary.

The knowledge of American geography, in those days, was very imperfect. It embraced little beyond the great headlands, bays and rivers, and their true positions were not reliably known. But the monarchs of the Old World, who cared little about their undeveloped possessions in the New World, and who executed conveyances

which covered the larger parts of a continent, assumed that they knew all about the localities of capes, bays, islands, and rivers and towns, and that the distances they placed them apart were reliable. They were less precise in the location of points, and in the use of terms which were to define the boundaries of future States, than we are now in describing a town lot. The consequences were conflicting grants, leading to long and angry dispute, such as that which grew out of the conflicting claims arising out of the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It appears that a certain Captain John Smith, a bold navigator of the early part of the 17th century, had been employed by the companies to whom King James I. of England had granted the greater part of his American possessions, to explore our coast and make a map of the true location of its capes, bays, rivers, &c. Having finished his surveys, he returned to England in 1614 and made out a map and an account of his explorations, which he presented to the King's son, afterwards Charles I., who thereupon named the territory *New England.*

In June, 1632, King Charles I. granted to Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore) all the land from thirty-eight degrees of north latitude "unto that part of Delaware Bay which lieth *under the fortieth* degree of north latitude, where New England terminates; and all that tract of land, *from the aforesaid bay of Delaware, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac*"

At that time the whole territory within this grant, with the exception of a small settlement upon Kent's Island, in the Chesapeake bay, was a wilderness, uninhabited by a single white man. Captain John Smith's map was relied upon in fixing the boundaries of Maryland, and for years afterwards Lord Baltimore and his heirs paid no particular attention to where those boundaries really were. The grant to them was undoubtedly intended to carry Maryland up to *New England*, and *out to the banks of the Delaware eastward*, and to the sources of the Potomac on the west.

In 1638 the first Swedish colonists landed in the Delaware, and bought from the natives they found there rights to settle along the western shore of the bay and the river up as high as the Trenton Falls. They were unwittingly trespassing upon Lord Baltimore's territory. They multiplied rapidly in numbers, built forts and towns, and were very successful in cultivating the soil and in obtaining and retaining the good will of the surrounding Indians. In 1655 the Dutch conquered the Swedes, and annexed their little State to their possessions at New York.

In 1664 King Charles II. granted New York, the greater part of New Jersey and Delaware, to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II. So far as this grant purported to give away the

territory embraced in the present State of Delaware, it was undoubtedly a violation of the grant made by King Charles I., in 1632, to Lord Baltimore. His successor endeavored, without success, to have this grant annulled.

In 1681 William Penn obtained his grant from Charles II. When he petitioned for it, in 1680, it was stated that it was desired to lie *west* of the Delaware river, and *north of Maryland.* It is well known that Lord Baltimore's charter was the model used by Penn when he drafted his own charter for Pennsylvania. He had thus express notice that Maryland reached to the Delaware bay, and included all the land abutting thereon "*which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude, where New England terminates.*" A *degree* of latitude is not a *mere line*, but is a definite quantity, or belt, upon the earth's surface, of sixty-nine and a-half statute miles in width, and nothing short of the *northern* end of those sixty-nine and a-half miles will complete a degree of latitude. Therefore, the end of the northern boundary of Maryland undoubtedly was where the forty-first degree of north latitude commenced, for the *New England* grant was *from* the *fortieth* degree.

But where was the *fortieth* degree of north latitude *believed* to be in 1632, when Lord Baltimore's grant was made; and in 1681, when William Penn received his grant? In making these grants, history says Captain Smith's map of 1614 was used, and was believed to be correct. By that map the *fortieth* degree is laid down as crossing the Delaware a little *below* where New Castle stands, whilst its true location is now known to be a little *over nineteen miles north of that point, and above the city of Philadelphia.*

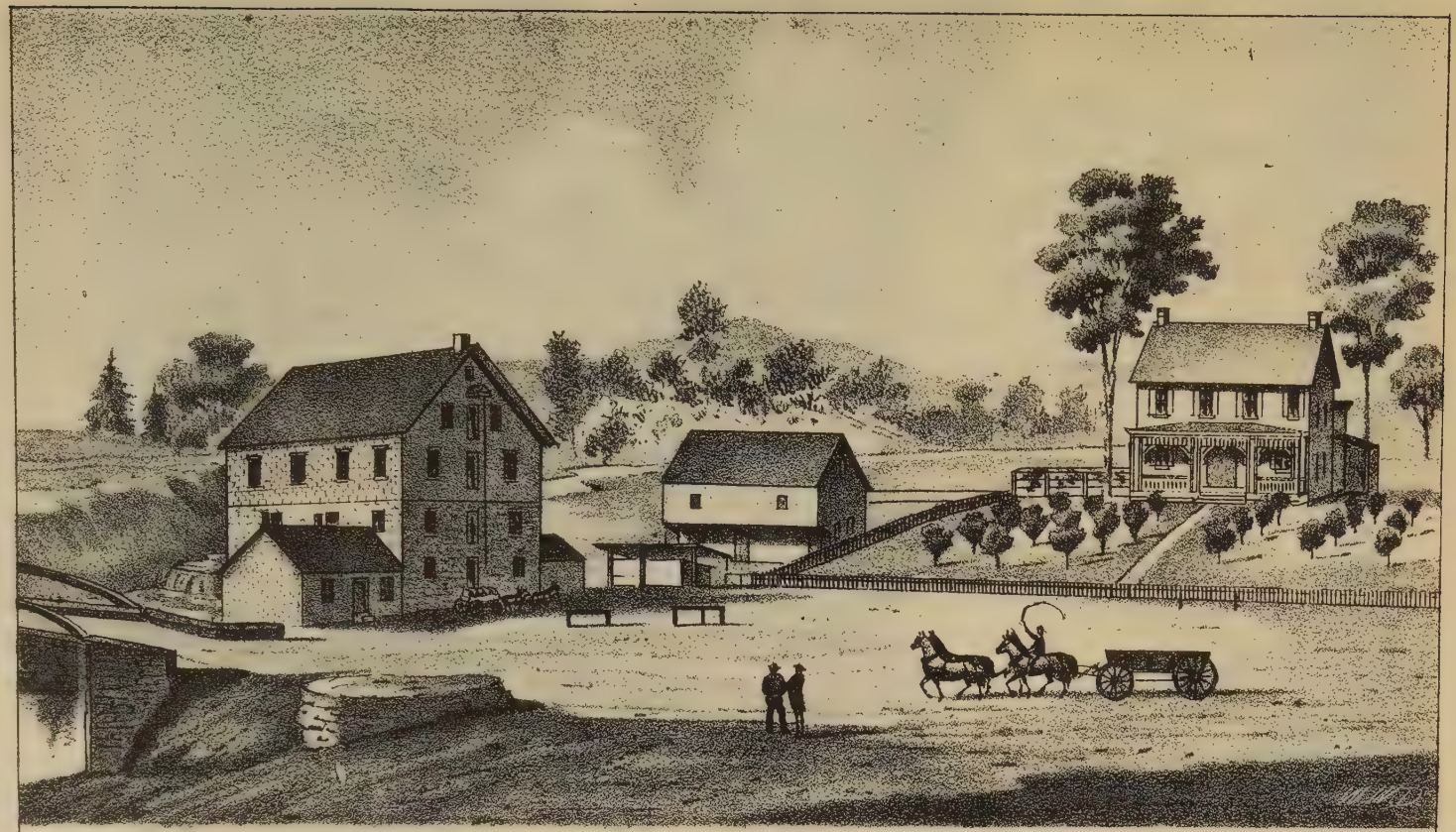
This error was not discovered until in the year 1682. Its consequences upon their respective claims and rights was at once seen and duly estimated by the parties most deeply interested—Penn, Lord Baltimore and the Duke of York. The former was most deeply disappointed—Lord Baltimore was elated—the Duke of York was rather indifferent. He was near the throne, being the next heir to it, and feared not the result. Besides, he was in possession. It was thus *power* against *parchment* as far as he was concerned. Penn concluded that *might* would eventually become *right.* He bought the Duke of York's title. A long contest of eighty years followed. King Charles died in 1685, and the Duke of York succeeded him as James II. Lord Baltimore had nothing to expect in that quarter. In June, 1691, William III. annulled the charter of Maryland, and constituted the colony a royal province, of which he appointed Sir Lionel Copley Governor. In 1715 Benedict Charles Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore, obtained from King George I. a restoration of his rights. In 1718 William Penn died, and the boundary line contest went on year after year, each party claiming authority over, and granting lands in the disputed territory, until the year

1738, when the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore made an agreement whereby the lines between the two provinces, known to surveyors and in history as the "Temporary Line," was established. That agreement provided that *East* of the Susquehanna river the line should be, until finally settled, *fifteen and one-quarter miles* south of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and *West* of the Susquehanna to the western end of the line, at a point *fourteen and three-quarter miles* south of the most southern part of the said city; and that the holders of lands on either side of the line should not be disturbed in their titles, whether granted by the Penns or Lord Baltimore. This agreement quieted disputes about all previous grants of land north and south of the disputed line, but did not determine exactly where the true line should be fixed for the future; and over that the contest went on until the 4th of July, 1760—116 years ago, when a compromise, as I have already stated, was effected, which settled the true boundary and saved to Pennsylvania a strip of territory along her southern line, from the Delaware to the Laurel Hills, over nineteen miles in width, embracing hundreds of thousands of acres of the best and most beautiful and productive lands of the State. To that great compromise are we as Pennsylvanians indebted that Philadelphia, Chester, Media, West Chester, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, and a hundred other towns and villages are not *Maryland towns*, and we citizens of the *South*, and perhaps rebels—hoping yet for the ultimate triumph of the "Lost Cause," and hoping also that Congress will soon pay us for our slaves emancipated by the late war for the Right.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The precise dates at which settlers began to locate in the neighborhood of Greencastle, Welsh Run, Mercersburg, Loudon, Strasburg, Rocky Spring, Shippensburg, Middle Spring, Big Spring, Silvers' Spring, and other points towards the Susquehanna are not known, as in many cases the earlier records of even the churches of the valley are lost; but they must have been commenced between the years 1730 and 1735, for within a few years afterwards Presbyterian congregations were organized at nearly all these places. Wherever the Scotch-Irishman went, one of his first efforts, after locating, was to secure the stated preaching of the gospel, (through the organization of a congregation of his faith), and by the year 1740 Presbyterian churches were found dotted over the broad bosom of this valley, almost invariably in a grove of shady trees, and near a spring of pure, crystal water.

"Their pews of unpainted pine, straight-backed and tall;
Their gal'ries mounted high, three sides around;
Their pulpits goblet-shaped, half up the wall,
With sounding-board above, with acorn crowned."



MONTGOMERY MILLS OF F & S. S. SPECK, MONTGOMERY TP., FRANKLIN CO. PA.

MERCER

LLEGE.

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SISTERHOOD

RES. OF MRS. S. A. BRADLEY, MONTGOMERY TP, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

FIRST TOWNSHIPS IN THE VALLEY.

In 1735, the "North Valley," embracing all the territory from the Susquehanna to the Maryland line, was divided, by order of the Court of Lancaster county, into two townships, by a line crossing the valley at the "Great Spring," now Newville—the eastern township to be called "Pennsborough" and the western one "Hopewell," and a Justice of the Peace and a Constable were appointed for each.

On the 4th of November of the same year an order was granted by the same Court for the laying out of a public road from Harris' Ferry towards the Potomac river, and strange to say it was "opposed by a considerable number of the inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna, in those parts." As the people had no public roads down the valley at that time, and such conveniencies were certainly much needed in the new country, I can conceive of no reason for this opposition other than, perhaps, that the road did not pass near the settlements of those who desired a review of its route.

Our whole county, except the present townships of Warren, Metal and Fannett, and a considerable part of the present county of Cumberland, was at this date, 1735, in "Hopewell" township, Lancaster county. Of the number of the population then in either township I have not been able to obtain any data. The following is a statement of the taxes assessed for several years thereafter, viz.:

1736.	Hopewell,	£	5	2s.		Pennsborough,	£	13	17s.	6d.
1737.	"		2	19		"		13	9	9
1738.	"		7	7	9d.	"		20	14	0
1739.	"		11	8	1	"		23	16	8
1740.	"		4	19	3	"		14	18	7

FORMATION OF ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

In 1741 Hopewell township was divided by the Courts of Lancaster county by a line "beginning at the 'North Hill'—or North Mountain, at Benjamin Moore's House, thence to Widow Hewry's and Samuel Jameson's, and on a straight line to the 'South Hill,' or South Mountain—the western division to be called '*Antrim*,' and the eastern 'Hopewell.'" Where this line ran I cannot say positively, but I believe that it was about where the division line now is between the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. The new township thus embraced all of our present county, except the territory in the townships of Fannett, Metal and Warren, which never was within the township of Antrim.

EARLY TAXES.

The following taxes were assessed in Antrim township, Lancaster county, for the following years—viz.:

1741.	£ 9	3s.	2d.
1742.	8	18	2
1743.	19	10	7
1744.	22	4	7
1745.	16	14	8
1746.	14	13	8
1747.	11	1	2
1748.	7	19	4
1749.	21	18	8

FORMATION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the 29th day of January, 1750, the county of Cumberland was formed. It embraced all the lands in the State westward of the Susquehanna and the South Mountain, and included all of Fulton and Bedford counties. There were then in the Cumberland Valley between eight hundred and one thousand taxables, and the whole population was between three and four thousand. The courts were first held at Shippensburg, but were removed to Carlisle in 1751, after that town was laid out. All the settlements in the valley were of inconsiderable size—mere straggling villages—containing each but a few houses and a small number of people.

According to "Rupp's History of the Six Counties," the taxables in the various townships of Cumberland county, now embraced in our county, were then as follows—viz:

In Lurgan,	174
" Antrim,	133
" Peters,	167
" Guilford,	31
" Hamilton,	42
Total,	547

The settlers were at their various "improvements" scattered all over the country, busily engaged, each for himself, in erecting his necessary buildings and bringing the soil under fence and cultivation. The Indians had removed beyond the western mountains, and only occasionally returned in small numbers to see their former possessions and trade off their peltries with its possessors. Peace and friendship had reigned for time beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the land.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OF 1744–56.

But this desirable condition of things was fast hastening to a close. War had existed between England and France for six years, having been declared by both nations in 1744. The settlers of this valley had not yet felt any of its disastrous consequences because of their inland location. It is true that in 1748 they had associated them-

selves together for the support of their home and foreign governments, and had elected Benjamin Chambers, Esq., their *Colonel*, Robert Dunning, their *Lieutenant Colonel*, and William Maxwell, their *Major*. Loyalty to King and country filled every bosom.

But their danger was not to come from the east, but from the far west. The cruel Indian, at the instigation, and often under the leadership of equally cruel and crafty Frenchmen, who had repudiated every common characteristic of their nationality, were to lay their homes in ashes and slaughter their helpless wives and innocent children, in the hope that the pathway of American empire westward might thereby be stayed. Vain hope! Though their outrages commenced by isolated abductions and murders in 1752, they became more fearful and more horrible in 1753 and 1754, and culminated in 1755, by the disastrous defeat and slaughter of General Braddock and the flower of the English army—and though the hills and valleys of this fair land, from the Susquehanna to far down beyond the Potomac, were swept by fire and drenched with blood—yet the hardy settlers rallied to the contest, and after sending their families to places of safety, under the leadership of Col. Armstrong, Col. Potter, Captain Smith, Rev. John Steele, and other gallant spirits, gave back blow for blow. Hundreds of lives were lost, and the greatest distress everywhere prevailed. Says Gordon, in his history of Pennsylvania: "In the fall of 1755 the country west of the Susquehanna had 3,000 men in it fit to bear arms, and in August 1756, exclusive of the Provincial forces, there were not one hundred left.

EARLY FRONTIER FORTS.

The war raged for twelve years. During this period the following forts were built in this and the adjoining valleys, viz.:

Fort	Louther, at Carlisle,	1753
"	Le Tort, " "	1753
"	Crogan, in Cumberland county,	1754
"	Morriss, at Shippensburg,	1755
"	Steele, at the "White Church,".	"
"	Loudon, near Loudon,	1756
"	M'Dowell, near Bridgeport,	"
"	M'Cord, near Parnell's Knob,	"
"	Chambers, at Chambersburg,	"
"	Davis, near Maryland line, at Davis' Knob,	"
"	Franklin, at Shippensburg,	"
"	Lyttleton, in Fulton county,	"
"	Armstrong, north-east of Loudon,	1764
"	Dickey, Cumberland county,	"
"	Ferguson, " "	"
"	M'Callister, near Roxbury,	"
"	M'Connell, south of Strasburg,	"

besides a number of other private fortifications at various other points, of which very little is now known.

A brief description of one of these forts (Louther, at Carlisle) will give a fair idea of the manner in which they were nearly all constructed:

Around the area to be embraced within the fort a ditch was dug to the depth of about four feet. In this oak logs—or logs of some other kind of timber not easily set on fire—or cut through, and about seventeen or eighteen feet long, pointed at the top, were placed in an upright position. Two sides of the logs were hewn flat, and the sides were brought close together and fastened securely near the top, by horizontal pieces of timber spiked or pinned upon their inner sides, so as to make the whole stockade firm and staunch. The ditch having been filled up again, platforms were constructed all around the inner sides of the enclosure some four or five feet from the ground, and upon these the defenders stood, and fired through loop holes left near the top of the stockade, upon those who were investing or attacking the fort. A few gates were left in the stockade for ingress and egress, and they were made as strong and secure, and as capable of defence as the means of those within would enable them to make them. Within these forts the people of the surrounding districts of country were often compelled to fly for protection from the tomahawks and scalping knives of the savages when they made their forays into the frontier settlements of this and the neighboring valleys. One of these forts in our county (McCord's, near Parnell's Knob) was captured by the Indians on or about the 4th of April, 1756, and burned, and all the inmates, twenty-seven in number, were either killed or carried into captivity.

SCOTCH–IRISH.

In 1755 instructions were given by the proprietaries to their agents that they should take especial care to encourage the emigration of Irishmen to Cumberland county, and send all the German emigrants, if possible, to York county. The mingling of the two races in Lancaster county, they said, had been productive of bad consequences by causing ill feelings and serious riots, when they came together at elections. Nearly all the people in this valley then were Irish, and those known as *Scotch-Irish*, and hence, perhaps, it was the part of wisdom in the proprietaries to desire to have those of one blood, and nationality, and religious feeling, together. They were also, almost all of them, Presbyterians of the real "blue-stocking" type.

The term "Scotch-Irish" originated in this wise. In the time of James I. of England, who, as is well known, was a Scotch Presbyterian, the Irish Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell conspired against

his government, fled from Ireland, were outlawed, and their estates, consisting of about 500,000 acres of land, were seized by the crown. King James divided these lands into small tracts and gave them to persons from his own country (Scotland) because they were Protestants, on the sole condition that they should cross over into Ireland within four years and locate upon them. A second insurrection soon after gave occasion for another large forfeiture, and nearly six counties in the province of Ulster were confiscated, and taken possession of by the officers of the government. The King was a zealous sectarian, and his primary object was to root out the native Irish, who were all Catholics, hostile to his government, and almost constantly engaged in plotting against it, and to re-people the country with those whom he knew would be loyal. The distance from Scotland to the county Antrim, in Ireland, was but twenty miles. The lands thus offered free of cost were among the best and most productive in the Emerald Isle, though blasted and made barren by the troubles of the times and the indolence of a degraded peasantry. Having the power of the government to encourage and protect them, the inducements offered to the industrious Scotch could not be resisted. Thousands went over. Many of them, though not Lords, were *Lairds*, and all of them were men of enterprise and energy, and above the average in intelligence. They went to work to restore the land to fruitfulness, and to show the superiority of their habits and belief to those of the natives among whom they settled. They soon made the counties of *Antrim*, Armagh, Caven, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone (names all familiar to Pennsylvania ears) to blossom as the rose.

These were the first Protestants introduced into Ireland. They at once secured the ascendancy in the counties in which they settled, and their descendants have maintained that ascendancy to the present day against the efforts of the Government Church on the one hand, and the Romanists on the other. They did not intermarry with the Irish who surrounded them. The Scotch were Saxon in blood and Presbyterian in religion, whilst the Irish were Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion, and these were elements that would not readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland to-day, after a lapse of two hundred and fifty years, as when the Scotch first crossed over. The term "Scotch-Irish" is purely American. In Ireland it is not used, and here it was given to the Protestant emigrants from the north of Ireland simply because they were the descendants of the Scots, who had in former times taken up their residence there.

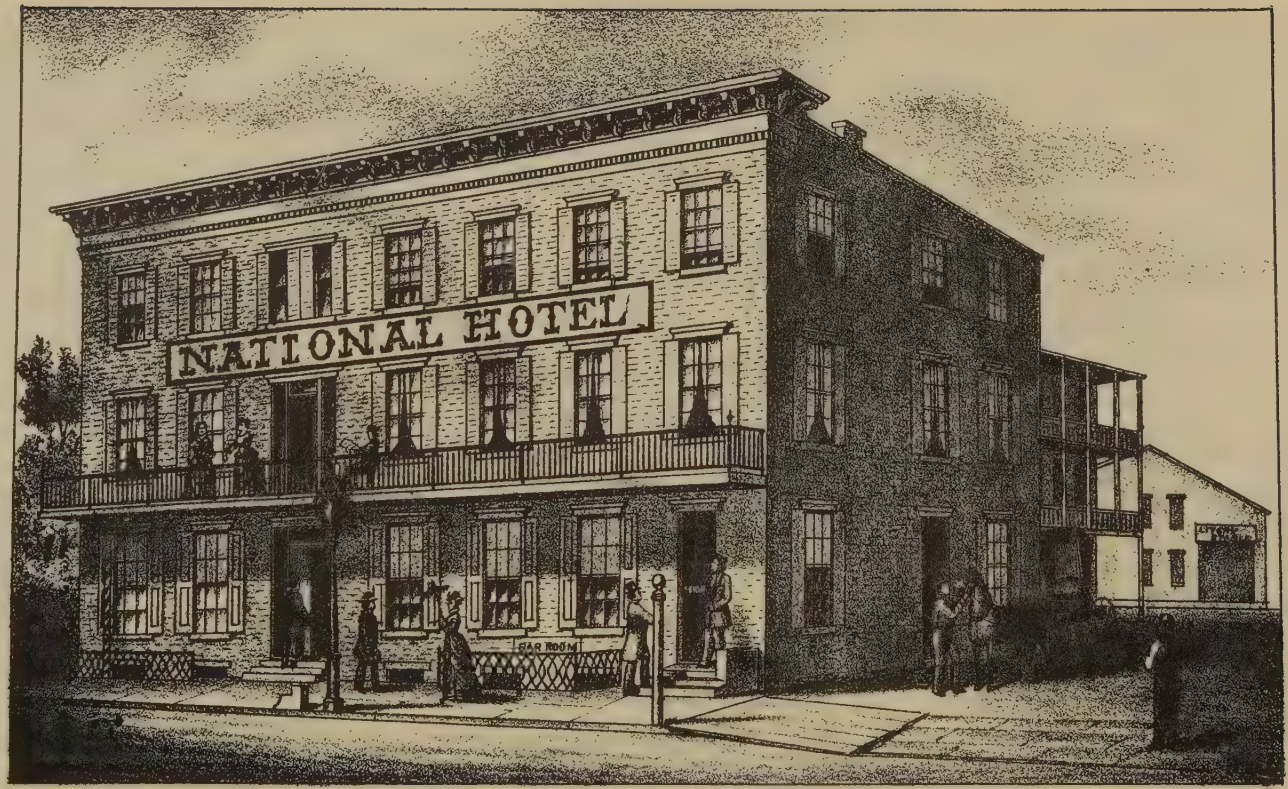
But in after times persecutions fell upon their descendants, under Catholic governments, and during the century preceding the date of which I am speaking—or from 1664 to 1764—large numbers had emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in New Jersey, Mary-

land and North Carolina; and when William Penn founded his government here, and offered free lands, free opinions, free worship, and freedom to choose their own rules, and make their own laws, and regulate their own taxes, to all who would come hither, thousands upon thousands, often embracing nearly whole neighborhoods, for the reasons given, and because of the high rents demanded by their landlords, as fast as they could get away, hastened to accept the invitation, and year after year the tide rolled westward, until it almost looked as if those parts of Ireland were to be depopulated. In September, 1736, alone, one thousand families sailed from Belfast, because of their inability to renew their leases upon satisfactory terms, and the most of them came to the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania. They hoped by a change of residence to find a freer field for the exercise of their industry and skill, and for the enjoyment of their religious opinions. They brought with them a hatred of oppression, and a love of freedom in its fullest measure, that served much to give that independent tone to the sentiments of our people which prevailed in their controversies with their home and foreign governments years before they seriously thought of independence.

They filled up this valley. They cut down its forests, and brought its fair lands under cultivation. They fought the savage and stood as a wall of fire against his farther forays eastward. Between 1771 and 1773, over twenty-five thousand of them (all Presbyterians) came hither, driven from the places of their birth by the rapacity of their landlords. This was just before our revolutionary war, and whilst the angry controversies that preceded it were taking place between the American colonies and the English government, and these emigrants, upon their arrival here, were just in that frame of mind that was needed to make them take the part they did with the patriots in favor of liberty and independence of the mother country.

The Scotch-Irish, in the struggle for national independence, were ever to be found on the side of the colonies. A tory was unheard of amongst them. I doubt if the race ever produced one. Pennsylvania owes much of what she is to-day to the fact that so many of this race settled within her borders as early as they did. They were our military leaders in all times of danger, and they were among our most prominent law-makers in the earliest days of the colony, and through and after the long and bitter struggle for freedom and human rights. They helped to make our constitutions and to frame our fundamental laws; they furnished the nation with five Presidents, and our State with seven Governors, many United States Senators, Congressmen, Judges, and others eminent in all the avocations of life. The names of these patriots and wise men, as well as the names of many of their descendants, are familiar words, not only here but throughout the Union; and none of the many diverse

BELFAST FARM. PROPERTY OF HON. SIMON LECRON, WASHINGTON TP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.
(NEAR WAYNESBORO).



NATIONAL HOTEL. CHAMB'G. PA.

nationalities of which this great people is composed, did more for the national good, prosperity and glory, than those known as the "Scotch-Irish," and their descendants.

ROUTE FROM EAST TO WEST.

In those days the chief route of communication from Philadelphia and the eastern parts of the colony to the west, was up this valley to Shippensburg, thence by the old military road across to Fort Loudon, thence over the mountains to Bedford, and thence to Fort Cumberland. All transportation was done by pack horses, each carrying about 200 pounds. Sir John Sinclair, Quarter Master General of General Braddock, moved much of his supplies by that route, and had one of his principal magazines at M'Dowell's mill, or fort. And after Braddock's defeat a large part of his dispirited and destitute troops returned by that route, and were quartered at Shippensburg and Carlisle. In 1755 the Province of Pennsylvania made a broad wagon road from Fort Loudon westward, which General Forbes and Colonel Bouquet and others used in their western expeditions. Upon that road, for the greater part of its length, the present Chambersburg and Pittsburg turnpike was built.

Colonel Samuel Miles, in his *manuscript*, says:

"In the year 1758, the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg, was undertaken, and our batallion joined the British army at Carlisle. At this time Captain Lloyd had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, but retained his company, of which I had the command as Captain Lieutenant, and was left some time in command of the garrison at Shippensburg. On my marching from thence with a brigade of wagons under my charge, at Chambers', about eleven miles from Shippensburg, the men mutinied, and were preparing to march, but by my reasoning with them, and at the same time threatening them, the most of them consented to resume their march to Fort Loudon, where Lieutenant Scott was with eight or ten months' pay. While the army lay at Ligonier, we were attacked by a body of French and Indians, and I was wounded on the foot by a spent ball. In November of this year (November 25th, 1758) the army took possession of Fort Du Quesne, under the command of General Forbes, a poor, emaciated old man, who for the most part of the march was obliged to be carried in a horse litter. In the year 1759 I was stationed at Ligonier, and had twenty-five picked men, out of the two batallions under my command." *Miles' Manuscript*, second volume, new edition of Pennsylvania Archives, pages 559–60.

This extract establishes the fact that, as early as 1758, transportation by wagons was also done from Shippensburg, past Mr. Chambers' settlement to Fort Loudon, though there was another and older route across the country, directly between those points.

LAYING OUT OF CHAMBERSBURG.

In 1764 Benjamin Chambers laid out his town of Chambersburg at this point. The settlement, though over thirty years old then, must still have been quite small. The town plot was south of the Falling Spring and east of the Conococheague, and looked more for a southern than a western extension, as is evidenced by the improvements towards the south. Colonel Chambers, in his advertisement in the Pennsylvania *Gazette*, printed at Philadelphia, in 1764, in which he announced that the *drawing* for lots in his new town would take place on the 28th of June. inst., says that "it is situated in a *well timbered* part of the country." This statement made only thirty-four years after he settled in the county, strongly negatives the traditionary report that when the first settlements were made in this valley it was a *prairie* country, devoid of timber, except along the streams.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It was to be expected when the first mutterings of our revolutionary contest were heard, that the Scotch-Irish people of this valley would be amongst the earliest to rise up against the threatened oppression, and prepare for the struggle. Accordingly, we find that as early as the 12th of July, 1774, the citizens of Cumberland county met at Carlisle, John Montgomery, Esq., of Irish nativity, in the chair, and adopted resolutions condemning the act of Parliament closing the port of Boston, recommending a *General Congress* from all the Colonies, the abandonment of the use of British merchandise, and appointing deputies to concert measures for the meeting of the General Congress. The news of the battles of Lexington and Concord, fought on the 19th of April, 1775, was received with a thrill of indignation all over Pennsylvania. In the distant county of Cumberland, the war cry was no sooner sounded than its freemen rallied in thousands for military organization and association, in defence of their rights. A writer in the American Archives, volume 2, page 516, dated Carlisle, May 6th, 1775, says: "Yesterday the County Committee from nineteen townships met, on the short notice they had. About 3000 men have already associated. The arms returned are about fifteen hundred. The committee have voted five hundred efficient men, besides commissioned officers, to be taken into pay, armed and disciplined, to march on the first emergency; to be paid and supported as long as necessary, by a tax on all estates, real and personal." Next morning they met again, and voted that they were ready to raise fifteen hundred or two thousand men," should they be needed, and put a debt of £27,000 per annum upon the county. That was doing nobly for a poor backwoods county.

During the summer of 1775 various companies from the county of

Cumberland marched to join the army of Washington at the seige of Boston. One was from this place, under the command of James Chambers. Captain Chambers was in a short time made a Colonel, and he, and the company he took from here, remained in the service until near the close of the revolutionary war.

The Pennsylvania Assembly, in November, 1775, appointed delegates to represent the Province in Congress, and expressly instructed them "that they, in behalf of this colony, dissent from and utterly reject any propositions, should such be made, that may cause or lead to *a separation* from our mother country, or a change of the form of this government."

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF 1776.

On the 18th of June, 1776, a Provincial Conference of committees of the Province of Pennsylvania, met at Carpenter's Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. Cumberland county sent the following deputies to that conference, viz.: James M'Lene, Colonel John Allison, John M'Clay, Dr. John Calhoun, John Creigh, Hugh M'Cormick, William Elliott, Colonel William Clark, John Harris, Hugh Alexander. Of these, we know that Messrs. M'Lane, Allison, M'Clay, Calhoun and Creigh, were from this county, and perhaps some of the others also.

That conference, on the 19th of June, 1776, Resolved "that a convention should be called to form a *new* government, on the authority of the people only;" and on the 24th of June, adopted *unanimously*, an address to Congress, in which they declared that on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania they were "willing to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent states."

ACTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS VALLEY.

The people of Cumberland county, of all nationalities, Irish, German, and English, were among the first to form the opinion that the safety and welfare of the colonies did render separation from the mother country necessary; and on the 28th of May, 1776, presented their memorial to the Colonial Assembly, setting forth their opinions and asking "that the instructions given to the Pennsylvania delegates in the Continental Congress, in 1775, to oppose any action that might lead to a separation from Great Britain, *may be withdrawn*," and the instructions were withdrawn, and our delegates in Congress allowed to vote as they thought the best interests of the country required.

The County Committee, in a letter to the President of Congress, dated August 16th, 1776, said: "The *twelfth* company of our militia marched to-day, and six companies more are collecting arms and

are preparing to march." All this was done in six weeks after independence was declared. The following persons commanded thirteen of those companies, viz.: John Steele, Samuel Postlethwaite, Andrew Galbreath, Samuel M'Cune, Thomas Turbott, James M'Connell, William Huston, Thomas Clarke, John Hutton, Robert Culbertson, Charles Lecher, Conrad Schneider, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Watts. These all, officers and men, were inured to hardship and experienced in warfare, and but a few days were required to get ready to meet their country's enemies wherever their services were required; and during the whole revolutionary contest the people of the Cumberland valley did their full share in raising men and money for the public service, and I have referred to their conduct and services because we, of the county of Franklin, although not then organized as a county, are justly entitled to a part of the honor of their deeds, and because I look upon their deeds as part of the history of our county.

The Revolutionary War was closed by the Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain and the "United States of America," signed on the 30th of November, 1782, which was ratified by Congress in April, 1783, and during its continuance the Province of Pennsylvania contributed its full share of men and money towards the carrying on of the contest. Of the latter essential, (*money*), I see by the accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, the county of Cumberland was called upon to furnish the following, viz.:

Her quota of the five million tax, .	£ 17,225	18s.	6d.
" " fifteen " .	111,968	10	3
" " forty-five " .	159,555	2	6
" " first eight monthly taxes,	638,220	10	0
" " second " "	638,220	10	0
	£1,565,190	11s.	3d.

It was impossible for the people of the county of Cumberland to pay all this immense taxation, and from the same authority, out of which I have copied the above statement, I learn that on the first of October, 1782, the county owed thereon £442,463, 17s., 5d., in Continental money, equal to £16,986, 2s., 9d. of State money, of the value in specie, of £5,899, 18s., 11d. Whether this debt was ever paid, I know not. I only now refer to it to show the vast difference that then existed between the paper money of the country and specie.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

On the 9th day of September, 1784, an act of Assembly was passed erecting the county of FRANKLIN out of the south-western part of the county of Cumberland, leaving all of Hopewell township in Cumberland county. The act of Assembly gives the following as

the boundary line between the two counties, viz.: "Beginning on the York (now Adams) county line, in the South mountain, at the intersection of the lines between Lurgan and Hopewell townships, thence by the line of Lurgan township (leaving Shippensburg to the eastward of the same) to the line of Fannett township; and thence by the lines of the last mentioned township (including the same) to the line of Bedford county."

Nothing is said about dividing Hopewell township, and it must therefore have all been left in Cumberland county. There were, however, some doubts about the line near the town of Shippensburg, and on the 29th of March, 1790, an act was passed defining that part of the line and declaring that it should run "so as to leave the tract of land belonging to the late Edward Shippen, Esq., whereon the town of Shippensburg is erected, within the county of Cumberland."

The proposition for the erection of a new county had agitated the public mind for some time. At the July session of the General Assembly, in the year 1784, a petition was presented, signed by John Rannells, John Johnston, James M'Cammont, John Scott, Dr. George Clingin, Samuel Royer, Pat. Campbell, Patrick Vance, Nat. M'Dowell, Richard Brownson, Geo. Matthews, Oliver Brown, Jas. Campbell, Thos. Campbell, John Colhoun, John Holliday, John Crawford, Josiah Crawford, Edward Crawford, John Boggs, Jeremiah Talbot, William Rannells, Joseph Armstrong, James Brotherton, Benjamin Chambers, Benjamin Chambers, Jr., Joseph Chambers, James Chambers, William Chambers, and a large number of other citizens, asking that the division line should be fixed at the Big spring, or where Newville now is, so as to put Hopewell township in this county; and asking the Legislature to fix the county seat "at the most suitable and convenient place"—which to them, of course, would be at Chambersburg.

The contemplated act of Assembly had been published, and was not satisfactory to the people of Lurgan township, for at the next session of the Assembly, held on the 21st of August, 1784, one hundred of them remonstrated against its passage "because the militia batallion and the religious society to which they belonged would be divided and thrown into different counties, and the social intercourse requisite in these respects, would be greatly obstructed," not to mention the burdens that would grow out of the erection of a new court house, prison, &c. They therefore asked to be left within the boundaries of Cumberland county.

The people of Greencastle and the southern part of the county thought that the seat of justice should be located there. Two hundred and thirty-four of them, on the 21st of August, 1784, presented their petition, asking that the question of the selection of the county seat be left to a vote of the people, allowing two or more places for the election to be held at.

They represented that the town of Greencastle had been laid out about eighteen months, on the crossing of the main road from Fort Pitt to Baltimore, and the Carlisle road leading through Maryland and Virginia, and is equally as central as Chambers' town; that there are already *twenty* houses in Greencastle, and a number more building; and it is much better situated to draw the trade of the back countries from Maryland, which at present goes chiefly to Hagerstown, and is so considerable, as to enable more than thirty persons, inhabitants of that place, to carry on business in the commercial line. The command of this trade would, we apprehend, be a considerable advantage, not only to this county, but to the commonwealth in general."

The Chambersburgers were successful; the county was formed as they wished it, and the county seat was fixed by the Legislature, at Chambersburg.

II.

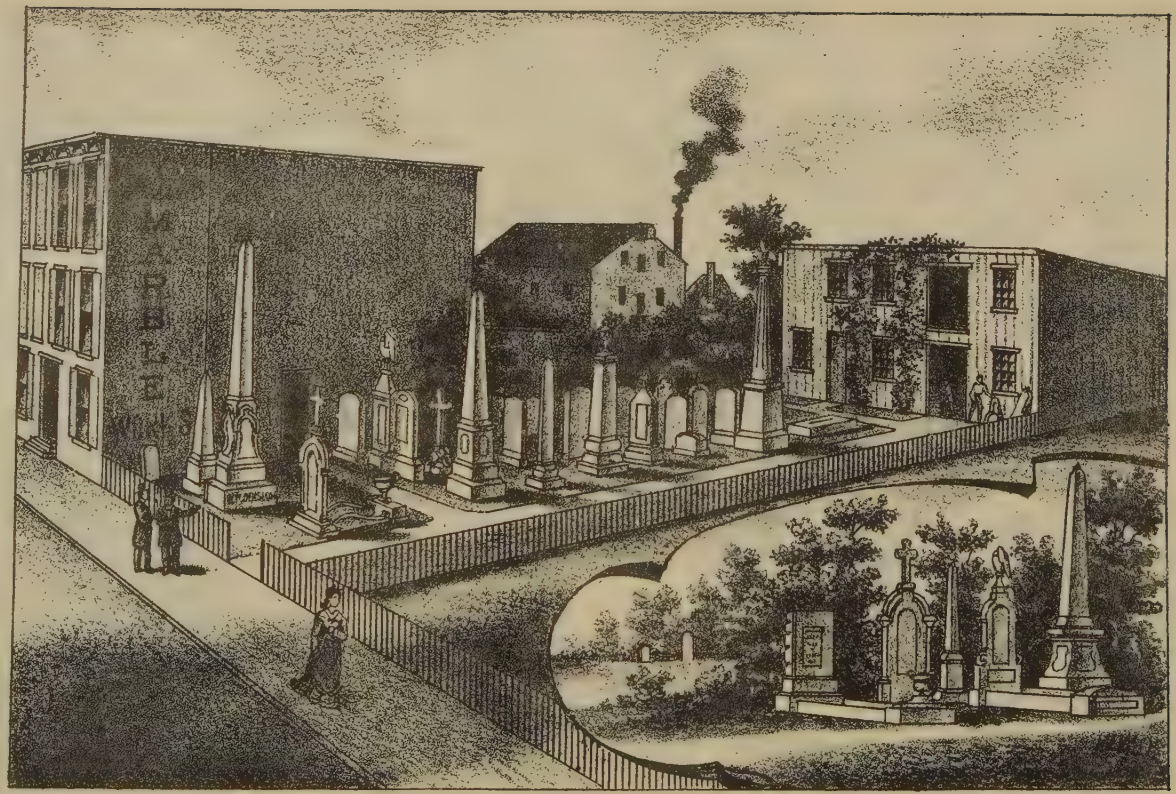
AFTER THE COUNTY'S FORMATION.

Some persons may, perhaps, think that here my labors as the historian of the county of Franklin should have commenced, and that all I have already given is outside the record. But, would the history of this Union be complete without including in it our colonial history? As well might we reject from the history of our town all that is connected with it prior to its laying out, in 1764, as to refuse to incorporate in the history of our county those things connected with its settlement and its people prior to its erection as a county, in the year 1784. The one is so intimately connected with the other that due notice must be given to all the prominent incidents connected with each, in order to make up a complete whole.

LOCATION AND AREA.

Franklin is one of the "southern tier," or border counties of the State. In its earliest records it was designated as the "Conococheague Settlement," from the name of the principal stream of water flowing through it. It is bounded on the east by Adams county; on the north-east by Cumberland and Perry counties; on the north and north-west by Juniata and Huntingdon counties; on the west by Fulton county; and on the south by the State of Maryland. Its greatest extent from north to south is thirty-eight miles, and from east to west thirty-four miles; containing an area of seven hundred and fifty square miles, or four hundred and eighty thousand acres. The population in 1870, according to the census returns of that year, was forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, or about sixty persons to the square mile.

RES. OF SAMUEL GARVER, SCOTLAND, FRANKLIN CO. PA.



MARBLE YARD OF S.P.SHULL. CHAMB'G. PA.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Our valley lies about six hundred feet above the tide level. The eastern part of it is broken and hilly. The South mountain, which forms the eastern boundary of the county, rises from six to nine hundred feet above the central part of the valley. The northern and north-western parts of the county are mountainous. The Kittatinny, or north mountains, as the first range west of the Cumberland valley is called, stretch through much of that section of the county. Their most prominent elevations are Parnell's and Jordan's Knobs, each of which rises to the height of about twelve hundred feet. In the south-west are the Cove mountains with its prominences, Clay Lick and Two-top mountains. Beyond these the Tuscarora mountains, running from south-west to north-east, rise to the height of seventeen hundred feet, and form the boundary between our county and the counties of Fulton, Huntingdon and Juniata.

STREAMS.

The Tuscarora creek rises in the north-western part of the county, and runs in a northern direction, by the town of Concord, through the Tuscarora mountains, and unites with the main branch of Tuscarora creek in Juniata county. The West Branch of the Conococheague creek also rises in the same section of the county, on the borders of Perry county, flows south-westwardly through Amberson's and Path valleys, past Loudon, and unites with the east branch of the Conococheague about three miles north of the Maryland line, receiving in its course many smaller streams. The East Conococheague creek rises in the South mountain, in the eastern part of the county, flows first northward, and then south-westward, receiving many tributaries, the principal of which is the Falling Spring, at Chambersburg, unites with the West Branch, and empties into the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland. The Conodoguinnet rises in Horse valley, and flowing north-east, passes through the mountains at Roxbury, and thence into Cumberland county, and empties into the Susquehanna. The Antietam creek has two branches, both rising in the South mountain, in the south-eastern part of the county. They flow in a southern direction, and uniting near the Maryland line, empty into the Potomac. Cove creek drains the south-western part of the county, between the Cove and Tuscarora mountains, flows south through the Little Cove, and empties into Licking creek. The waters of the northern third of our county, containing about one hundred and sixty thousand acres, or two hundred and fifty square miles, except a part of those in Amberson's valley, are drained towards the Susquehanna. Those of the remaining parts of the county flow into the Potomac.

CHARACTER OF SOIL.

Much the greater part of the land in our county is limestone. The limestone lands east of the Conococheague are well watered, fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. They are estimated at one hundred and eighty thousand acres. Along the base of the South mountain, and between it and the limestone lands, is a strip of territory from one to two miles wide, known as the "pine lands," which for the most part is said to be equal for fertility and certainty of product to any in the county, and is estimated to contain twenty thousand acres. It is composed of sand, mixed with clay, and water-worn pebbles. West of the Conococheague the slate lands prevail, mixed however, here and there with limestone. They are estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand acres, and are not generally so fertile as the limestone, but more easily cultivated, and abounding in pure streams of water, and in luxuriant meadows. The experience of late years leads to the conclusion that these lands when generously treated with lime, or other fertilizers, are as desirable and as productive and remunerative, all things considered, as the higher priced lands of the limestone regions. The mountainous districts, on the eastern and western boundaries of the county contain about one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land, much of it quite valuable because of its excellent timber, and other large bodies of it very valuable because of the inexhaustible quantities of iron ore contained in them.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

A minute description of the many and varied formations in the geological structure of our county would consume too much space for this sketch. The South mountain consists almost entirely of hard, white sandstone. The valley west of it contains the great limestone formation. Several belts of different colored slates, and sometimes sandstones are found, here and there, intermixed with it. West and north-west of the east branch of the Conococheague creek the slate lands predominate, though even among them, at various places there are belts of limestone found. The south-western part of the county is of the same geological character. The mountain ranges in the west and north-western sections of the county are composed, mainly, of the Levant white, red, and gray sandstones. We have no coal in any part of the county, but iron ore abounds along the base of the mountains on both sides of the county, and in Path valley.

LAWS IN FORCE IN 1784.

At the time of the organization of our county in 1784, the State Constitution of 1776 was in force. It provided that the State should

be apportioned for representatives in the General Assembly every seven years. They were to be elected annually and could not serve more than four years in seven.

It also provided for the election of a body called the "Supreme Executive Council," one of whom was to be elected for each county, to serve for three years, and no Councillor could serve for more than three years out of seven. They were Justices of the Peace for the whole State.

The President and Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council were to be chosen annually, from the members of the council, by the joint votes of the members of the General Assembly and the council. The council met annually at the same time and place as the General Assembly, and the President, or in case of his absence, the Vice President, exercised the executive functions of the Commonwealth.

It also provided that delegates to Congress should be elected annually by the General Assembly, and might be superseded at any time, by the General Assembly appointing others in their places. And no delegate could serve more than two years successively, nor be reappointed for three years afterwards.

Sheriffs and Coroners were to be voted for by the people annually, two for each office to be returned to the Supreme Executive Council, who appointed and commissioned one of the persons thus returned. No Sheriff or Coroner could serve more than three years in seven.

Prothonotaries, Clerks of Courts, Registers and Recorders were to be appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, to hold during their pleasure.

One Justice of the Peace was to be elected for each ward, township or district, to be commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, to serve for seven years.

The County Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., were composed, generally, only of such of the Justices of the Peace of the counties as were specially appointed and commissioned to act as Judges of said courts, three of whom formed a quorum.

In Philadelphia, and some of the older and larger counties of the State, the *Presidents* of the county courts were gentlemen learned in the law.

FIRST ELECTION IN OUR COUNTY.

The first general election in our county was held on Tuesday, the 12th day of October, 1784, in Chambersburg, there being but one voting place for the whole county, and to it all those who desired to vote had to come. The county was entitled to elect one member of the Supreme Executive Council, and three representatives in the Legislature. James M'Lene was elected Councillor, to serve for

three years, and James Johnston, Abraham Smith and James M'Calmont were elected Representatives. Jeremiah Talbot, Sheriff; John Rhea, Coroner; and James Poe, John Work and John Beard, County Commissioners. The vote for County Commissioners was as follows, viz.: James Poe, 822; John Work, 421; John Beard, 339.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

By the act of the 13th of September, 1785, the county was divided into two election districts. the *first* district composed of the townships of Antrim, Peters, Guilford, Lurgan, Hamilton, Letterkenny, Franklin, (or Chambersburg) Washington, Southampton and Montgomery, to vote at the court house in Chambersburg; and Fannett township, the *second* district, to vote at the house of the widow Elliott, in said township.

By the act of the 10th of September, 1787, our county was divided into *four* election districts, the *first* district composed of the townships of Guilford, Franklin, Hamilton, Letterkenny, Lurgan and Southampton, to vote at the court house in Chambersburg. The *second* district, Fannett township, to vote at the house of widow Elliott, in that township. The *third* district, composed of Antrim and Washington townships, to vote at the house of George Clark, in Greencastle; and the *fourth* district, Peters and Montgomery townships, to vote at the house of James Crawford in Mercersburg.

These provisions, drawn from the acts of Assembly, show that our forefathers were enabled to exercise the inestimable privileges of the ballot only at a great sacrifice of time, trouble and expense. Now we have our voting places often within a stone's throw of our residences, and rarely, even in the rural districts, more than a few miles away, and all of easy and speedy access; *then* the voters were compelled to travel many weary miles, over new, rough, and unbroken roads, and ford or swim unbridged and dangerous streams, if they desired to cast their ballots for or against the men or measures of the day.

At the second county election held in October, 1785, James M'Calmont, Abraham Smith and John Rhea were elected members of the Assembly; Jeremiah Talbot, Sheriff; and John Johnston, Coroner.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The eleventh section of the act of Assembly, for the organization of a county, appointed James Maxwell, James M'Cammont, Josiah Crawford, David Stoner and John Johnston trustees to procure two lots of ground for the sites of a court house and prison for the new county; and the twelfth section directed that the county commissioners should pay over to the said trustees a sum not exceeding one

thousand two hundred pounds ($3,200) to be by them expended in the erection of the necessary public buildings.

On the 28th September, 1784, Col. Benjamin Chambers, for the nominal consideration of ten pounds, or twenty-six dollars and sixty-six and two-third cents, conveyed to the county of Franklin the lot on which the court house now stands, to be used as a site for a court house and public buildings, and no other; and the lot on the north side of East Market street, opposite the present "Washington House," for the site of a county prison.

Messrs. Maxwell, M'Cammont *et al.*, the trustees appointed by the Legislature to build a court house and jail for our county, contracted with Captain Benjamin Chambers to put up the former, and with David and Joshua Riddle to put up the latter. When these buildings were contracted for and what were the prices for erecting them cannot now be told, as all the records in relation thereto have been destroyed. The first payments on the court house were made in 1792, amounting to about £700, and its whole cost, so far as I can judge by the drafts granted Captain Chambers, was about $4,100.00. It was not finished until 1794.

According to the advertisement of the trustees, the contract for the prison was to have been given out on the 10th of September, 1786. When it was made I know not. It was gotten under roof about 1791. In November, 1796, the sum of £337 10s. was paid on it, but it was not finished until about 1797 or '98, as appears by the expenditures made on account of it.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

This building was of brick, two stories high, and about fifty feet square. It stood immediately west of the present building, its eastern wall being about four or five feet distant from the western end of the present court house, and it was occupied by the courts and public offices whilst the new building was being erected. It was then torn down, and the portico and steps of the present building were put up on part of its site. It was well and substantially built, presented a rather pleasing appearance, and was fully sufficient for those early times. The main front faced Market street, and there was a heavy cornice all around the building. There were a cupola and bell on the building. The spire was surmounted by an iron rod, with a large copper ball on it next the top of the spire; then above that a "Rooster," and above the latter a smaller ball. The main entrance was on the southern front, but it was not used for many years. A door in the western end, near the southern corner, was the usual place of entrance. Opposite this last door was another door in the eastern end, opening into the yard. The court hall occupied all the lower floor. Along its southern side was a tier

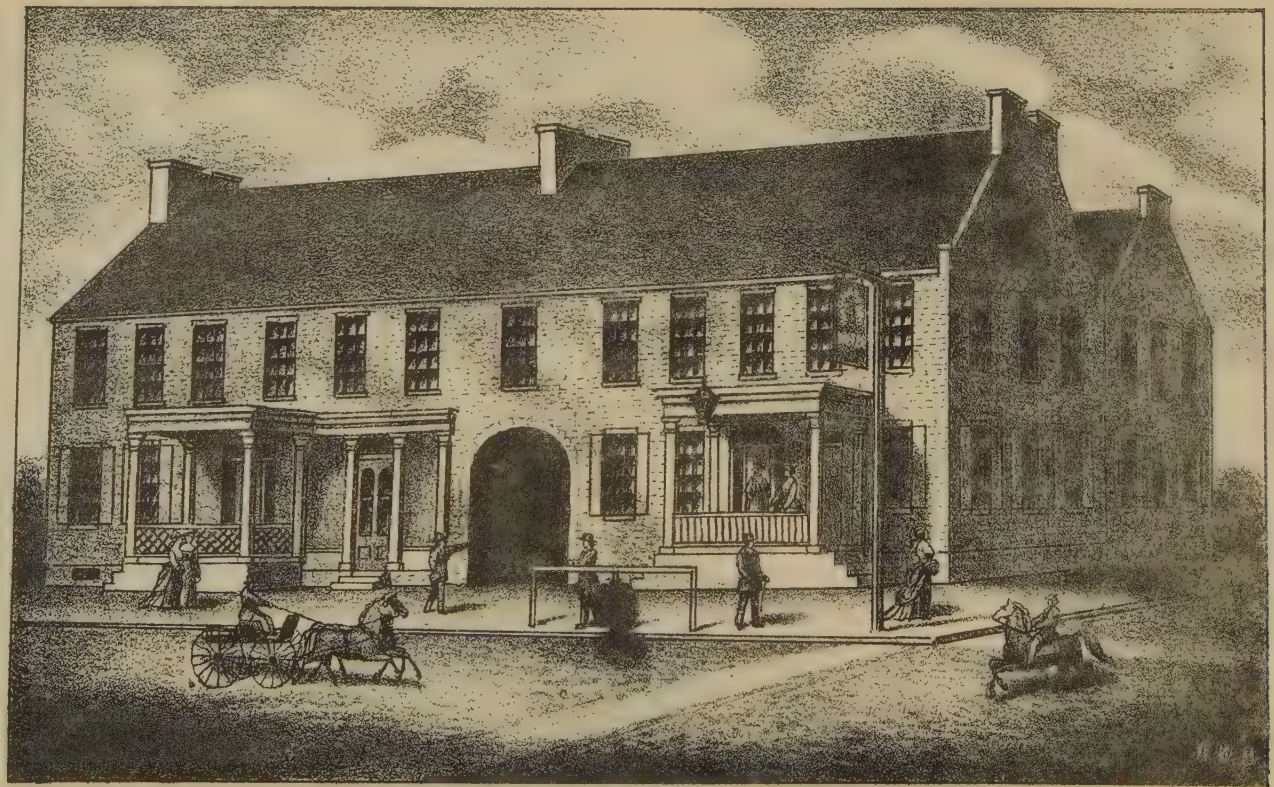
of seats for spectators, some three or four in number, rising high up the wall. These were put in after the building was completed, and they crossed over and closed up the main door in the south side of the room. Between these seats and the bar, which occupied nearly one-half the floor, there was a space of about ten feet in width, paved with red brick. The bar was raised some two or three steps above this pavement, and the Judges' seat, which was on the north side of the room, was some two or three steps above the bar. The traverse jury box was on the east side of the bar, and the grand jury box on the west side, adjoining the stairs leading to the second story, in which there were a grand jury room and two traverse jury rooms.

THE OLD JAIL.

The first jail built by the county was of stone, two stories high, about forty by sixty feet in size, and stood on the north-east corner of Second and Market streets, where Peiffer & Dœbler's coach shop now stands. It was often crowded with poor "debtors" in those early days, men who were so unfortunate as to be in debt and have no goods nor money with which to pay their liabilities. To honest men it was a fearful place; but rogues laughed at its nail-studded doors, iron bars and thick but poorly-constructed walls. Between the date of the formation of our county in 1784, and the completion of the "old stone jail" in 1798, persons charged with the commission of grave offences in this county were kept in the jail at Carlisle. The county accounts for those years contain many items for the expenses of taking prisoners to Carlisle, keeping them there, and bringing them here for trial. Persons charged with offences of a minor grade were kept here in a temporary prison, and there are also numerous charges for "repairs" to that prison—for "iron for bars," for "leg bolts, manacles, &c.," and for the pay of those who acted as "guards" at the prison. Tradition says that this prison was an old log house on the lot now the property of Levi D. Hummelsine, on the west side of South Main street. That it was some such insecure place is evidenced by the expenditures made upon it above referred to, and also from the fact that in 1785, the commissioners of the county paid Samuel M'Clelland £2, 5s., 6d. for "underpinning the prison." There were no brick buildings here in 1785, and only three stone ones, viz.: Chambers' fort, John Jack's tavern and Nicholas Snider's blacksmith shop. All the rest were of logs, small and inconvenient, and it must have been one of the worst of these that was used as a prison at first, for only such an one would have needed "underpinning," and require bars, leg bolts, manacles, and guards to keep its inmates safely.

Nor were prisoners then allowed to spend their time in idleness whilst in jail, as at the present time. They were kept at labor, as is

RES. & WAREHOUSE OF SAMUEL PLUM, LEHMASTER'S STN. SOUTH PENN R.R.



WAYNESBORO HOTEL. WAYNESBORO, PA.
JAC. J. MILLER, OWNER. M. G. MINTER, PROPR

evidenced by the numerous expenditures for "picks and shovels" and "wheel-borroughs," and for the pay of the superintendents and keepers of the "wheel-borrough men."

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

Between the years 1784 and 1809, a period of twenty-five years, Edward Crawford, Esq., held the offices of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts, and for twenty-two years he had his office in a building which he erected for the purpose, at his residence on east Market street, on the site now occupied by the law office of Messrs. Kennedy & Stewart. In the month of October, 1806, the first county offices were finished and occupied. The building stood about twenty feet east of the old court house, facing on Market street, and cost about $2,500.00. It was of brick, two stories high, and about forty feet long by twenty-five feet wide. The Prothonotary and Clerk's offices were in the western end, and the Register's and Recorder's offices in the eastern end, the building being divided by a hall in the centre. In the rear of each office was a small vaulted room for the preservation of the records and papers of the offices. On the second story were the offices of the County Commissioners, County Treasurer, Deputy Surveyor, &c. This building was torn down when the new court house was commenced, about the year 1842.

COUNTY COURTS.

I have already stated that the "county courts" in those days were held by such Justices of the Peace of the county as were specially commissioned to act as Judges of the said courts. Three of them formed a quorum to do business. They then held their offices for seven years; and by the 5th section of the act erecting our county, it was provided that the commissions of all Justices residing within the boundaries of the new county should continue in force until the expiration of their several terms. How many such there were I know not. I give, however, the names of such of them as acted as Judges of our courts after our county was organized.

The fifth section of the act erecting our county provided that the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions should be held four times in each year, and that the Quarter Sessions should sit *three days* in each session, and no more.

This act was approved on Thursday, September 9th, 1784. On Saturday, September 11th, 1784, Edward Crawford, Esq., was appointed and commissioned Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts for our county. He was also at the same time commissioned a Justice of the county courts of our county. I suppose he was at the seat of government (Philadelphia) at the time, looking after the passage of the law creating our county, for on the same day he appeared before the Supreme Executive Council, and

was sworn into office and got his commissions. On the next Wednesday, September 15th, 1784, four days afterwards, he was at home, and the first court held in our county was convened that day, before Humphrey Fullerton and Thomas Johnston, Esq's, Justices for Antrim township, and James Finley, Esq., a Justice of Letterkenny township—all of them former Justices and Judges in Cumberland county, whose commissions were in force, and who were therefore qualified to hold court in Franklin county. There were no jurors present, no causes, civil or criminal, for trial, and I incline to the opinion that there were no lawyers present but one, John Clark, Esq., of the York bar, who was married to a daughter of Nicholas Bittinger, who lived near Mont Alto Furnace. Mr. Clark was most likely here casually. He had been a Major in the Pennsylvania Line in the revolutionary war, had been a member of the bar of long standing and of extended reputation, yet he was, on his own request, admitted to the bar of our county. Had there been any "brother attorney" present, entitled to the privileges of his profession, Mr. Clark would not have been compelled to *request* his own admission.

The second session of our county court, being the *first* business session, was held on Thursday, December 2d, 1784, in the second story of John Jack's stone tavern house, which stood where A. J. Miller's drug store now is, up until the fire of 1864. The Judges present were William M'Dowell, of Peters; Humphrey Fullerton, of Antrim; and James Finley, of Letterkenny; Edward Crawford, Jr., Prothonotary and Clerk; Jeremiah Talbott, Sheriff. The grand jury were thirteen in number, viz.: James Poe, Henry Pawling, William Allison, William M'Dowell, Robert Wilkins, John M'Connell, John M'Carney, John Ray, John Jack, Jr., John Dickson, D. M'Clintock, Joseph Chambers and Joseph Long.

The courts were held up stairs, and tradition says the crowd was so great as to strain the joists of the floor, causing great alarm to the Court and bar, and others in the house. Whether this tradition is true or false, I know not, but it is very probable that the incident did occur. That the courts were held in John Jack's house for several years, whilst the court house was being built, and up until 1789, inclusive, is conclusively shown by the following extracts from the county expenditures, found in the annual accounts of the Commissioners for the years named, viz.:

1785. "By an order to John Jack for the use of his house to hold courts in, &c.," . . . . . £12 7s. 6d.
1789. "By a draw given to Margaret Jack (John's widow) for the use of her house to hold courts in," . . £ 9
1790. "Order to Mrs. Jack for fire wood and candles for the court," . . . . . £ 4 4s. 5d.

A change was then made, for in—

1790. "An order was issued to Walter Beatty for preparing a *place* for court," . . . . . £15 6s.

Where this *place* was I know not, but it was no doubt some temporary selection. Walter Beatty was the sub-contractor, under Captain Benjamin Chambers, for the building of the court house. The court house and the old stone jail were then being built. The latter must have been gotten under roof at least in 1791, for that year the Commissioners paid Walter Beatty "for preparing for the court to sit *in the prison*, £15, 19s." In 1792 they also paid Captain Benjamin Chambers, on the court house, £1,074, 10s., 3d.; and that it was not finished in 1793 is shown by the fact that the Commissioners, *by order of the court*, paid that year to Walter Beatty, £10, 10s. "for detaining his hands from work on the court house." The Judges took possession and occupied the court house for county purposes before it was finished, and ordered Mr. Beatty to be paid for the lost time of his hands, as aforesaid.

At the second session of our courts, on motion of John Clark, Esq., Robert Magaw, Thomas Hartley, James Hamilton, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Smith, Ross Thompson, Ralph Bowie, James Ross, James Riddle, Stephen Chambers and John M'Dowell were admitted to practice the law in the courts of this county.

Our county courts, as thus constituted, continued to administer justice until the adoption of the constitution of 1790. That instrument went into force, for most purposes, on the 2d of September, 1790, but the *third* section of the schedule to it extended the commissions of the Justices of the Peace and Judges then in office until the first day of September, 1791.

JUSTICES, WHO WERE JUDGES.

The following list gives the names of the Justices of the Peace who were Judges of our county courts for this county, from the 9th of September, 1784, to the 2d of September, 1791, with the townships they were appointed from and the dates of their respective commissions, which ran for seven years:

William M'Dowell,	Peters,	November 13th, 1778.
Humphrey Fullerton,	Antrim,	April 18th, 1782.
Thomas Johnston,	Antrim,	April 18th, 1782.
James Finley,	Letterkenny,	March 1st, 1783.
Edward Crawford, Jr.,	Chambersburg,	September 11th, 1784.
James Chambers,	Peters,	September 17th, 1784.
George Matthews,	Hamilton,	February 4th, 1785.
John Rannels,	Guilford,	March 1st, 1785.
Noah Abraham,	Fannett,	October 31st, 1785.
John M'Clay,	Lurgan,	November 2d, 1785.
Richard Bard,	Peters,	March 15th, 1786.
Samuel Royer,	Washington,	March 27th, 1786.
John Scott,	Chambersburg,	August 4th, 1786.
John Boggs,	Chambersburg,	August 4th, 1786.
JAMES MAXWELL,*	Montgomery,	August 26th, 1786.

*Commissioned PRESIDENT of the Courts.

John Harring,	Southampton,	November 1st, 1786.
John Andrew,	Guilford,	April 16th, 1787.
John Martin,	Chambersburg,	December 8th, 1787.
James Maxwell,	Montgomery,	September 17th, 1788.
William Henderson,	Greencastle,	September 25th, 1788.
James M'Calmont,	Letterkenny,	September 23d, 1789.
Christian Oyster,	Chambersburg,	July 16th, 1790.
Thomas Johnston,	Antrim,	September 29th, 1790.

JUDGES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

By the second section of the act of the 13th of April, 1791, the State was divided into *five* judicial districts. The *fourth* district was composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin. And the third section of the same act further provided that a President Judge, learned in the law, should be appointed by the Governor for each district, and not fewer than three nor more than four Associate Judges should be appointed for each county. They were each to hold during good behavior.

On the 17th of August, 1791, Governor Mifflin appointed the following persons Associate Judges of our courts, to hold from the first of September following, viz.:

James M'Dowell,	Peters,	First Associate.
James Maxwell,	Montgomery,	Second "
George Matthews,	Hamilton,	Third "
James M'Calmont,	Letterkenny,	Fourth "

On the 20th of August, 1791, Governor Mifflin also appointed Thomas Smith, Esq., President Judge of this judicial district, who continued to serve in that position until his appointment as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, on the 31st of January, 1794.

FIRST TAXES.

The following is a statement of the first tax laid in this county, in 1785:

Districts.	*Collectors.*	*State Tax.*	*County Tax.*
Antrim,	Samuel M'Cullock,	£365 5s. 7d.	£57 1s. 4d.
Franklin,	William Shanon,	69 1 7	11 19 11
Fannett,	Nathaniel Paul,	179 4 8	30 19 10
Guilford,	Peter Fry,	223 6 9	36 8 2
Hamilton,	William Dickson,	207 7 10	35 7 8
Letterkenny,	George Stinger,	320 11 7	54 18 9
Lurgan,	Gavin Morrow,	298 0 5	50 16 4
Montgomery,	Thomas Kennedy,	312 6 5	51 7 4
Peters,	Hugh M'Kee,	272 10 1	44 10 0
Washington,	Frederick Foreman,	262 16 11	44 15 2
		£2,510 11 10	£418 4 6

Being, for state purposes, ... $6,694 91
for county " 1,115 27

The following is a statement of the property assessed in this county in the year 1786:

TOWNSHIPS.	*Acres of Land.*	*Price.*	*Lots.* Improved.	*Lots.* Unimproved.	*Horses.*	*Cows.*	*Slaves.*	*Grist Mills.*	*Saw Mills.*	*Fulling Mills.*	*Hemp & Oil Mills.*	*Stills.*	*Iron Works.*	*Tanyards.*
Antrim	30,992	£3	37	21	435	585	50	5	3			27		2
Franklin	1,153	5	96	40	84	113	20	1	1					2
Fannett	19,962	2, 10s.			268	366	12	4	2			9	1	
Guilford	21,335	2, 15			275	299	13	2	2	2		7		
Hamilton	22,585	2, 10			290	356	12	6				13		1
Letterkenny	32,917	2, 15			343	471	22	3	6		2	6		2
Lurgan	10,526	2, 12½			164	189	6	3	1		1	3		
Montgomery	24,924	3			491	548	46	2	2	1		18		2
Peters	24,839	3			369	455	30	3	4				1	2
Southampton	17,904	2, 17½			205	226	13	4	4			5		
Washington	26,483	2, 10			400	533	3	7	7		1	8		2
					3324	4141	227	40	32	3	4	96	2	13

The tax levied upon this property was £2,368, 9s., 8d., equal to $6,315.96, distributed thus:

Antrim,	£331	17s.	11d.,	or,	$885 08
Franklin,	92	8	7	"	246 48
Fannett,	191	12	11	"	511 07
Guilford,	203	7	7	"	542 35
Hamilton,	212	8	5	"	566 47
Letterkenny,	290	8	11	"	774 54
Lurgan,	111	6	0	"	296 81
Montgomery,	256	17	9	"	685 04
Peters,	272	12	2	"	726 98
Southampton,	156	15	5	"	418 07
Washington,	248	13	0	"	663 07
	£2,368	9	8		$6,315 96

To-day, though there is no state tax upon real estate, the taxes paid by the people of this county are as follows, viz.:

For state purposes on money at interest, &c.,	$ 6,144 00
For county purposes,	56,015 97
	$62,159 97

From tax returns made in 1786 and 1788, for the township of *Franklin*, which was made up of the town of Chambersburg, and

some seven tracts of land adjoining, I gather the following results, viz.: That there were in the said township, in the said years—

	1786.	1788.
Improved lots,	96	134
Unimproved lots,	40	24
Horses,	98	105
Cows,	115	126
Oxen,	6	4
Bulls,	0	1
Slaves,	20	18
Servants,	6	6
Chairs,	0	1

Physicians, Four, viz.: Dr. Abraham Senseny, Dr. John Jack, Dr. George Sloan and Dr. Alexander Stewart.

Attorneys, Three, viz.: Andrew Dunlap, James Riddle, John Clark.

Merchants, Four, viz.: John Calhoun, Patrick Campbell, Samuel Purviance and Edward Fitzgerald.

Justices and ex-officio Judges of the courts, Four, viz.: John Boggs, Edward Crawford, Jr., John Martin and John Scott.

Inn Keepers, Twelve, viz.: Hugh Gibbs, John Martin, William Morrow, Wm. Shannon, Jacob Von Statinfelt, Benj. Swain, Fred'k. Reimer, George Gressinger, Wm. Bevis, Wm. Cowan, Benj. Swain and John Caldwell.

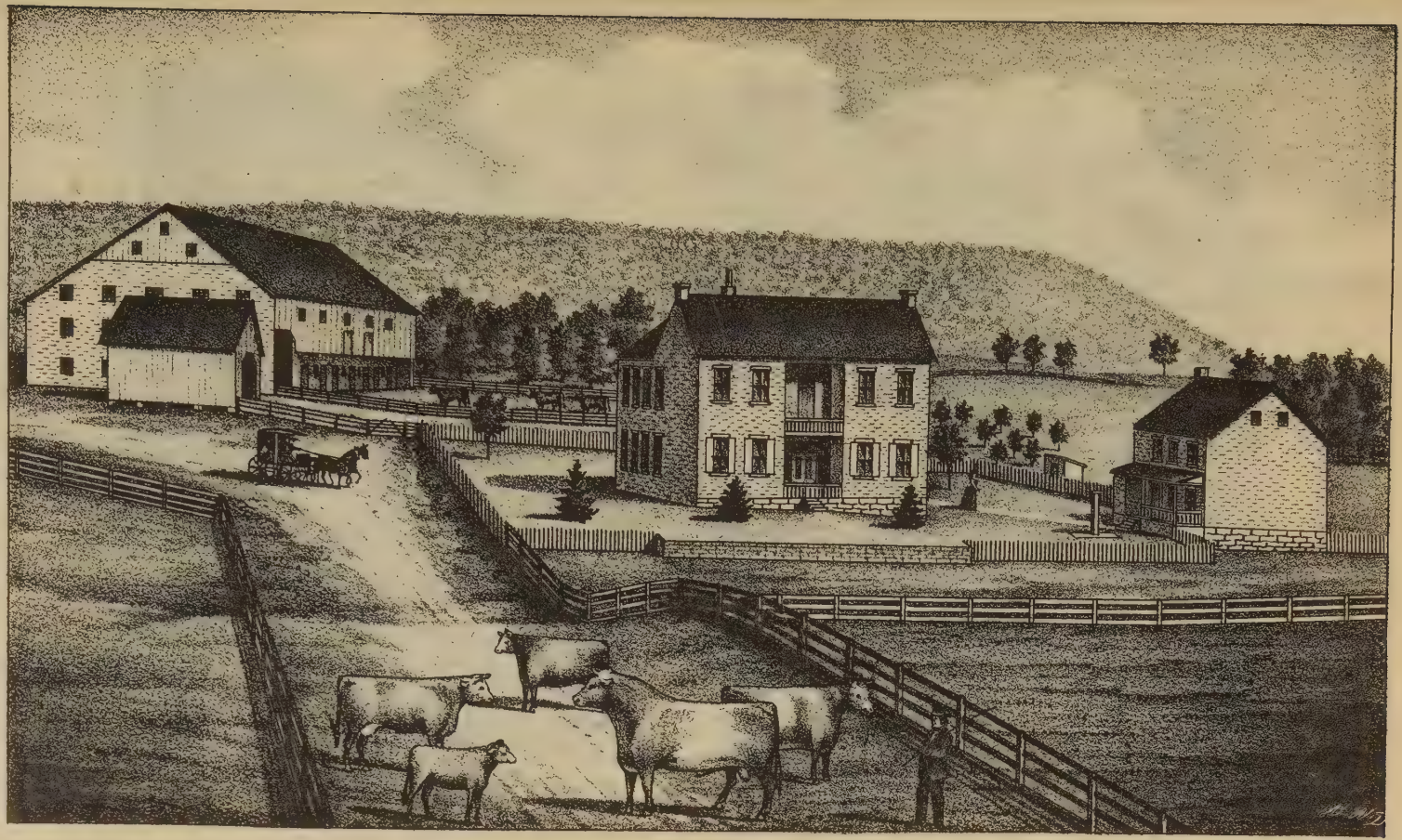
Estimating six persons to a dwelling, the population of Chambersburg in 1786, should have been five hundred and seventy-six persons, and in 1788, eight hundred and four persons.

The following lands were also assessed in the said *township of Franklin* in the years 1786 and 1788, showing conclusively that it embraced more territory than the mere *plot* of the town of Chambersburg, viz.:

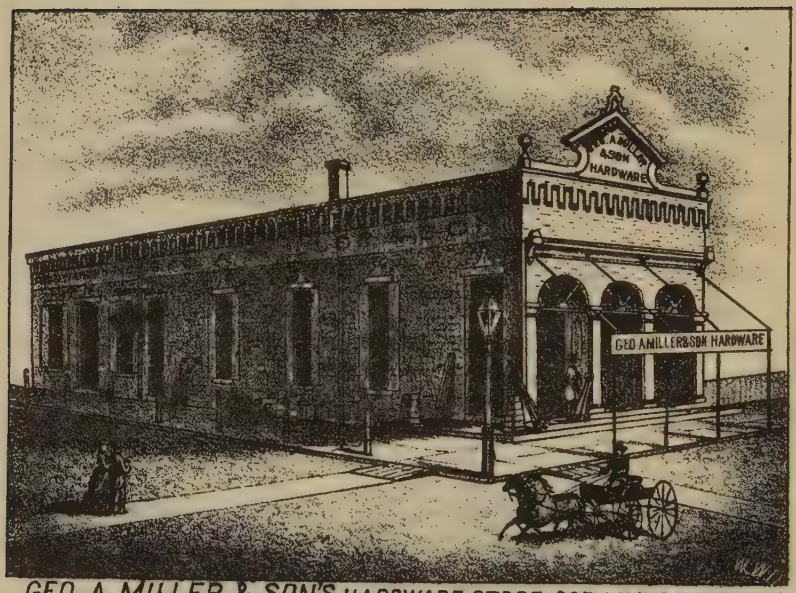
John Alexander,	194 acres.
George Chambers,	58 "
Benj. Chambers, Jr.,	105 "
Joseph Chambers,	297 "
James Chambers,	100 "
John Kerr,	300 "
Thomas M'Kean,	100 "
	1154 acres.

CHAMBERSBURG IN 1784–8.

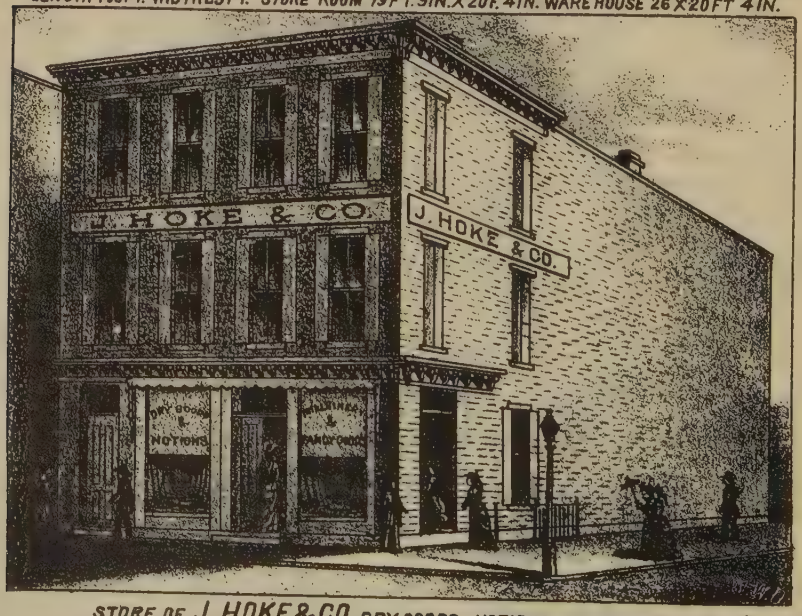
Colonel Benjamin Chambers, as I have already stated, laid out Chambersburg in 1764. The town *plot* was entirely east of the creek and south of the Falling Spring. *Third* street, now the bed of the railroad, was its eastern limit, and it did not extend further



RES OF JOHN WALKER, ST THOMAS TP, FRANKLIN CO., PA.



GEO. A MILLER & SON'S HARDWARE STORE, COR MAIN & QUEEN STS.
LENGTH 106 FT. WIDTH 23 FT. STORE ROOM 79 FT. 9 IN. X 20 F. 4 IN. WARE HOUSE 26 X 20 FT 4 IN.



STORE OF J. HOKE & CO. DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C. CHAMB'G. PA. Page 211

south than where Mr. James Logan resides. The lots south of that point were laid out by John Kerr, taken from his farm of three hundred acres, and for a long time that part of the place was called "Kerr's town."

That part of our town *north* of the Falling Spring was laid out by Colonel Thomas Hartley, of York, in 1787. He purchased the land from *Joseph* Chambers, Esq., whose farm of near three hundred acres lay north and east of the town. Edward Crawford Esq., also subsequently bought of Mr. *Joseph* Chambers, the land between the railroad and the eastern point, and Market and Queen streets, and laid it out into town lots.

In 1791 *Captain* Benjamin Chambers, who had a farm of over one hundred acres along the *west* side of the Conococheague creek, laid out that part of the town.

Our town in those days (say from 1784 to 1788) presented a very different appearance from what it now does, or from what it did before the great fire of 1864. There were no bridges of any kind across the creek. The east bank of the stream through the town site, with the exception of a few places, was quite steep, and covered with a forest of cedars, oaks and walnuts, and a thick undergrowth of bushes. There was quite a depression between Market street and the hill upon which the Baptist church stands, and a number of fine springs of water issued out of the bank at various points, and poured their crystal treasures into the creek.

West of the creek was the farm of *Captain* Benjamin Chambers. The road from Strasburg and the north-western parts of the county came in on the same route it now does, but passed down to the "lower fording," at Sierer's factory, crossed the creek there and entered town by West Queen street.

Main street was not then opened north of the Falling Spring. The ground between the spring and the present residence of James G. Elder, Esq., was a deep swamp. The road towards Carlisle and the upper fording," at Heyser's paper mill, left Main street at King street, passed westward out King street to the Falling Spring, crossed it just east of where Mr. Martin Ludwig lately resided, passed north and east along the west side of the spring, over the old Indian burial ground, through the Presbyterian churchyard, skirting the base of the hill on which the church stands, and connected with the road in front of the church. The present pike leading to Carlisle was not then made. Indeed, there was no road from this to Shippensburg east of the Conococheague. Persons going to Shippensburg and points east went out the Strasburg road and branched off by the Row road. Mr. George K. Harper, who came to our town between 1790 and 1793, informed me that at that time Strasburg was a much more important point than Chambersburg; that the mail for the north and east went from Chambersburg *by way of Strasburg*, and

that, because the transportation and travel over the mountains were done by horses alone, there was more life and energy at Strasburg than at Chambersburg, as many as one hundred and fifty pack horses, loaded with merchandize, arriving or departing at a time.

At the period of which I speak the streets of the town were nearly in the same condition as when laid out, although some twenty to twenty-four years had passed since their dedication to public use. Pavements were few and of the worst kind, made to suit the convenience or fancy of the persons by whom they were constructed. The court house and the new jail were going up slowly. Immediately around the "Diamond" there were but few improvements. John Jack's stone house, in which the courts were held, was the best building there. John Martin kept tavern in a low, two-story log house, about twenty by twenty-five feet in size, where Mrs. Watson resides. The lot where Ludwig's building now is was vacant, and remained so until 1795, when Stephen Rigler built the stone house on it so long known as Noel's hotel. Hugh Gibb kept a tavern in a small, two-story log house which stood where the National Bank now stands. A small blacksmith shop stood where the Franklin County Bank now stands, and Samuel Lindsay owned and occupied a small log house which stood on the lot the Repository hall now occupies. The other lots facing the diamond were then unimproved.

There were about one hundred and thirty-five dwellings in the town, but as the whole population of the county had to come to Chambersburg to vote, for several years after the organization of the county, a liberal provision in the shape of taverns was made for its accommodation. In addition to those named already, Owen Aston kept a tavern in the Geo. Gœttman property, on the south-east corner of Main and King streets for a while, and was succeeded by Jacob Von Stattenfield; Nicholas Snider, where the Montgomery hotel is; Benj. Swain, where the late Rev. B. S. Schneck lived; Wm. Morrow, where Peter Bruner now lives; Thomas Shannon, where Captain Jeffries lives; Wm. Shannon, where the Union Hotel stands; George Graesing, where Mrs. Fohl lives; Wm. Thorn and Geo. Wills, opposite the Academy, on east Queen street; John Smith and David Fleming, at John Stevenson's old property, west Queen street; Frederick Reamer, *Heck's* old property, south Main street; William Bevis, on west side of south Main street, corner of the alley, in the house now belonging to Mrs. Byers. Besides these there were several others whose location I don't know with certainty.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN 1788.

We have now the Cumberland Valley railroad, running through our valley, from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, with branches

and connecting roads to Dillsburg, South Mountain, Mont Alto, Mercersburg, and Path Valley at the Richmond furnace; and we have daily postal communications with Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington city, and even points more distant, and also receive, almost daily, the news of current events in Europe and Asia, and other more distant parts of the earth. But it was not so in the times of which I am now writing, as is evidenced by the following resolution passed by the Congress of the United States on the 20th of May, 1788, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the Post Master General be and he is hereby directed to employ *posts* for the regular transportation of the mail between the city of Philadelphia and the town of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, by the route of Lancaster, York town, Carlisle, Chambers' town and Bedford, and that the mail be dispatched *once in each fortnight* from the said post offices, respectively." Journal of Congress, volume 4, page 817.

It is remarkable that Harrisburg, the capital city of our now great Commonwealth, is not even mentioned in this resolution; and nothing that I know of so emphatically shows the progress we have made as a nation, in the past eighty-eight years, as the difference between the postal facilities contemplated by this resolve of Congress and the postal facilities we now enjoy.

From the Hon. James H. Marr, Acting First Assistant Postmaster General, I learn that a post office was first established at Chambersburg on the 1st of June, 1790. I had an idea that we had a post office here at a much earlier date. The settlement was then sixty years old; the town had been in existence twenty-six years and the county nearly six years, and it is surprising to think that our ancestors did so long without governmental postal facilities. The same authority informs me that the following persons filled our post office in the earlier years of its existence, viz.:

John Martin, ...	Appointed 1 June, 1790.
Patrick Campbell, . . .	" 1 July, 1795.
Jeremiah Mahony, . . .	" 1 January, 1796.
John Brown, ...	" 5 July, 1802.
Jacob Dechert, ...	" 7 April, 1818.
John Findlay, ...	" 20 March, 1829.
William Gilmore, . . .	" 24 November, 1838.

I hope to be able to state hereafter when the several other post offices of our county were established.

The Shippensburg post office was first established 13th May, 1790, but a few days before ours. Prior to these dates our people had to depend upon private carriers to get their mail matter from older offices, or await the semi-monthly coming of the post rider referred to in the resolution of Congress just given.

FIRST ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Constitution of the United States went into operation on the first Wednesday of March, 1789. What number of the people of our State were then entitled to vote I know not; but amongst the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, under date of the 31st of December, 1788, the returns of the election of members of Congress held just before, are given, from which it appears that but 15,774 votes were polled in the whole State, and that the highest candidates upon the two tickets received the following number of votes respectively, viz.:

Fred'k. Augustus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery,	8,707
John Allison, of Franklin,	7,067

NEWSPAPERS.

From the organization of our county, in September, 1784, to July 14th, 1790, there was no newspaper published in Franklin county, and all the sheriff's proclamations, notices of candidates for office, of real estate offered for sale, estrays, runaway negroes, desertions of bed and board by wives, &c., &c., were published in *The Carlisle Gazette and Repository of Knowledge*, printed at Carlisle, Cumberland county.

It has been claimed that a paper called the *Franklin Minerva* was published at Chambersburg before the year 1790 by Mr. Robert Harper. I doubt the truth of this claim. No copy of the paper now exists, by which to determine the doubt, but the fact that Sheriff Johnston, in July, 1790, published his proclamation in the *Carlisle Gazette*, shows almost to a demonstration that there was no newspaper here about the beginning of June, 1790, when that proclamation was first inserted in the *Carlisle Gazette*. Again, I do not think that Robert Harper was then here. An examination of the assessment lists of the county shows that his name appears for the first time as a taxpayer in Franklin township (Chambersburg) in the year 1794, so that it is most likely he came here sometime in the previous year, perhaps about the time he formed the partnership with Mr. Davison, hereafter referred to. It is known that William Davison commenced the publication of his paper at Chambersburg on the 14th of July, 1790, under the name of "*The Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly Newspaper*," and the assessment lists for 1791 contain his name as one of the taxpayers in Franklin township for that year. Mr. Davison afterwards, about the year 1792 or '93, formed a partnership with Mr. Harper, which continued until the fall of 1793, when he died, and Mr. Harper became sole owner of the paper. On the 12th of September, 1793, Mr. Harper changed the name of the paper to that of "*The Chambersburg Gazette*," under which title it was published until the 25th of April, 1796, when he

again changed its name to that of the "*Franklin Repository.*" It was, when first established, a small, three column concern, about ten by sixteen inches in size, and cost fifteen shillings per year. It was almost wholly made up of advertisements and extracts from foreign journals, for those were the days when Napoleon was stirring up the nations of the old world generally.

In the year 1800 George Kenton Harper became the sole editor and proprietor of the *Repository*, and conducted it until January, 1840, when he sold out to Mr. Joseph Pritts. So indifferent were the post office arrangements for the carrying and delivering of newspapers from 1794 to 1828, that the Harpers (Robert and George K.) employed their own "Post Riders," who once a week rode through large sections of the county to ensure the certain and speedy delivery of the *Repository* at all points where it could not be sent through the mails.

For much of the subsequent history of the *Repository* and other newspapers which were heretofore published in our county, I am indebted to an article written by B. M. Nead, Esq., and published in the *Repository* on the 27th of March, 1872.

"As above seen," says Mr. Nead, "Mr. Harper gave up the control of "*The Franklin Repository*" to Mr. Pritts in the year 1840. Mr. Pritts served an apprenticeship and worked as a journeyman at the printing business in Cumberland, Maryland, from which place he removed to Chambersburg about the year 1820. In 1823 he became the editor and proprietor of a Democratic paper styled the "*Franklin Republican*," started in 1808 by William Armour, who was followed in its editorship by John Hershberger, John M'Farland and John Sloan, whose successor Mr. Pritts was. This paper Mr. Pritts continued to edit until the year 1828, when the anti-Masonic excitement arose. He then gave up the publication of the *Franklin Republican*, bought the *Anti-Masonic Press*, a paper which had been established by Mr. James Culbertson, and started a new paper, strongly advocating anti-Masonic principles, under the name of "*The Anti-Masonic Whig.*" This paper Mr. Pritts continued to edit until the year 1840, when he purchased the *Repository* from Mr. Harper, and united the two papers under the name of the "*Repository and Whig.*" In 1840 Mr. Benjamin Oswald, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, was associated with Mr. Pritts in editing the paper, and in 1841 Wm. R. Rankin, Esq., filled the same position. In 1842 Wm. H. Downey bought Mr. Pritts' interest in the paper, and continued to publish it until 1846, when he sold out to Mr. Wm. Brewster. Mr Pritts continued about the office, as a general superintendent, adding weekly to its spiciness by his wit and satire, until the year 1848, when he died. The paper was then in the hands of Messrs. John F. Denny, Hugh W. Reynolds and D. O. Gehr. On the 1st of February, 1849, Mr. Reynolds withdrew,

and the remaining partners carried on the paper until 1st of May of that year, when they sold out to Messrs. John W. Boyd, of Hagerstown, and David E. Stover, of Greencastle."

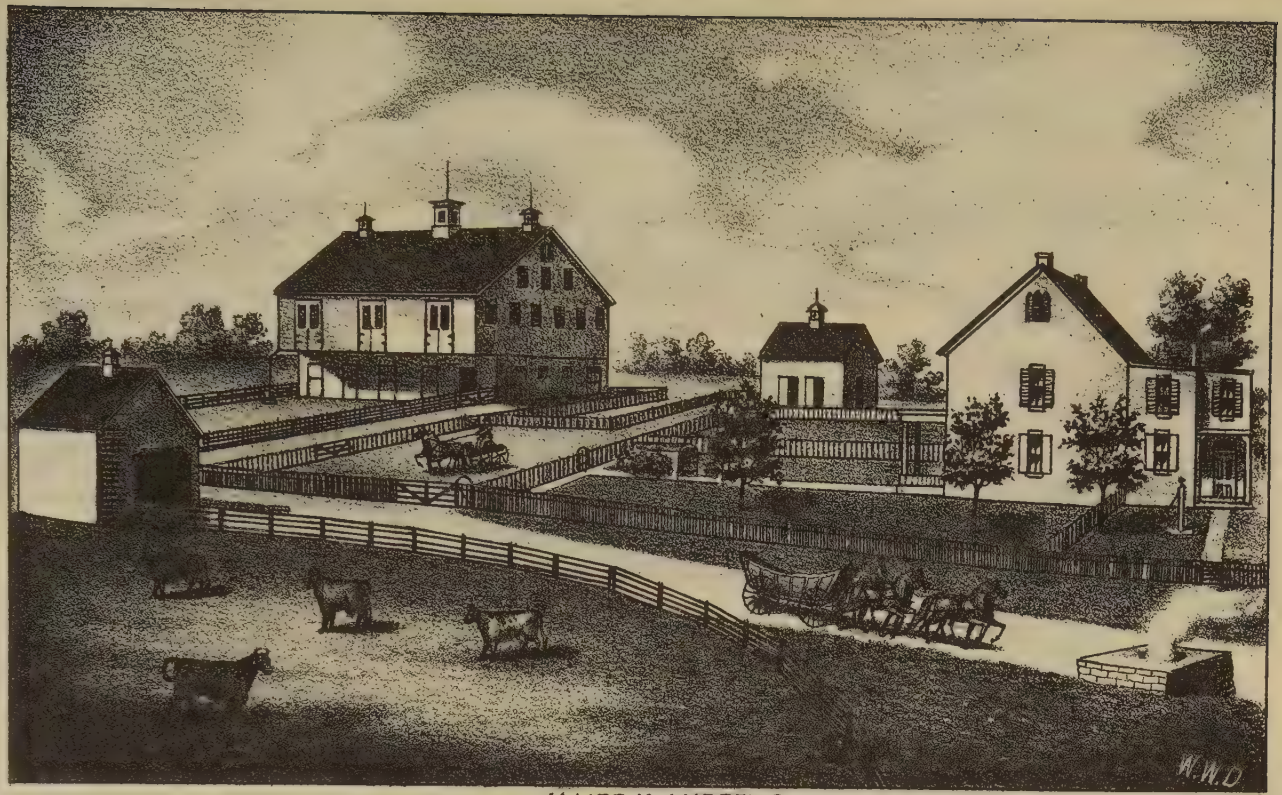
"On the 4th of July, 1849, Messrs. Henry A. Mish and Lewis A. Shoemaker started a paper called "*The Franklin Intelligencer*," and continued its publication until 1851, when it was purchased by Stover & Boyd and merged in the *Repository*. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Stover became sole proprietor of the *Repository*, and on the first of May of that year Col. A. K. M'Clure purchased a half interest in the paper, and in September following obtained the entire control of it."

"On the 4th of July, 1853, R. P. Hazelet, who for some time had been issuing, semi-monthly, a ten by twelve advertising sheet, called "*The Omnibus*," began the publication of a paper called "*The Transcript*." In October, 1854, Geo. Eyster & Co. became interested with Mr. Hazelet in the *Transcript*, and continued to publish it until December, 1855, when they sold it to Washington Crooks & Co., who about the same time purchased the *Repository* from Col. M'Clure. They consolidated the two papers under the name of the "*Repository and Transcript*." A few years after they sold out to G. H. Merkline & Co. About 1861, A. N. Rankin, one of the latter firm, got sole control of the paper. Soon after Snively Strickler, Esq., became proprietor, and in 1863 he sold it to A. K. M'Clure and H. S. Stoner, who again changed the name to "*The Franklin Repository*."

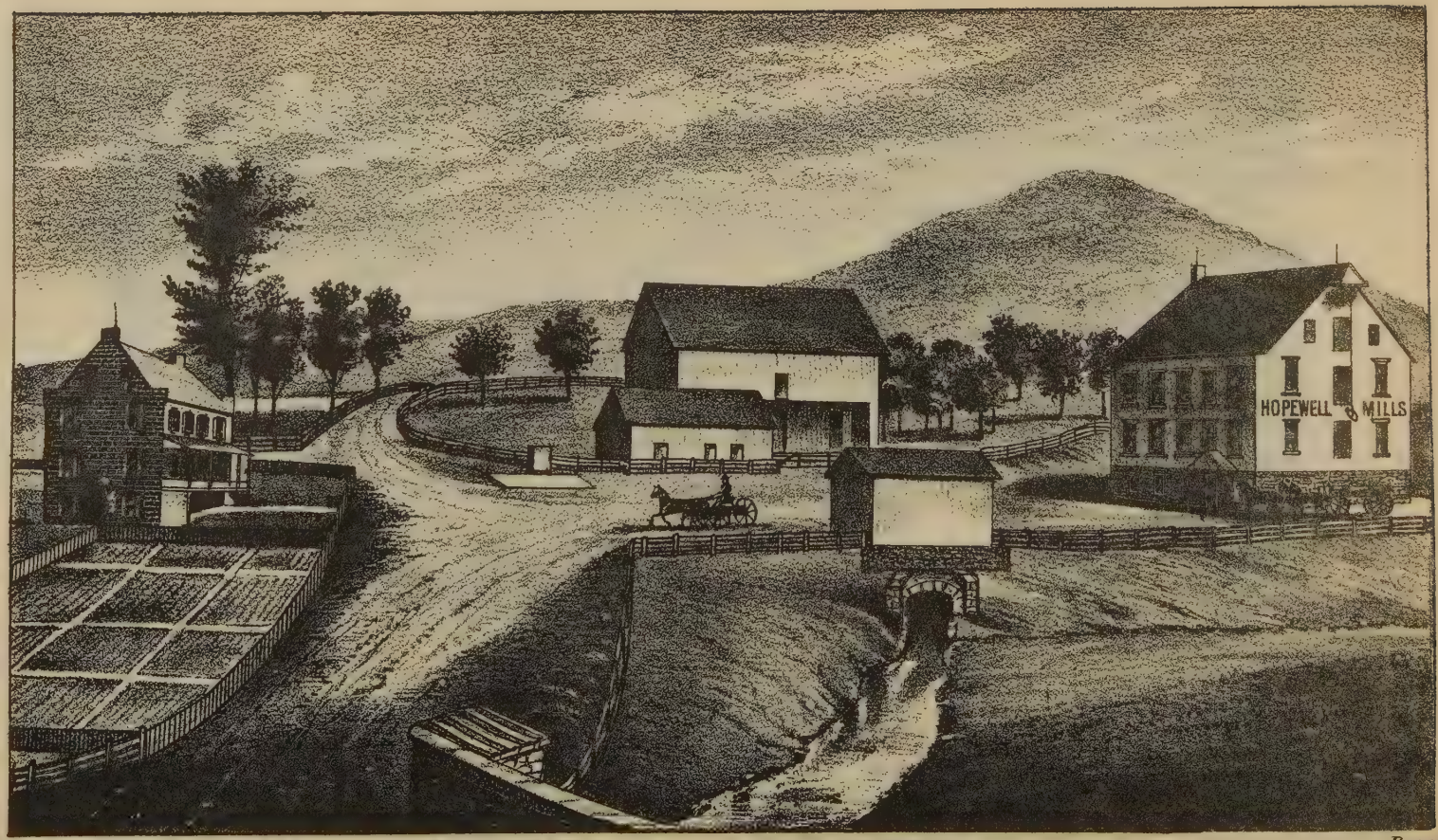
"On the 19th of April, 1861, G. H. Merkline & Co. started the *Semi-Weekly Dispatch*. It continued till June, 1863, when it was purchased by Messrs. M'Clure & Stoner, and merged in the *Repository*. On the 30th of July, 1864, the Repository office, and everything connected with it, was destroyed when our town was burnt by the Rebels. It was started again soon after in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian church, from which it was issued till June, 1866, when it was removed to its present location."

"On the 1st of July, 1865, 'The Repository Association' was formed, and the paper was issued under its auspices, with Messrs. M'Clure and Stoner as editors and publishers. On the 30th of May, 1868, they retired and Messrs. Jere Cook and S. W. Hays obtained control of it as editors and publishers. On the 1st of July, 1870, Mr. Hays retired and Mr. H. S. Stoner took his place, and the paper was published by Messrs. Cook and Stoner until the 15th of August, 1874, when it went into the hands of Major John M. Pomeroy, its present *owner* and *editor*. It has now reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 2,200.

The first English Democratic paper that I have been able to hear of, published in our county, was called "*The Franklin Republican*,"



FARM BUILDINGS OF JAMES K. ANDREWS. HAMILTON TWP.
FRANKLIN CO. PA.



HOPEWELL MILLS OF JOSIAH BURGER & RES. OF JOHN BURGER, WASHINGTON TP. FRANKLIN CO. PA. Page 310.

and was started by William Armour about the year 1806. He was succeeded by Frederick Goeb, or Geib, and Richard White. They published two papers, one in German and one in English. The German part of the office was owned by Goeb, and White owned the English part. About the year 1808 John Hershberger bought these gentlemen out.

About this time George K. Harper was publishing a German paper in the same office with the *Repository*, called "*Der Redliche Registrator*"—"The True Recorder." This paper Mr. Harper sold to F. W. Schoepflin about the year 1814, who removed it from the *Repository* office and conducted it as a Democratic paper until his death, in 1825, when it passed into the hands of Henry Ruby, who had learned the printing business with Mr. Schoepflin. He published it until 1831, when he discontinued it.

Mr. Hershberger conducted "*The Franklin Republican*" as the Democratic organ of the county, at the same time publishing the German paper formerly issued by Mr. Goeb. After several years he sold both papers to Mr. James M'Farland, by whom the German paper was discontinued. Mr. M'Farland sold the "*Republican*" to John Sloan, about the year 1816, who continued to publish until his death, in 1831. Some time after Joseph Pritts married the widow of Mr. Sloan, and thus obtained control of the printing office. Mr. Pritts was then a *strong Democrat*, and greatly enlarged and improved the paper, and as a reward for his devotion to his party and its interests was appointed county treasurer for several years.

In the year 1828 the anti-Masonic excitement reached its height, and Mr. Pritts, being dissatisfied with the course of the *Democratic* party in relation to the United States Bank, and on other political questions, and being actuated by a dread of the pernicious influence of secret societies upon the future of the country, with large numbers of his former Democratic associates, joined the new party and purchased the "*Anti-Masonic Press*," a paper which Mr. James Culbertson had shortly before established here. This paper Mr. Pritts conducted for a short time, as only he could conduct a newspaper, in the interests of the anti-Masonic party, when he purchased the "*Franklin Repository*" and consolidated the two papers.

When Mr. Pritts ceased to publish the *Republican* as a Democratic paper the Democratic party were left without an organ in our county. But in the year 1831, or thereabouts, Messrs. Henry Ruby and James Maxwell started a new Democratic paper called "*The Franklin Telegraph.*" After publishing it for about six or seven years, they sold it to Messrs. Michael C. Brown and Hiram Kesey, who, in the year 1841, sold it to John Brand, who changed the name to "*The Chambersburg Times.*" In 1843 he sold out to Franklin G. May, who, in 1845, associated Mr. Enos R. Powell with himself in the conduction of the paper. In 1848 Mr. May retired

and Alfred H. Smith took his place, and the name of the paper was changed to "*The Cumberland Valley Sentinel.*" In 1851 Messrs. B. F. Nead and John Kinneard became the proprietors, with Joseph Nill, Esq., and afterwards Dr. William H. Boyle, as editors. On the 1st of July, 1852, the paper passed into the hands of Messrs. John M. Cooper and Peter S. Dechert, and was merged into "*The Valley Spirit,*" which paper these gentlemen had removed from Shippensburg to Chambersburg about a year previously. In 1857 Messrs. Cooper & Dechert sold the paper to Messrs. George H. Mengel & Co., Dr. Boyle continuing as editor. In 1860 Messrs. Mengel and Ripper became the owners, Dr. Boyle continuing as editor.

In April, 1858, Messrs. R. P. Hazelet and David A. Wertz started a paper called "*The Independent.*" In 1859 they sold it to W. I. Cook and P. Dock Frey, who changed its name to "*The Times.*" Mr. Cook retired in a short time, and gave place to Mr. M. A. Foltz. In 1860 Messrs. Jacob Sellers and Wm. Kennedy became the owners of *The Times*, and published it as a Democratic paper. In 1862 Messrs H. C. Keyser and B. Y. Hamsher purchased the *Valley Spirit* from Messrs. Ripper and Mengel, and shortly after Mr. Kennedy associated himself and his paper with them, and the name of the paper was changed to that of "*The Spirit and Times,*" and published by B. Y. Hamsher & Co. In 1863 Mr. Kennedy retired and the name of the paper was again changed to "*The Valley Spirit.*" In July, 1867, J. M. Cooper & Co. again became the owners. In September, 1867, it passed into the hands of Messrs. Augustus Duncan and Wm. S. Stenger, who continued its publication until 1876, when they sold out to Mr. Joseph C. Clugston, the present proprietor. It is now edited by John M. Cooper, Esq., is Democratic in politics, and has a circulation of 2,160.

The following newspapers are now also being published in our county, viz. :

The "*Public Opinion,*" at Chambersburg. It was established in the year 1869 by its present editor and proprietor, Moses A. Foltz. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about 1,700.

The "*Mercersburg Journal,*" published at Mercersburg, is owned and edited by M. J. Slick, Esq. It is neutral in politics, and has a circulation of about 500. It was established in 1846.

"*The Village Record*" is published at Waynesboro', by W. Blair, who is editor and proprietor. It was established in 1847, has a circulation of about 1,000, and is neutral in politics.

"*The Valley Echo*" is published at Greencastle, by George E. Haller, editor and proprietor. It was established in 1867, has a circulation of about 500, and is neutral in politics.

"*The Keystone Gazette*" is a new weekly paper, the publication of which was commenced at Waynesboro' in our county, about the 1st of September last, by Messrs. J. C. West and W. J. C. Jacobs, edi-

tors and proprietors. It is Democratic in politics and claims a circulation of about five hundred.

The "*Saturday Local*" is a weekly newspaper recently started at Chambersburg, by Joseph Pomeroy & Co. It is neutral in politics.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S VISIT.

On the first of October, 1794, President Washington left Philadelphia for the western part of this State, called thither by the troubles known in our history as the "Whisky Insurrection." He was accompanied by General Henry Knox, the Secretary of War; General Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court of the United States for Pennsylvania; Mr Dandridge, his Private Secretary, and others of his official family. On Friday, the 4th of the month, the party reached Harrisburg, and on Saturday, the 5th, Carlisle, where a considerable part of the army was already assembled. The President remained at Carlisle until the 11th inst. During that time he had several interviews with commissioners from the insurgents, who wished him to disband the army, assuring him that the people of the insurrectionary counties would obey the laws without marching the troops out there. He refused to accede to their request, yet he assured them that no violence would be done, that all that he desired was to have the people come back to their allegiance.

On the morning of Saturday, the 11th inst., the Presidential party left Carlisle and reached Chambersburg that evening. Whilst here they stopped with William Morrow, who kept a tavern in a stone house which stood on south Main street, on the lot recently owned by Dr. J. C. Richards, dec'd., now the property of Peter Bruner. The President and party went south from this, through Greencastle, to Williamsport, Maryland, and from thence to Fort Cumberland; but as they did not reach Williamsport until the evening of Monday, the 13th, the presumption is that they remained in our town over Sunday, the 12th inst., as it is well known that President Washington was very averse to doing any work on the Lord's Day which could be avoided.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

For three or four years prior to the date of President Washington's visit to our town, the larger part of the people of the counties of Fayette, Allegheny, Westmoreland and Washington, in our State, had been in open rebellion against the general government, because of the United States excise tax upon whisky. The tax was originally only four pence per gallon, and was subsequently reduced below that sum. The people of that section of the State were mainly the descendants of Scotch-Irishmen, who hated the name and office

of an exciseman. There were no temperance societies then in existence, and to make and drink whisky was common, and was not regarded as disreputable by any one; and the fame of their "Old Monongahela" was proverbial east and west. The only surplus products of the people of that region were corn and rye, and it would not pay to transport them to the eastern markets by pack horses, the only means they had. A horse could carry but four bushels of rye over the miserable roads then in existence, but he could carry the product of twenty-four bushels in the shape of whisky. They therefore made whisky everywhere. Almost every farmer had his "still." They thought that as they had cultivated their lands for years, at the peril of their lives every hour, and had fought the savages unaided most of the time by the government, which gave them little protection, they had a right to do as they pleased with the surplus products of their labors. And so they made it into whisky, knowing that it could be easily shipped east to a market where it would find a ready sale. They denied the right of the government to tax it, refused to pay the tax, tarred and feathered the tax collectors, and compelled them to resign their offices or leave the country. So wide spread was the opposition to the enforcement of the law, and so inflamed the state of the public mind, that it was found necessary to send a large body of troops out to the insurrectionary districts to bring the people to reason and obedience.

The opposition to the enforcement of the excise laws was not confined exclusively to the people of the western counties of the State There were many persons east of the mountains who were very hostile to the excise laws, and who sympathized with the alleged grievances of their western friends and kinsmen. General James Chambers, in a letter from Loudon Forge, to A. J. Dallas, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth, under date of September 22d, 1794, says: "On the 16th inst. I arrived in Chambersburg, and to my great astonishment I found the Rabble had raised what they Caled a Liberty pole. Some of the most active of the inhabitants was at the time absent, and upon the whole, perhaps, it was best, as matters has Since taken a violent change. When I came hear I found the magistrates had opposed the sitting of the pole up, to the utmost of their power, but was not Supported by the majority of the Cittyzens. They wished to have the Royators Subject to Law, and (Mr. Justice John Riddle, John Scott and Christian Oyster) the magistrates of this place informed me of their zealous wish to have them brought to Justice. I advised them to Call a meeting of the inhabitants of the town on the next morning, and we would have the matter opened to them, and Show the necessity of Soporting Government, Contrassed with the destruction of one of the best governments in the world."

The meeting was held in the "Coorthous"—Mr. John Riddle

delivered "a very animating address" to the people—Resolves were passed and drawn up for the people to sign, pledging them to support the Justices in their efforts "to bring the Royators to tryal," and General Chambers continues: "I am now happy to have in my power to request you, Sir, to inform his Excellency, the Govenour, that these exertions has worked the desired Change. The magistrates has sent for the men, the very Same that Errected the pole, and I had the pleasure of Seeing them, on Saturday Evening, Cut it down; and with the Same waggon that brought it into town, they were oblidgeed to draw the remains of it out of town again. The Circumstance was mortifying, and they behaived very well. They seem very penetant, and no person offered them any insult. It has worked such a change. I believe we will be able Shortly to Send our Quota to Carlisle."

Liberty poles were also erected at Carlisle and other places, and the people everywhere in the eastern part of the State were very reluctant to turn out at the call of President Washington against the "whisky boys," whose grievances they believed, for the most part, to be well founded. Secretary Dallas, in his report to the Senate, under date of September 10th, 1794, said: "According to the information I have received from several parts of the country, it appears that the militia are unwilling to march to quell the insurrection. They say that they are ready to march against a foreign enemy, but not against the citizens of their own State."

The troops called into the field under the requisition of President Washington, dated the 7th of August, 1794, numbered 12,950, and were from Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Those from New Jersey and Pennsylvania assembled at Carlisle. Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey, had command of the quotas of their respective States—met them there, and in company with President Washington reveiwed them. The Pennsylvania troops were in one Division of 5,196 men, under the command of Major General William Irvine. It was composed of three Brigades, the first commanded by Brigadier General Thomas Procter, the second by Brigadier General Francis Murray, and the third by Brigadier General James Chambers, of our county. General Chambers' Brigade was composed of 1,762 men, 568 of whom were from Lancaster county, 550 from York county, 363 from Cumberland county, and 281 from Franklin county. These troops passed through our county by way of Strasburg, from whence they crossed the mountains to Fort Lyttleton on their march to Pittsburg, which place they reached in the month of November following. Happily the supremacy of the laws, and the enforcement of order, were secured by this display of power on part of the General Government, without firing a gun, and without any of the sufferings or losses incident to a state of actual

war. On Tuesday, the 15th of November, 1794, the Pennsylvania troops left Pittsburg on their return home. They marched by way of Greensburg, Ligonier, Bedford, Sideling Hill, Fort Lyttleton, Strasburg and Shippensburg, to Carlisle, where they were disbanded.

POPULATION.

According to the assessment lists for the year 1786, the taxables of our county numbered two thousand three hundred and twenty-two, divided among the several townships as follows, viz.:

	Free-holders.	*Non-Free-holders.*	*Free-men.*	*Total.*
Antrim,	186	83	54	323
Franklin,	102	8	53	163
Fannett,	126	55	36	217
Guilford,	105	38	30	173
Hamilton,	145	53	46	244
Letterkenny,	162	47	41	250
Lurgan,	58	24	21	103
Montgomery,	143	55	31	229
Peters,	113	72	39	224
Southampton,	79	27	27	133
Washington,	151	60	52	263
Totals,	1,370	522	430	2,322

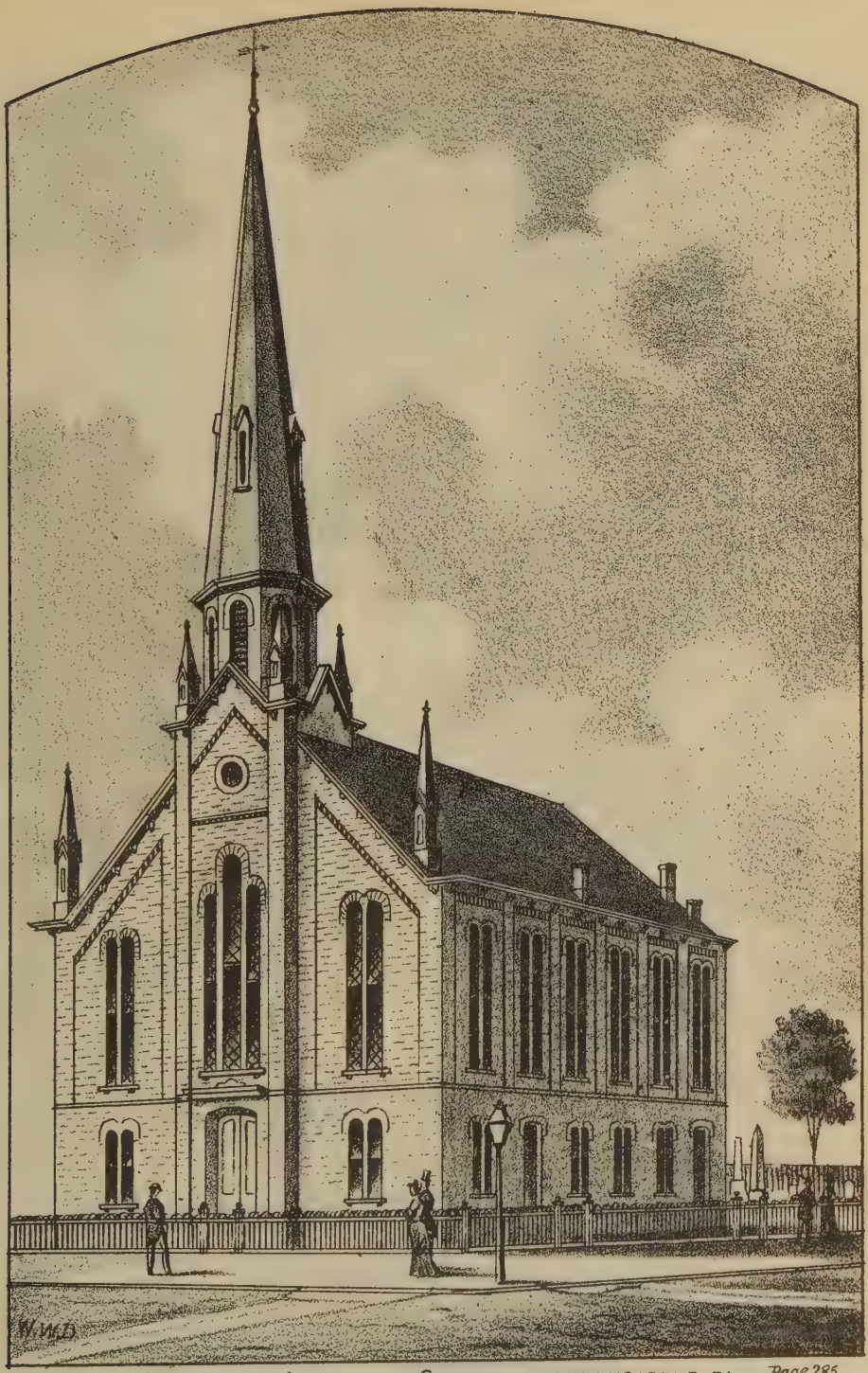
In 1793 our taxables had increased to three thousand five hundred and seventy; and our whole population has been as follows, viz.:

In 1790,	15,655
" 1800,	19,638
" 1810,	23,173
" 1820,	31,892
" 1830,	35,037
" 1840,	37,793
" 1850,	37,956
" 1860,	42,126
" 1870,	45,365

So that we have not quite *tripled* our population in the last eighty-six years.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The following statement of the votes cast in our county at several of the earlier elections for Governor may be of interest as showing the progress of the county in population:



EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF GREENCASTLE PA. Page 285

REV. FRED'K KLINEFELTER PASTOR.

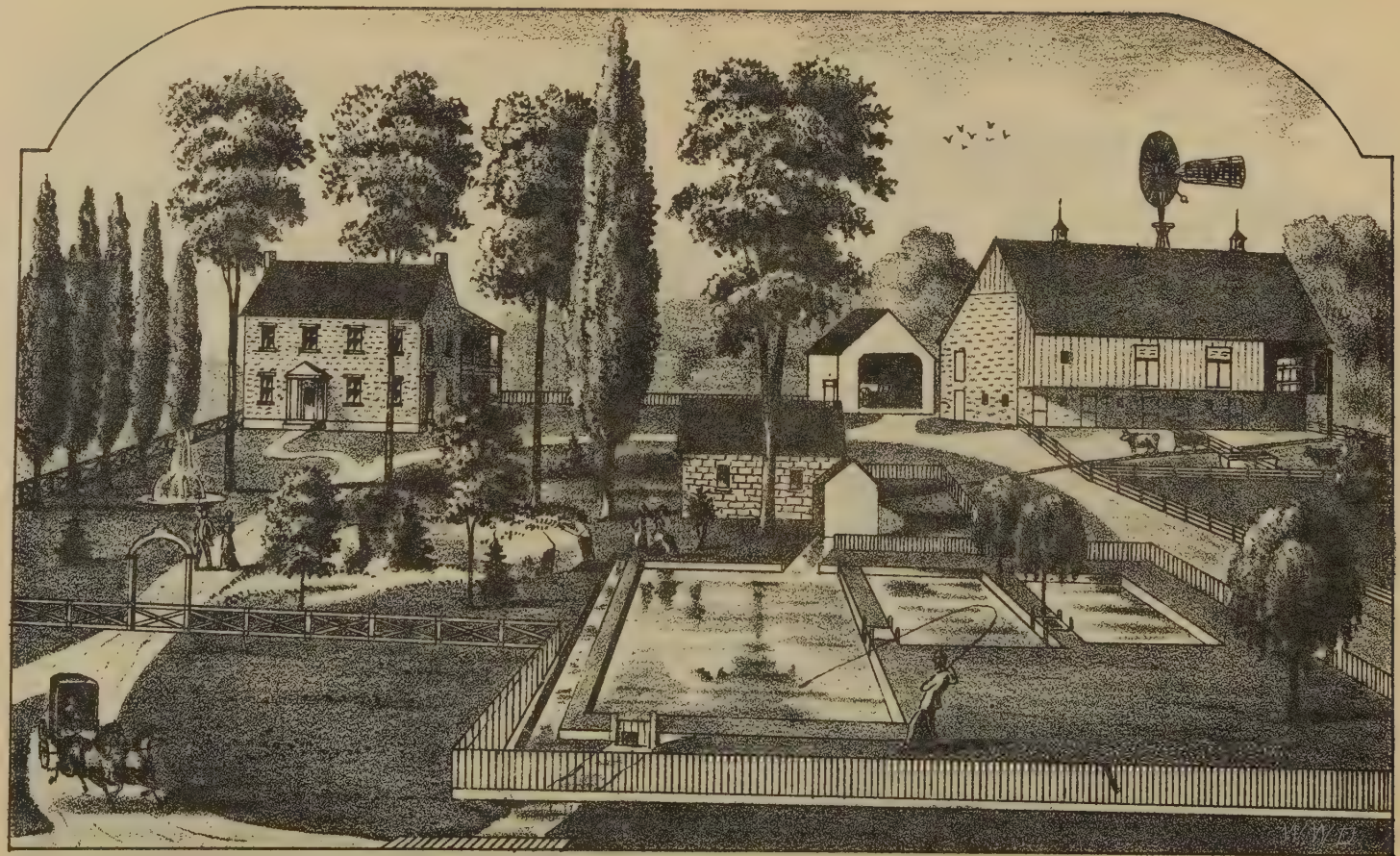
ERECTED 1875, — DIMENSIONS — 48 X 85 FEET.

Franklin Co.'s Greencastle Pa.

W.W. DENSLOW, DEL.

Page 277.

J.A. HARPER'S
CARRIAGE FACTORY
WORKS of J.A. HAR



RES. OF JACOB P. STOVER GREENCASTLE ANTRIM TWP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.

In 1790.

For Governor,	Thomas Mifflin	received,	1508	votes.
	Gen. Arthur St. Clair	"	193	"
For Senator,	Abraham Smith	"	985	"
	Robert Johnston	"	565	"
For Representatives,	James Johnston	"	1656	"
(two elected)	James M'Lene	"	1564	"
For Sheriff,	Henry Work	"	792	"
	James Irwin	"	554	"
For Coroner,	George Clark	"	1648	"
	George Stover	"	1640	"
For Commissioner,	James Poe	"	818	"
	Daniel Royer	"	588	"

In 1799.

For Governor,	James Ross	"	1413	"
	Thomas M'Kean	"	992	"

In 1802.

For Governor,	Thomas M'Kean	"	1368	"
	James Ross	"	686	"

In 1805.

For Governor,	Simon Snyder	"	1369	"
	Thomas M'Kean	"	1228	"

The election districts and vote at this last election were as follows, viz.:

	Snyder.	*M'Kean.*
Chambersburg,	395	366
Strasburg,	310	93
Fannett,	155	40
Metal,	90	33
Mercersburg,	239	310
Greencastle,	152	152
Waynesboro,	28	234

TRANSPORTATION LAST CENTURY.

There were no turnpikes, no canals and no railroads in those days. All transportation of merchandize, such as groceries, iron, salt, &c., was, as already stated, by pack horses, from Winchester, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, and other points in the east, across the mountains to Bedford, Fort Cumberland, Hanna's town, Pittsburg, and other points in the west. The people of all sections of the country, east and west, had long before this realized the fact that the pack horses of the day were not equal to the demands of the times in furnishing transportation facilities. The Provincial great

roads, opened by Pennsylvania and Virginia for the use of General Braddock's army, from Loudon town and Winchester to Fort Cumberland, were originally poorly and hastily constructed, had become much out of repair, and so far as the needs of Pennsylvania were concerned, were useless beyond the town of Bedford. Accordingly, attention was turned towards making better roads. Private citizens subscribed money for this purpose, many of the townships along the lines gave pecuniary aid, and in 1789 the first wagon that passed over the mountain barriers separating the east from the west, went from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Brownsville, Pennsylvania. It was drawn by four horses, contained two thousand pounds of freight, and was near a month passing over the road, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles.

TURNPIKES.

The first turnpike company incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania, was "The Philadelphia and Lancaster Company," April 9th, 1792. In a few years quite a number of others were incorporated, but it was not until about the years 1814–'21, that the making of turnpikes seized hold upon the public mind. During those years the State became a large subscriber to the stock of various turnpike companies, I suppose because the Legislature thought that the public treasury should aid in the making of improvements designed for the public benefit. The Carlisle and Chambersburg road received nearly $100,000 from the State; the Chambersburg and Bedford road $175,000; and the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg road about $25,000. The State got but few, and very small dividends on these investments, and some twenty-five years ago these stocks were sold by the State Treasurer at the nominal prices of from fifty cents to a dollar per share. The roads, however, remain; and in the days of wagoning and staging they were of vast use to the people, repaying them an hundred fold the public moneys invested in their construction.

We have now eighty-eight miles of turnpike in our county, viz.: Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg, forty-two miles; Chambersburg and Bedford, nineteen miles; Chambersburg and Carlisle, eleven miles; Chambersburg and Gettysburg, nine miles; Greencastle and Maryland line, five and a half miles; and Waynesboro' and Maryland line, one and a half miles.

STAGE COACHES.

The first stage coach line from Chambersburg to Pittsburg was established in the year 1804. The doom of that mode of travel was sealed when the locomotive scaled the heights of the Alleghenies; but in their day the old Concord coaches were the most speedy and most pleasant means of passing from the east to the west, and those who can remember will bear me out in saying that the arrival or

departure of half a dozen coaches of the rival lines, with horns blowing, streamers flying, and horses on the full run, was one of the most inspiring of scenes. It was witnessed about twice a day, at any time, in our good old town, some thirty years ago.

RAILROADS.

We have now three railroads in our county, viz.: The "Cumberland Valley," which embraces the old "Franklin Railroad," and extends through the valley from Harrisburg to the Maryland line, a distance of about sixty-eight miles; the "Mont Alto Railroad," twelve and thirty one-hundredths miles long; and the "Southern Pennsylvania Railway," twenty-one and four-tenth miles in length, making a total railroad mileage in the county of about fifty-nine and thirty-four one-hundredths miles. The Cumberland Valley Railroad was incorporated in 1831. Work was commenced upon it in 1835, and in August, 1837, it was opened from Harrisburg to Carlisle, and in November, 1837, to Chambersburg. Thomas G. M'Culloh, Esq., was its first President. Upon his resignation Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, succeeded him, and served for some twenty-five years. In 1850 the road was relaid with heavy T' rails, at a cost of about $270,000. About the year 1865 a consolidation with the Franklin Railroad was effected, whereby the Cumberland Valley Railroad was extended to Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1873 Thomas B. Kennedy, Esq., of Chambersburg, succeeded to the Presidency of the road, upon the resignation of Judge Watts. It now has a continuous line of road, 94 miles in length, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Martinsburg, West Virginia, whilst the total length of the main line and its connections is one hundred and twenty-five miles. The Cumberland Valley Railroad is most substantially built, with convenient and tasteful station-houses, clean and neat cars, first-class engines and rolling stock, and accommodating and gentlemanly conductors and other employes; and there is no better constructed or better managed railroad in the Commonwealth than it is. The total cost of the road has been about $2,500,000; and its property is now worth fully $3,500,000.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

By an act of Assembly passed the 24th of February, 1806, the State was divided into ten judicial districts, Adams, Cumberland and Franklin counties being the ninth district. By the 15th section of the same act the Associate Judges of the courts were reduced from *four* to *two* in each county, as their commissions expired. On the first of March, 1806, Hon. James Hamilton, of Carlisle, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, was appointed President Judge of this district, and served until the 13th of March, 1819, when he died suddenly at Gettysburg whilst holding court.

SUPREME COURT.

By the act of the 11th of March, 1809, the Southern District of the Supreme Court, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Bedford and Huntingdon, was created, the sessions to be held annually at Chambersburg. This act was repealed and the district abolished by the act of the 14th of April, 1834, reorganizing the Supreme Court, but during the intervening twenty-five years, the Supreme Court sat annually in our old court house, and Chief Justices Tilghman and Gibson, and Justices Yeates, Breckenridge, Duncan, Huston, Rogers, Tod, Smith, Ross, Kennedy and Sergeant, delivered there some of the ablest and most important judicial opinions to be found in our State Reports.

BANKS.

The first bank established in our county was started in the year 1809, under "Articles of Association," with a capital of $250,000, in two thousand five hundred shares of $100 00 each. It was called the "Chambersburg Bank," and was simply a private organization, receiving deposits and discounting notes, drafts, &c. Edward Crawford was President and Alexander Calhoun, Cashier, and the following persons were the first Board of Directors, viz.: John Calhoun, Mathias Maris, John Holliday, Jacob Whitmore, John Shryock, Wm. M. Brown, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell, (of Peters), Peter Eberly and James Riddle. It continued to do business under these articles of association until the year 1814, when it was merged into the "Bank of Chambersburg," under the Omnibus act of that year, next referred to.

On the 21st of March, 1813, an act was passed by the Legislature "Regulating Banks," which divided the State into twenty-seven districts and provided for the creation of forty-one new banks, with a capital of over $17,000,000. It gave the county of Franklin two banks, one to be called the "Bank of Chambersburg," with a capital of $600,000, the other "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle," with a capital of $250,000. Governor Snyder vetoed the bill, but at the next session, on the 21st of March, 1814, it was "log rolled" through, notwithstanding the veto.

The 'Bank of Chambersburg," now the "National Bank of Chambersburg," has been in full operation ever since, and deservedly ranks as one of the best conducted and most reliable banking institutions in the State.

"The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle" was duly organized under its charter of 1814, but from some causes now unknown, soon got into trouble, and about the year 1818 failed most disastrously, entailing financial trouble and ruin upon almost every person connected with it.

In addition to the National Bank of Chambersburg, which has a capital of $260,000, we have now in operation in this county, the National Bank of Greencastle, with a capital of $100,000; the National Bank of Waynesboro', capital $75,000; the Franklin County Bank, at Chambersburg, with a capital of $65,000; and the Farmers' Bank of Mercersburg, with a capital of some $20,000. The last two are banks of discount and deposit alone, owned by individuals.

WATER WORKS.

About the year 1818 the first attempt was made to introduce water into our town. It was taken from the Falling Spring, about a half mile east of the railroad bridge, being forced thence to the reservoir (which was where the dwelling of Samuel Myers now is) by the power of the stream acting upon the buckets of a large water wheel placed in the current. The pipes extended through Market street to Franklin, a short way on Second street, and on Main street from King street to German. There were no fire plugs—nothing but hydrants for family use—and the reservoir being small, the works were wholly useless in times of fire. The pipes soon rotted out, and by the year 1823 the whole thing was abandoned. Being very primitive in all their appointments, these works could not have been very expensive, although some of our old citizens say that they cost about forty thousand dollars.

Our present excellent water works are the property of the borough, constructed through the energy of our Town Council. They are said to be well built, and reflect great credit upon all connected with their erection. Their total cost is about fifty-five thousand dollars.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

The manufacture of writing and printing paper was commenced at Chambersburg, or Chambers' town, as it was then called, by John Scott & Co., in September, 1788, and for about eight years thereafter the newspapers at Pittsburg, and west of the mountains generally, were supplied from this point. The paper was transported upon pack horses, hundreds of which could at any time, as late as 1796, be found loading with merchandize at Strasburg, Loudon, Mercersburg and Chambersburg, for the western country.

STRAW PAPER.

Straw paper was manufactured at Chambersburg as early as 1831, by George A. Shryock and Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson. It never got into general use in the mercantile community, being too brittle for wrapping; but in the shape of binders' boards, and in other styles of manufacture, it met with large sales, and proved very remunerative to those engaged in the business.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

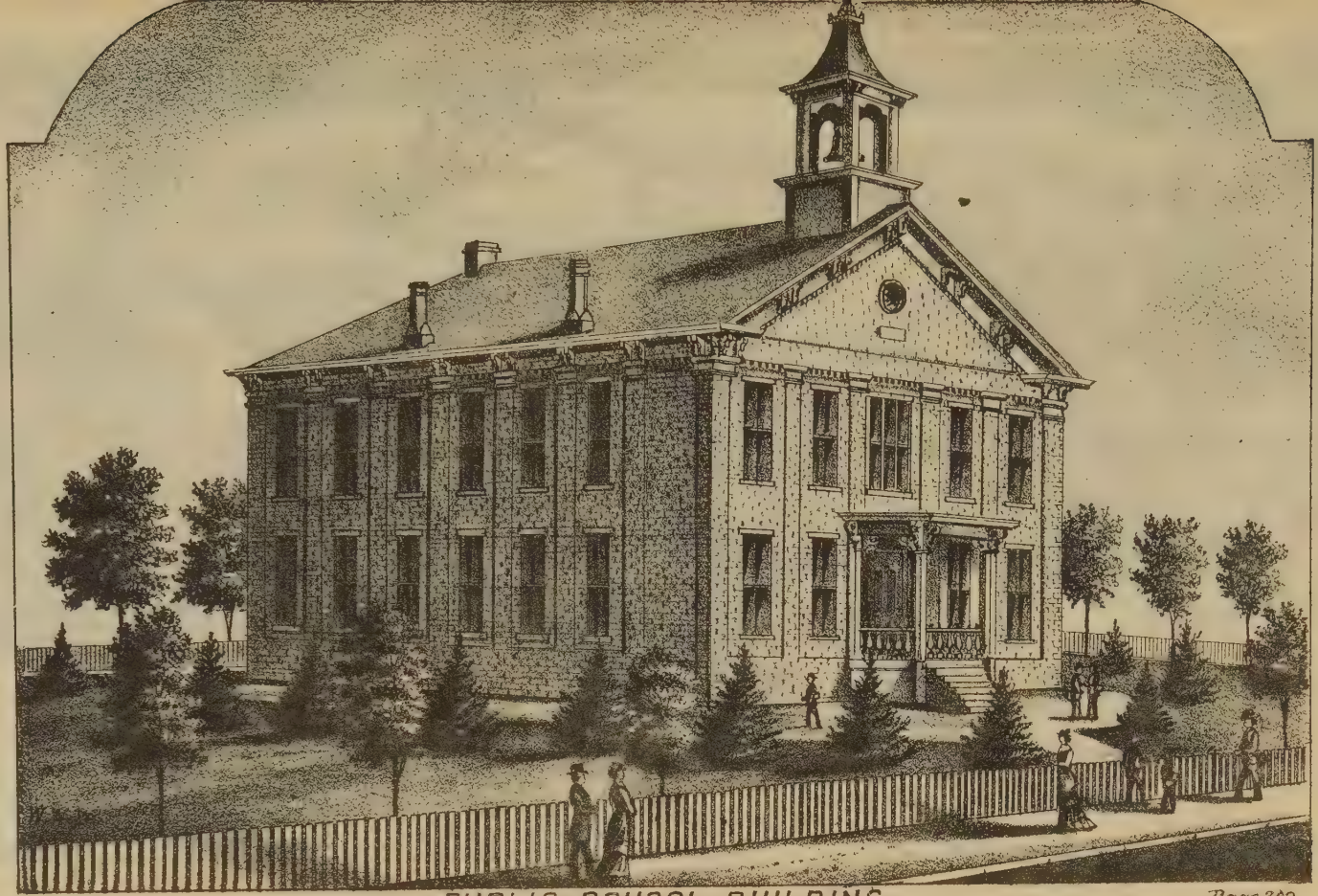
By the Constitutions of 1776 and 1790 (each) it was provided that a system of Public Free Schools should be founded in each county, for the instruction of the poor; and this was done by the public paying those who kept *private pay schools* to instruct the indigent poor who were sent to them. It was not, however, until about the year 1836 (or forty years ago) that the present magnificent Common School System of our State was established. At first it was bitterly opposed in many parts of the Commonwealth, and many years elapsed before it was generally adopted. In our county there were last year two hundred and fifty-four schools, kept open an average of six months, having in them one hundred and ninety male, and seventy-two female teachers. The number of male scholars in these schools was six thousand three hundred and seven, and of females five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight. The total receipts were $86,860.42, and the expenditures $82,623.45, of which $49,698.47 were applied to the payment of teachers' salaries, and the balance to other expenses.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

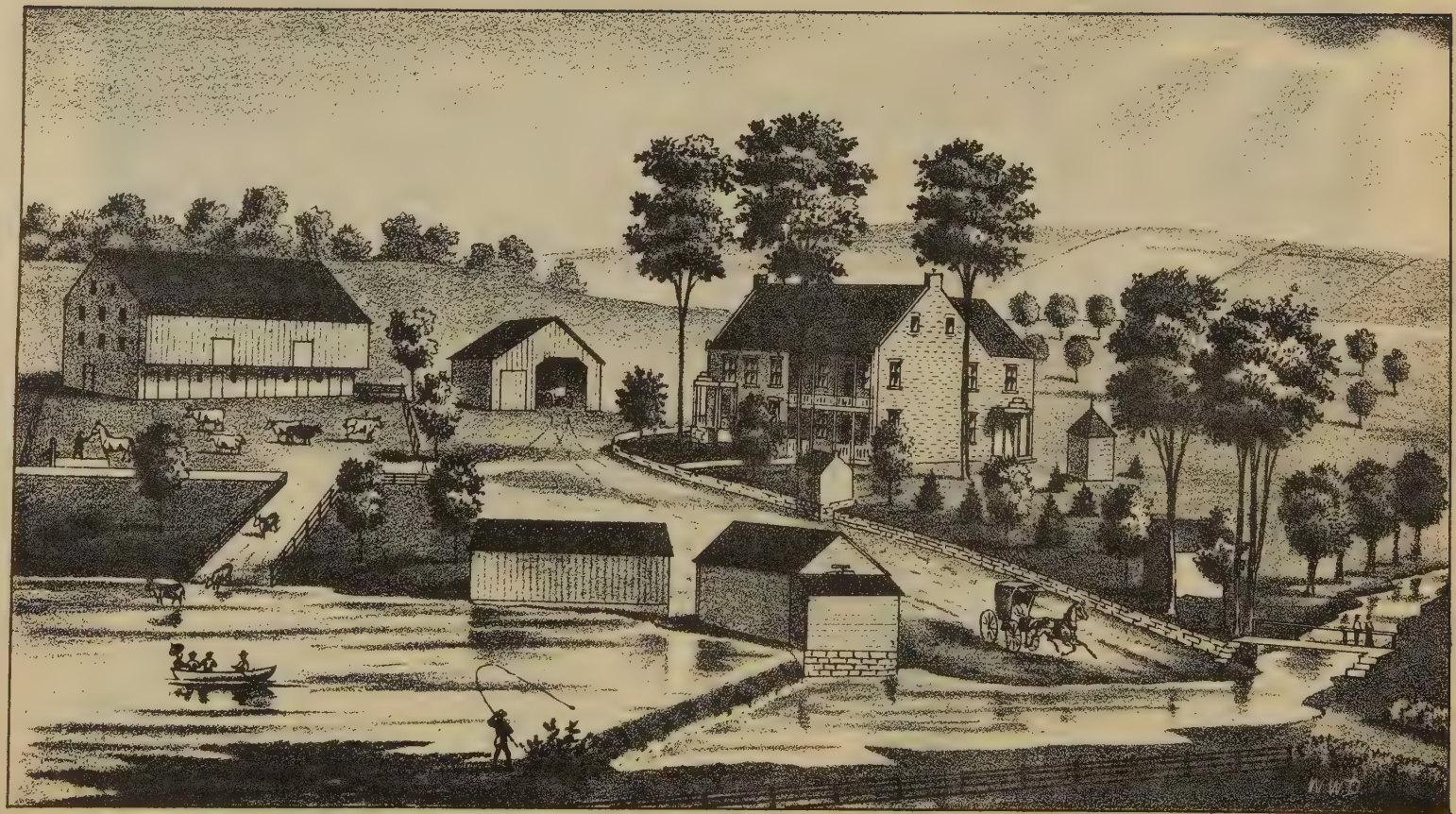
In addition to the facilities afforded by our common schools to the youth of our county, both male and female, to obtain a complete education, we have the "Mercersburg College" at Mercersburg, in a department of which Theology is also taught, of which Professor E. E. Higbee, D. D., is Principal; the "Chambersburg Academy" at Chambersburg, of which Professor J. H. Shumaker is Principal; the "Kennedy Academy" at Welsh Run, of which Rev. J. H. Fleming is Principal; the "Wilson College" (for females) at Chambersburg, of which Rev. W. F. Wylie, A. M., is President; and the "Mercersburg Female Seminary" at Mercersburg, of which Rev. J. H. Hassler is Principal. Besides these there are a number of other private schools of a high grade in various parts of the county, where both a common and classical education may be acquired.

WAR LOSSES.

In the late war of the Rebellion our county suffered more, and our people lost more, than any other county in the northern States. Ours was the debatable ground over which friend and foe alike passed at discretion in the carrying out of their military operations, and by each were our people caused to suffer. Under the authority of a Union Governor of Pennsylvania, the horses, saddles, bridles, &c., of our rural population were seized and taken for the public use, and many of these seizures have never been paid for. The Confederate troops raided upon our county several times and stripped our people of their horses, their wagons, their carriages, their cattle,



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.
WAYNESBORO, PA.



"ANTIETAM HOME" FARM PROPERTY OF I. N. SNIVELY M. D. NEAR WAYNESBORO PA.

their merchandize and their money; and in 1863, Lee, the great captain of the hosts of the rebellion, with the pride and flower of his following, near one hundred thousand strong, invaded our county and held it in his undisputed control for three weeks or more.

During all the years of the rebellion the people of the border counties were in all things loyal to the government. Upon us the waves of the rebellion beat, and our sufferings and losses were the protection of the people of other parts of our Commonwealth. Disinterested, unprejudiced and sworn appraisers have, for the third time, said that the losses of the border counties were $3,452,515.95, distributed as follows, viz.:

Somerset county,	$ 120 00
Bedford "	6,818 03
Fulton "	56,504 98
Franklin "	846,053 30
Chambersburg,	1,625,435 55
Adams county,	489,438 99
York "	216,366 15
Cumberland and Perry counties,	211,778 95
	$3,452,515 95

And yet the representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania have hitherto turned a deaf ear to the petitions of our plundered people, many of whom lost their all. Not one penny has ever been given to the peoples of any of these districts, save to the burned out population of Chambersburg, who, after much tribulation and many years waiting, obtained less than fifty per cent. of their losses.

In the great fire of 30th July, 1864, by which the town of Chambersburg was destroyed, the following buildings were burned, viz.:

Residences and places of business,	278
Barns and stables,	98
Out-buildings of various kinds,	173
Total,	549

The total losses of the people of the town have been appraised at $1,625,435.55, of which near $785,000 was for real estate alone. The *county* was also a great sufferer, and her losses are not included in this estimate. Our beautiful court house, which, in 1843, cost us $44,545 16, was totally destroyed, and the rebuilding of it cost our people $52,083.25, though the old walls were used. But the greatest loss our people sustained was in the destruction of the large mass of our public records, which were burned with the court house. Their loss is irreparable. They never can be restored, and it is only among the legal fraternity that the magnitude of the calamity is duly appreciated. I have known more than one case where minors have lost their whole estates, by reason of the destruction of these

records, and their consequent inability upon coming of age to prove who were their guardians, or the bail of these guardians; and in other cases where the names of the guardians were known, but have become insolvent, the moneys in their hands have been lost, because of inability to prove who their securities were.

OUR CRIMINAL HISTORY.

Nine-tenths of the first white inhabitants of the Cumberland valley were, as has already been stated, Scotch-Irish, with some Englishmen and pure Scotchmen amongst them. They were generally of the better class, brought up to regard the laws of God and man; the most of them being members of some church. They were, therefore, desirable additions to the population of the country; good citizens, who generally lived at peace with each other, and when they did violate the law, their crimes were not of a very heinous character. Their morality was regulated by the ideas of the age in which they lived, and in those days many things were thought quite proper and right which would not now meet with approval. The use of strong liquors was general amongst them, and to an excessive indulgence in them, was attributable most of their departures from the rules of right and good conduct. Hence the crimes that our courts in early times were most often called upon to try and punish were petty larcenies, assaults and batteries, riots, &c. The higher crimes, such as arson, burglary, robbery and murder were of rare occurrence among the inhabitants of this valley. Indeed, I do not know of a single instance, in this county, at least, where a Scotch-Irishman was convicted of either of these offences. There have been but five capital convictions in our county, so far as I have any record, since its organization, over ninety-two years ago. Four of these were for murder and one for rape.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Chambersburg, in November, 1785, before Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Hanna, of Franklin township, and Josiah Ramage, of Letterkenny township, were severally convicted of murder in the first degree.

The names of the grand jurors who found the indictments were as follows, viz.: James Maxwell, foreman, William M'Dowell, Thomas Johnston, George Matthews, John M'Clay, James Findley, John Allison, James Watson, Frederick Byers, William Scott, Elias Davidson, Richard Beard, Charles M'Clay, Nathan M'Dowell, James Chambers, Patrick Maxwell, William Rannels, Matthew Wilson, James Moore and James Campbell.

John Hanna was charged with having murdered John Devebaugh, on the 22d day of June, 1785, near the Catholic church in Chambersburg, by striking him with an iron stone auger. The names of

the jurors who tried him were Robert Wilson, John Cunningham, John Lawrence, John Gaff, Robert M'Farland, Robert Patton, James Withers, Matthew Ferguson, William Strain, John Young, Thomas Lucas and James M'Farland. The crime was committed in the heat of passion, growing out of a sudden quarrel, and strong efforts were made for his pardon. Such was the influence brought to bear in his favor that the Supreme Executive Council at its next meeting, on the 17th of December, 1785, refused to issue a warrant for his execution.

Josiah Ramage was charged with having killed his wife, Mary Ramage, on the 24th of March, 1785, in Letterkenny township, by striking her on the head with a pair of fire tongs. The names of the jurors who tried him were John Young, James M'Farland, James Withers, Robert Davidson, William Berryhill, Robert M'Farland, John Lawrence, Daniel Miller, John Cunningham, William Strain, Robert Wilson and Gean Morrow.

The cases of Hanna and Ramage were again before the Supreme Executive Council on the 6th of April, 1786, when it was ordered that they should be executed on Wednesday, the third day of May, of that year; and they were on that day hung by Jeremiah Talbot, the first Sheriff of the county, who was paid by the county in the year 1788, a fee of £9, 4 shillings therefor.

A negro slave, named Jack Durham, the property of Andrew Long, of this county, was convicted of the crime of rape, at a court of Oyer and Terminer, held on the 3d day of June, 1788, before Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Wm. Augustus Atlee and George Bryan, his Associates, and on the 21st of June of that year the Supreme Executive Council ordered that his execution be "made and done" on Tuesday, the 8th day of July following. John Johnston, the second Sheriff of our county executed Durham, and was paid by the county a fee of £7, 10 shillings therefor.

The crime was committed at Southampton township, upon the person of one Margaret Stall. The jury valued Durham at thirty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, or $80.00, which was paid his owner by the Commonwealth. The names of the jurors who tried him were John Ray, George King, Robert M'Culloch, James Erwin, Robert Parker, Edward Crawford, Robert Culbertson, John M'Mullan, Henry Pawling, John M'Clellan, William Henderson and Joseph Chambers.

On the 12th day of November, 1807, a man named John M'Kean was convicted of the murder of his wife, in Washington township, on the 30th of August previously, and was executed by Jacob Snyder, Esq., Sheriff of our county, on the 22d day of December, 1807. He was the last man executed in this county.

The jury who tried M'Kean were Thomas Anderson, Henry

Davis, John Witherow, Christian Kryder, James Smith, David John, William Brewster, James M'Curdy, (of James), John Holliday, David Kennedy, John Irvin and Jacob Smith, of Lurgan.

John Murtaugh, an Irish railroad hand employed in the making of the "Tape-worm," as the railroad leading from Gettysburg towards Hagerstown was called, was convicted at the April sessions, 1838, of the murder of one of his fellow workmen, named James M'Glinchey, and sentenced on the 7th of April, 1838, to be hung, but he became insane after his conviction, was several times respited, and finally died in prison.

Ramage and Hanna were hung on the hill north of the present residence of Jacob Nixon, and Durham and M'Kean east of the present residence of William M'Lellan, Esq., about where the new residence of James A. M'Knight has been built. Hence that hill was called for many years "Gallows Hill."

Much of the criminal business of our county for the last fifty years, indeed the *most* of it, even up to and including the present period, has been caused by the presence of the large number of colored people amongst us. Our Commonwealth having, as early as 1780, passed "An act for the gradual abolition of slavery" within her borders, it became a common occurrence for the free negroes of Maryland and Virginia to leave those States and remove to Pennsylvania, and our county being immediately upon the dividing line between the free and the slave States, they were content, as soon as they got north of that line, to settle down and remain where they were safe from the oppressive laws of their former condition of servitude. In many instances the executors of deceased slave owners, who had manumitted their slaves, brought the new freedmen, sometimes numbering thirty or forty in a lot, within the borders of our county, and there left them to provide for themselves. To these causes it is owing that we have had so many colored people amongst us. Some of them were sober, industrious and economical, but the greater part of them were improvident, lazy, and addicted to the use of strong drinks whenever they could get them. Hence they were quarrelsome and riotous, and through their improvidence and laziness were frequently before our courts for fighting or stealing, or were the inmates of our poor house, from want, in all cases taxing our treasury for their punishment and support.

To Pennsylvania belongs the lasting honor of being the first one of the "United Colonies" to acknowledge before God and the nations of the world, the duties and obligations resting upon her to do justice to the colored people within her borders, by providing for their equality before the law as *men;* and by giving to them and their descendants the right to enjoy the inestimable privileges of life, liberty, and happiness, for which the war of the revolution was then being waged with Great Britain.

On the 5th of February, 1779, when General Joseph Reed was President of the Supreme Executive Council of our State, George Bryan, Esq., Vice President, and James M'Lene, Esq., a Councilor from the county of Cumberland, the Council called the attention of the General Assembly of the State to the subject of the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, in language so remarkable, because of its being so much in advance of the sentiments of the people of other sections of the land at that day, and so different from the views held even now by a great many of our people, both north and south, that I feel constrained to give it here.

"We think," said they, "we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude in making our fellow men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings we now enjoy, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community, and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honored will that State be in the annals of mankind which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind; and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania."

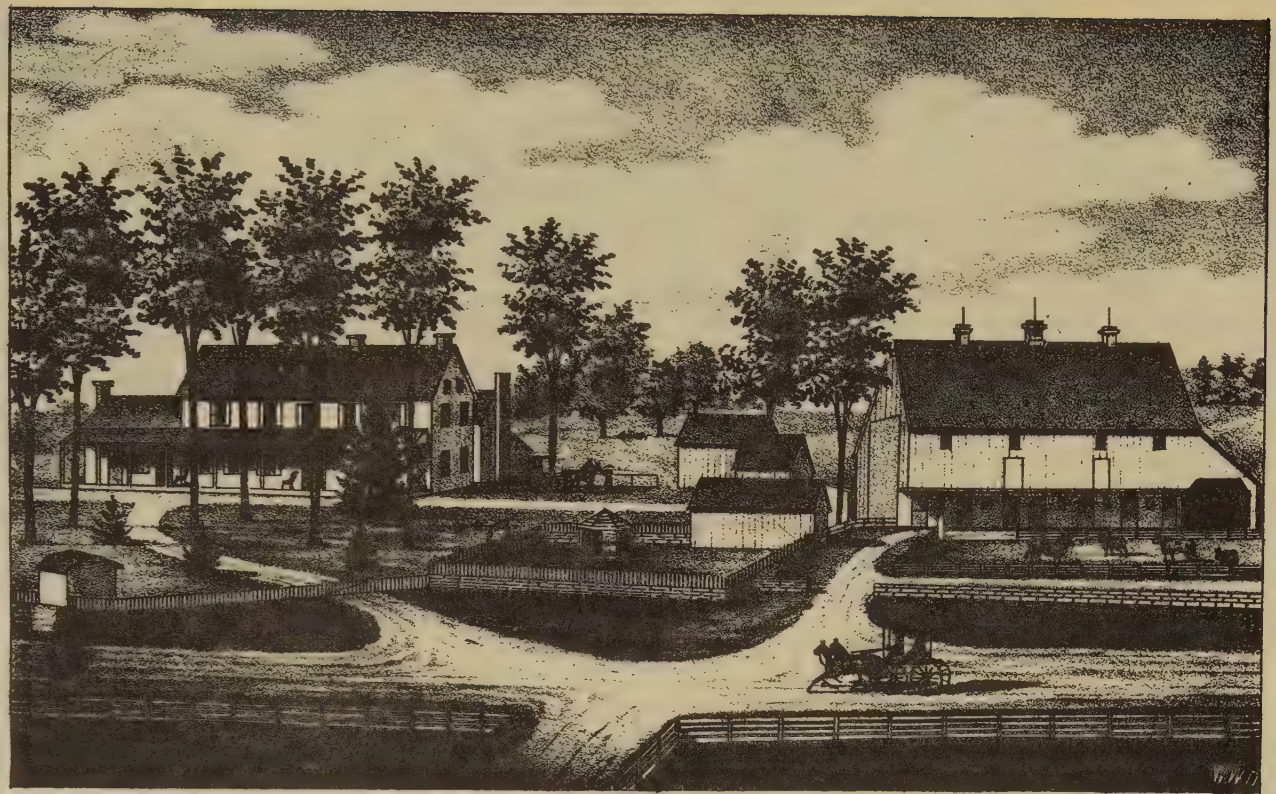
On the first day of March, 1780, the representatives of the Keystone State of the Union, in General Assembly met, in the city of Philadelphia, close by the Congress of the United Colonies, then also in session there, passed Pennsylvania's act for the gradual abolition of human slavery. The struggle for national independence was then still undetermined. Continental currency had depreciated so much that one dollar of specie would purchase *three thousand of currency.* The British on the east, and the savages on the west, pressed hard upon the struggling patriots. The national government was without credit; the army and the navy were without the material needed to conduct the war to a successful ending; and *all*—army, navy, and people—were sadly straitened for the necessaries of life. And yet, Pennsylvania's representatives, undismayed by their surroundings, and unheedful what the representatives in Congress of the slave-holding States of the nation might think of their action, gave utterance to their views of slavery, and the conclusions they had come to about it, in language so beautiful and so forcible, that justice to their memory impels me to extract the *Preamble* to the law they then enacted, long though it be, as I am satisfied that the great majority of the people have never seen or read it.

I. "When," say they, "we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition, to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants, in many instances, have been supplied, and our deliverance wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the

conflict, we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thraldom, to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to enquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion. *It is sufficient to know that all are the work of an Almighty hand.* We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile, as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours, and from each other; from whence we may reasonably, as well as religiously, infer, that He, who placed them in their various situations, hath extended equally His care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract His mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the kings of Great Britain, no effectual, legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience, from the narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude."

II. "And whereas, the condition of those persons, who have heretofore been denominated negro and mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances, which not only deprived them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions, by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other, and from their children, an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them wherein they may rest their sorrows and their hopes; have no reasonable inducement to render their service to society, which they otherwise might, and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain." Therefore be it enacted, &c.

How different these ideas and purposes from those entertained by



ALTENWALD FARM.

RESIDENCE OF JACOB B. COOK. QUINCY TWP.

RES. OF JACOB MIDDOUR, QUINCY TP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.
(P.O. WAYNESBORO).

many persons, especially in the southern States, at the present day. Notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, gives to all men, of every class and color, equal rights and privileges, its provisions are wholly disregarded in many sections of the Union, to the everlasting disgrace of the nation and the States permitting it.

It is to be deplored that the criminal business of our county has so greatly increased of late years. It is now a vast and constantly increasing burthen to our people. Twenty-five years ago the office of Prosecuting Attorney was one that a lawyer in full practice cared not to accept, because, whilst it gave considerable trouble to the holder of the office, the fees received from it afforded no adequate compensation for the labor connected with the discharge of its duties. But now the office of District Attorney is amongst the most desirable and lucrative positions in the gift of our people, all things considered. Much of the increased expenditure in our criminal courts is attributable to the indiscriminate entertainment by magistrates of charges for petty offences that should never have been dignified by being brought before a court and jury.

OUR MILITARY RECORD.

In the early days of the settlement of the Cumberland valley, whilst this part of it was yet in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, there were quite a number of our citizens who figured prominently in the military matters of the day. Indian forays, murders, pursuits and fights were quite frequent, and numerous lives were lost in them. Of those brave and hardy pioneers, in most instances, we know nothing but their names. They were more active in making history than in writing it; and of many of them we have no records except such as are traditional. Of others the historians have spoken here and there, and it is their deeds and fame that I wish to rescue from oblivion.

Among the earliest of these of whom we have any reliable account is Colonel James Smith, a native of Peters township, in our county. In May, 1755, whilst engaged with others in opening a road from Fort Loudon to Bedford, he was captured by the Indians. He was subsequently adopted into the Caughnewaga tribe, remained with them until 1759, then escaped to Montreal, and got home in 1760. In 1763 he was actively engaged against the Indians as a captain of rangers. He next served as an ensign in the English Provincial army. In 1764 he took service under General John Armstrong, and was a lieutenant in Bouquet's expedition against the savages. In 1765 he was the leader of a band of settlers who burnt the goods of some Indian traders because they had with them powder and lead, which they feared would be sold in the west to the Indians, and be

used against the frontier settlements. A number of the residents in the neighborhood of Mercersburg and Fort Loudon, who had nothing to do with this burning, were arrested by the British troops and confined at Fort Loudon. Smith and his "boys" rallied to the rescue, and soon took more of the soldiers (Highlanders) prisoners than there were of their friends confined at the fort. An exchange was effected and Smith's neighbors were released.

In 1769 some settlers were arrested and confined in Fort Bedford for their alleged former participation in the destruction of the goods of the Indian traders. Smith raised a company, marched to Bedford, captured the fort and all its garrison, and liberated the men. Some time afterwards he was arrested for this act, and in the struggle his travelling companion was shot and killed. He was charged with the shooting, was arrested and imprisoned at Bedford, and subsequently taken to Carlisle for trial, the offence having been committed in Cumberland county. A body of six hundred of his old companions and neighbors assembled as soon as they heard of his arrest, marched to Carlisle and demanded his release. Smith refused to be released, made a speech to his friends, and counseled them to return home, which they did. He remained in prison for four months, was tried before the Supreme Court at Carlisle, in 1769, and acquitted. Shortly after he was elected and served for three years as a County Commissioner in Bedford county, then removed to Westmoreland county and served there three years in the same office. In 1774 he was captain of a company operating against the Indians. In 1776 he commanded a company of rangers in New Jersey, and with thirty-six men defeated a detachment of two hundred Hessians, taking a number of prisoners. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania from Westmoreland county. In 1777 was elected a member of the Assembly from that county, and re-elected as long as he desired to serve. In 1777 General Washington offered him a commission as major, but not liking the colonel of the battalion, he declined it. Whilst serving in the Assembly he applied for and got leave of absence to raise a battalion of rifle rangers to serve against the British in New Jersey. James M'Cammont, of this county, was the major under him, and when, afterwards, Colonel Smith was taken sick, took the command of his troops and did good service. In 1778 he was commissioned a colonel, and served against the western Indians. In the expedition against the French Creek Indians he commanded a battalion of four hundred riflemen, and did good service. In the year 1788 he removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he served in the State Convention and in the Legislature continuously till 1799, and died about the beginning of the present century.

Major General James Potter was another of these ancient worthies. He was a son of John Potter, the first Sheriff of Cumberland

county. In 1758 he was a lieutenant in Colonel Armstrong's battalion from this and Cumberland counties. On the 26th of July, 1764, he appears in command of the company of settlers who were pursuing the Indians who murdered the schoolmaster and children at Guitner's school house, a few miles south-west of Marion. He subsequently removed to what is now Centre county, where he purchased a large body of land, and built a stockade fort, widely known in those days as "Potter's Fort." He was appointed a brigadier general April 5th, 1777, and a major general May 23d, 1782. He was Vice President of the State in 1781, and a member of the Council of Censors in 1784, and on one occasion came within one vote of being made President of the State. In the year 1789, having received an injury, he came to his daughter's, Mrs. Poe, near Marion, to have the advantage of the advice and attendance of Dr. John M'Lellan, of Greencastle. He died there in the fall of that year, and was buried in the Brown's Mill grave-yard. No monumental stone marks the place of his repose.

Major James M'Calmont (or M'Cammont, as he wrote his name) was another of the celebrated men of this region of our State in the last century. He was born in Letterkenny township, in this county, near where the town of Strasburg now stands, in the year 1739. He grew up surrounded by all the dangers and excitements of a frontier life. With the hills and dales of his native district, and all the wild recesses of its neighboring mountains, he was perfectly familiar. His soul delighted in the free air of the woods. He was skilled in the use of the rifle, and fear was an emotion unknown to his nature. His swiftness of foot was most extraordinary, and obtained for him the cognomen of "Supple M'Cammont." He was generally selected as the leader of the parties called into service to pursue the savages whenever they made an incursion into the neighborhood of his place of residence; and so successful was he in tracing the route of their retreat, or discovering their haunts; and so summary was the vengeance inflicted upon them through his efforts, that he soon became quite celebrated as an Indian scout, and was acknowledged by the savages as a daring and formidable foe. He was an ardent patriot, and when the revolution broke out hastened to enter the service of his country. When the British occupied Philadelphia he had command of a troop of rangers, whose business it was to prevent the Tories of the interior furnishing provisions to their friends in the city. Whilst on duty one time in New Jersey, he captured a number of Hessians, whom he induced to locate near Strasburg, and whose descendants are there yet. He served as major of the sixth battalion of the Cumberland county troops in the revolutionary army, under command of Col. Samuel Culbertson of this county, and also as major of a battalion of rifle rangers, under Colonel James Smith, and was known as a brave

and accomplished soldier. He was one of the trustees appointed by the Legislature to build a court house and jail for our county. He was a member of the House of Representatives from this county for the years 1784–'85, 1785–'86, 1786–'87, and 1787–'88; and in 1789 was appointed one of the Judges of our courts, and reappointed fourth Associate Judge, under the constitution of 1790, on the 17th of August, 1791, which position he held until his death, on the 19th of July, 1809. He was then seventy-two years of age, and lies buried at the Rocky Spring church.

Another of our ancient worthies, whose daring adventures have been pored over by every school boy in the land, was Captain Samuel Brady, the celebrated Indian scout. He was born at Shippensburg in 1756 or 1758. Though not a native of our county, yet on our soil many of his earlier days were spent in roaming our hills and dales.

"He knew each pathway through the wood,
Each dell unwarmed by sunshine's gleam;
Where the brown pheasant led her brood,
Or wild deer came to drink the stream."

The first drum-tap of the revolution called him to arms, and he commenced his services at Boston, and was in most of the principal engagements of the war. At the battle of Princeton he served under Colonel Hand, and at the massacre of Paoli he barely escaped capture. After the battle of Monmouth he was promoted to a captaincy and ordered to Fort Pitt to join General Broadhead, with whom he became a great favorite, and by whom he was almost constantly employed in scouting. The murder of his father and brother in 1778–'79, by the Indians, turned the current of his hatred against the treacherous red man, and *it never died out.* A more implacable foe never lived. Day and night, year in and year out, he lived only to kill the Indians. Being well skilled in all the mysteries of woodcraft, he followed the trail of his enemies with all the tenacity, fierceness and silence of a sleuth hound. Most of his exploits took place in Ohio, north-western Pennsylvania, and western New York. He was a dread terror to the Indians, and a tower of strength to the whites. He commanded the advance guard of General Broadhead's troops in the expedition against the Indians of the upper Allegheny in the year 1780, and he and his rangers aided greatly in defeating the savages under Bald Eagle and Corn Planter, at the place now known as Brady's Bend. Of his famous "leap" of more than twenty-five feet across the Cuyahoga river, and his other numerous and daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes, I will not speak. The books are full of them. He died at West Liberty, West Virginia, about the year 1800.

Colonel Joseph Armstrong was an early settler in Hamilton township, in this county. In 1755 he organized a company of rangers for

the protection of the frontier against the incursions of the Indians. The names of his subordinate officers are now unknown, but the following is the roll of the men who composed his company.

PRIVATES.

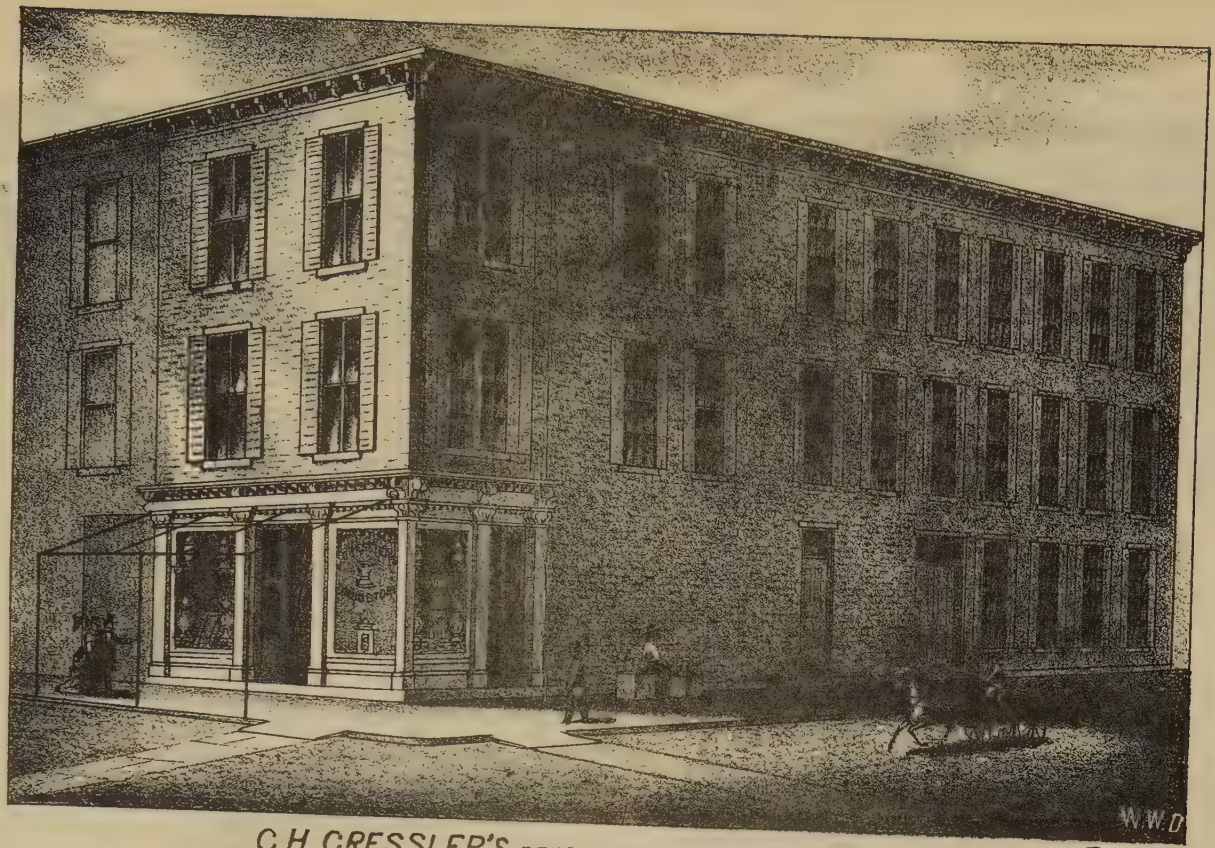
John Armstrong,
Thomas Armstrong,
James Barnet,
John Barnet,
Joshua Barnet,
Thomas Barnet, Sr.,
Thomas Barnet, Jr.,
Samuel Brown,
Samuel Brown,
John Boyd,
Alexander Caldwell,
Robert Caldwell,
James Dinney,
William Dinney,
Robert Dixson,
*William Dixson,
James Eaton,
John Eaton,
Joshua Eaton,
*James Elder,
George Gallery,
Robert Groin,
James Guthrie,
John Hindman,
Abram Irwin,
Christopher Irwin,
John Irwin,
John Jones,
James M'Camant, Sr.,
James M'Camant, Jr.,
Charles M'Camant,
James M'Camish,
John M'Camish,
William M'Camish,
Robert M'Connell,
John M'Cord,
William M'Cord,
Jonathan M'Kearney,
John Machan,
James Mitchell,
John Mitchell,
Joshua Mitchell,
William Mitchell,
Jon. Moore,
James Norrice,
John Norrice,
James Patterson,
Joshua Patterson,
William Rankin,
Jon. Rippey,
Barnet Robertson,
Francis Scott,
James Scott,
Patrick Scott,
William Scott,
David Shields,
Matthew Shields, Sr.,
Matthew Shields, Jr.,
Robert Shields, Sr.,
Robert Shields, Jr.,
Jon. Swan,
Joshua Swan,
William Swan,
Charles Stuart,
Daniel Stuart,
John Stuart,
Devard Williams,
Jon. Wilson.

He was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1756–'57 and '58. He commanded a company of militia, (most likely the company of rangers above named) under General Broadhead at the destruction

*Wm. Dixson was the grandfather of Col. W. D. Dixon, of St. Thomas township, and James Elder was the grandfather of Col. James G. Elder of Chambersburg.

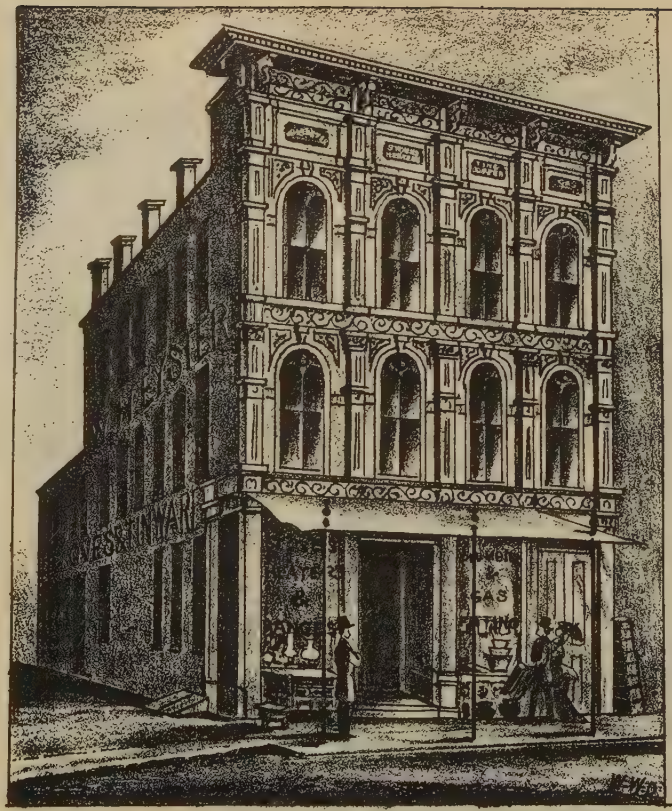
of the Indian town of Kittanning, on the 8th of September, 1756. Was paymaster of the Colony in the building of the great road from Fort Loudon to Pittsburg, and in December, 1776, raised a battalion of troops in the county of Cumberland (the 5th battalion) and marched with them to the defence of Philadelphia. The following persons commanded the companies of his battalion, viz.: John Andrew, Samuel Patton, John M'Connell, William Thompson, (afterwards a brigadier general), Charles Maclay, James M'Kee, John Martin, John Rea, (afterwards a brigadier general), John Murphy, George Matthews and John Boggs. This battalion was raised in Hamilton, Letterkenny and Lurgan townships, and tradition says that they were the flower of the valley, brave, hardy and resolute Presbyterians, nearly all members of the old Rocky Spring church. Captain Maclay's company numbered one hundred men, raised in old Lurgan township, each man over six feet in height. This company suffered severely in the surprise of Brigadier General John Lacy's command at "Crooked Billet," in Bucks county, on the morning of the 4th of May, 1778. Captain Maclay and nearly one half of his men were killed, and many were wounded. General Lacy, in his report of the battle, says "that the wounded were butchered in a manner the most brutal savages could not equal; even while living, some were thrown into buckwheat straw, and the straw set on fire and burnt up." And this report is borne out by the testimony of persons residing in the vicinity, who saw the partially consumed bodies in the fire.

Another of these ancient worthies, whom it would be a gross injustice not to mention in this connection, was the Rev. John Steele. He was called to the charge of the Presbyterian churches of East and West Conococheague, now Greencastle and Mercersburg, about the year 1751 or 1752. He came to our county at a time when the country was greatly disturbed by the incursions of the hostile Indians of the west. Though a man of peace, and engaged in teaching the doctrines of his Divine Master, yet his heart burned within him at the sufferings inflicted upon his parishioners and neighbors, and he speedily organized a company of rangers for their defence, of which he was unanimously elected the captain, and was commissioned by the colonial government. After the disastrous defeat of General Braddock in 1755, the Indians again swept over the western and south-western part of our county, murdering and plundering the settlers, and Mr. Steele's congregations were for a time almost broken up and dispersed. Frequent mention is made of Mr. Steele and his men in the history of those troublous times. Rev. D. K. Richardson, in his Centennial Sermon in relation to the Presbyterian church of Greencastle, delivered August 15th, 1876, says: "At one time he was in charge of Fort Allison, located just west of town, near what afterwards became the site of M'Cauley's Mill. The con-



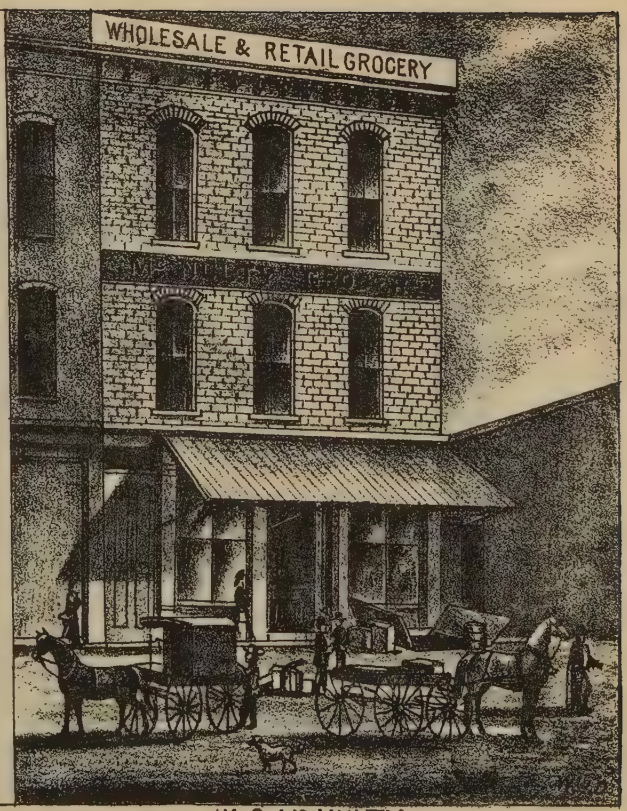
C.H. CRESSLER'S DRUG STORE AND DENTAL DEPOT

S.W. COR MAIN & QUEEN STS. CHAMB'G. PA.



WILL. H. EYSTER Page 223

STOVES, TIN & COPPER WARE, PLUMBING STEAM & GAS FITTING AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CHAMB'G PA.



STORE OF W. C. Mc NULTY. WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, CHAMB'G PA. Page 224

gregation had assembled in a barn standing on the farm now owned by Adam B. Wingerd, Esq. They brought their arms with them. When Mr. Steele entered the rude pulpit which had been erected, he hung his hat and rifle behind him. The male members of the congregation sat listening to the gospel message with their arms at their side. While in the midst of his discourse, some one appeared and quietly called a member of the congregation out, and told him of the murder of a family of the name of Walker, by the Indians, at what is now known as Rankin's Mill. The awful story was soon whispered from one to another. As soon as Mr. Steele discovered what had taken place he brought the services to a close, took down his hat and rifle, and, at the head of the members of his congregation, went in pursuit of the murderers."

His "meeting-house," on the West Conococheague, was turned into a fort, was stockaded for defence, and often was the refuge of the neighboring people when the country was invaded by the Indians. It was afterwards burned by the savages in one of their forays.

About the year 1763 or 1764, Mr. Steele took charge of the Presbyterian congregations of Carlisle and lower Pennsborough, where he spent the remainder of his days. When the revolutionary war broke out the people of this valley responded to the call of their country with zeal and unanimity. Eleven companies were raised in Cumberland county in a few days. Hon. George Chambers, in his tribute to the early Scotch-Irish settlers, says: "The company in the lead in July, 1776, from Carlisle, was that under the command of the Reverend Captain John Steele, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation worshipping in or near Carlisle. In the Indian wars he had acquired military training and experience, which were now at the service of his country against the army of his late, but now rejected, royal master."

One of the most prominent of the military families of our county in those early days was the "Johnstons," of Antrim township. James Johnston, senior, settled about two and one-half miles east of Greencastle, near where Shady Grove now is, about 1735. He died about 1765, leaving a large estate and four sons and several daughters. Colonel James Johnston, the eldest son, was a soldier in the revolution, and commanded a battalion from this county at various points in New Jersey. He died about the year 1814. Colonel Thomas Johnston, the second son, was adjutant of the detachment of troops under General Wayne which was surprised and slaughtered by the British at Paoli, September 20th, 1777. He twice served as colonel in the revolutionary war. He died about the year 1819.

Dr. Robert Johnston, of Antrim township, the third son, was appointed surgeon to Colonel William Irvine's battalion, from this county, on the 16th January, 1776, and served his country in that

capacity throughout the whole war of the revolution. He was present, as hospital surgeon in the southern department, at the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Virginia, in October, 1781, and in 1790 was appointed collector of excise for Franklin county. He was also subsequently appointed by President Jefferson, with whom he was very familiar, United States revenue collector for western Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with the leading officers and men of the revolution was very large, and many of them were wont to spend much of their time at his hospitable residence, about two and a half miles south of Greencastle. Tradition says that President Washington stopped there and dined with the family when going westward to inspect the Maryland and Virginia troops called out to aid in suppressing the whisky insurrection of 1794. Lieutenant General Winfield Scott was also, in his youthful days, a visitor at "Johnston's," as well as many others of his compatriots, and of the *literati* of those times.

Robert Johnston made a visit to China about the commencement of the present century, and brought back many rare curiosities from that far distant country. He died about the year 1808.

John Johnston, the youngest son, at the age of twenty years, raised a troop of horse and marched them to Lancaster, but their services not being needed, they returned home. He subsequently removed to Westmoreland county, where he died, about the year 1825.

Another of our native-born military men of "ye olden time," and one whose patriotism, zeal and bravery did honor to the place of his nativity, was Brigadier General James Chambers. He was the eldest son of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, and in June, 1775, marched, as the captain of a company of riflemen raised in Chambersburg and vicinity, to the siege of Boston. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought June 17th, 1775, and Dr. Egle, in his recent history of Pennsylvania, says: "Within ten days after the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill reached the Province of Pennsylvania, her first rifle regiment was officered and completed, many of the companies numbering one hundred men. It was commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Cumberland county, whom Lossing, by mistake, credits to Virginia. The companies were severally under the command of Captains James Chambers, Robert Cluggage, Michael Doudel, William Hendricks, John Lowden, James Ross, Matthew Smith and George Nagel. The regiment, upon its organization, at once marched to the relief of Boston, where they arrived about the last of July. They were the first companies south of the Hudson to arrive in Massachusetts, and naturally excited much attention. They were stout and hardy yoemanry, the flower of Pennsylvania's frontiersmen, and, according to Thatcher, "remarkable for the accuracy of their aim." This command became, in January, 1776, the *first regiment of the army*

of the United Colonies, commanded by General George Washington." Two companies of this battalion, Captains Smith and Hendricks, were subsequently ordered to accompany General Arnold in his unsuccessful expedition to Quebec. Their term of service was for one year.

This regiment was enlisted under a resolution of Congress, dated June 14th, 1775, authorizing the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, ten in Maryland and two in Virginia, to join the army at Boston. Each company to contain one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, one corporal, one drummer and sixty-eight privates. The commissions of the officers bear date 25th June, 1775.

The companies rendezvouzed at Reading, where the regiment was organized by the election of Wm. Thompson, of Carlisle, colonel, Edward Hand, of Lancaster, lieutenant colonel, and Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, major. It marched at once to Boston by way of Easton, through northern New Jersey, crossing the Hudson river at New Windsor, a few miles north of West Point, and arrived in camp at Cambridge, according to the latest authorities, in the beginning of August, 1775. At this time the regiment had three field officers, nine captains, twenty-seven lieutenants, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, twenty-nine sergeants, thirteen drummers and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file fit for duty.

Captain Chambers' company was the only one in the regiment, so far as I know, that was raised within the bounds of our present county. I therefore was very anxious to get a complete roll of it, believing that our people would be pleased to have a knowledge of the names of the first patriot soldiers who left our county to battle for the independence of the United Colonies. For a long time I searched in vain for this roll, at Harrisburg, at Philadelphia, and at Washington city, and I feared I would not succeed in getting it. But recently the rolls of the regiment were found among the papers of Colonel Hand, of Lancaster county, who succeeded to the command of the regiment upon the capture of Colonel Thompson, and through the kindness of Hon. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, I am able to give the complete roll of Captain Chambers' company. It is as follows, viz.:

ROLL OF CAPTAIN CHAMBERS' COMPANY.

James Chambers, Captain,
James Grier, 1st Lieut.,
Nathan M'Connell, 2d Lieut.,
Thos. Buchanan, 3d Lieut.,
David Hay, Sergeant,
Arthur Andrews, Sergeant,
Alex. Crawford, Sergeant,
David Boyd,
John Brandon,
Johnson Brooks,

James Black,
Thomas Beatty,
David Biddle,
Michael Benker,
Archibald Brown,
Black Brown,
John Brown,
Wm. Barnett,
Timothy Campbell,
Wm. Campbell,
Benj. Carson,
Wm. Chestney,
John Dermont,
Joseph Eaton,
John Everly,
Abijah Fairchild,
James Furmoil,
John Fidd,
Wm. Gildersleeve,
Richard Henney,
Peter Hogan,
George Houseman,
John Hutchinson,
Thomas Hutchinson,
Charles Irwin,
Francis Jamieson,
Rob't Joblier,
Andrew Johnston,
George Justice,
Andrew Kieth,
Lewis Kettleng,
Michael Kelly,
Thomas Kelly,
Silas Leonard,
David Lukens,
Thos. Lochry,
Patrick Logan,
Nicholas Lowrie,
John Lynch,
John M'Cosh,
James M'Eleve,
John M'Donald,
Michael M'Gibson,
Cornelius M'Giggan,
Jas. M'Haffey,
John M'Murtrie,
Patrick M'Gaw,
Thomas Mason,
Patrick Neale,
Wm. Parker,
David Riddle,
Thomas Rogers,
Nicholas Sawyer,
Joseph Scott,
Jacob Shute,
Moses Skinner,
Timothy Stiles,
Patrick Sullivan,
James Sweeney,
James Symns,
Thomas Vaughn.

On the 26th of August, 1775, Captain Chambers commanded a detachment of four hundred men, drawn from the Cumberland county companies, sent out to Prospect Hill and Ploughed Hill, near Boston, to protect a force of about two thousand men who were erecting a redoubt upon the latter hill. On the 7th of March, 1776, he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hand, appointed Colonel in the place of Colonel Thompson, who had been commissioned a Brigadier General on the first of the month. He was soon after ordered to Long Island, in the vicinity of New York. He was in the battle of Flatbush, on the 22d of August, 1776, and also in that at King's Bridge. In his report of the operations at Flatbush he says that "Captain John Steele acted with great bravery." On the 30th of August, 1776, the Pennsylvania troops were selected as a *corps-de-reserve* to cover the rear

of the patriot army in their retreat from Long Island. That body was composed of Colonel Hand's regiment, of which Chambers was Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel Hazens', Colonel Shea's and Colonel Hazlett's regiments. On the 26th of September, 1776, Mr. Chambers was commissioned colonel of his regiment, in place of Colonel Hand, appointed brigadier general. In June, 1777, he was in New Jersey, and was one of the first officers to enter New Brunswick with his command and drive the enemy out. On the 11th of September, 1777, his command was opposed to the Hessians under General Knyphausen at Chadd's Ford and Brandywine, where he was wounded in the side, together with two of his captains, Greer and Craig, and Lieutenant Holliday, also of his regiment, was killed. He was also in the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777; and in that of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778; he led the attack at the battle of Bergen Point, July 20th, 1780, and his regiment was complimented for their bravery by General Wayne, in general orders, on the 23d of the same month. He was at White Plains, West Point and other points, in active service, up to the time of his resignation, in 1781. Having seen more than six years constant service, he needed rest. After his retirement he was three different times appointed to the command of a battalion in his native county. In 1794 he was appointed to the command of the third brigade of the Pennsylvania troops called out to quell the whisky insurrection, and in 1798 was again appointed to a similar command in the Pennsylvania troops called out in anticipation of a war with France.

He was the second Justice of the Peace and Judge of our county courts, appointed September 17th, 1784, and served until the constitution of 1790 went into force in 1791. He was also a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati," instituted by the officers of the American army. He died at Loudon Forge, his place of residence, April 25th, 1805, and was buried with military honors in the resting place consecrated by his father, the cemetery of the Falling Spring church at Chambersburg.

I have found it extremely difficult to make up a connected, reliable, or satisfactory history of the military organizations that originated in our county during the revolutionary struggle, or of the officers and men connected with them. Their terms of service, at first, were generally very short, ranging from six months to a year, and the changes in their regimental organizations, because of deaths, desertions, sickness, promotions and expiration of service, were so frequent that it has been impossible, with my limited sources of information, to trace the history of any particular company or regiment for any great length of time, in a satisfactory manner. It would be foreign to my purpose to notice the whole early military operations of the Province of Pennsylvania, and yet it is necessary that I shall briefly refer to some part of them in order to understand

that which I wish to elucidate, to wit: *the early military history of that section of country now forming Franklin county.*

The *first* battalion, or regiment, that went out of Cumberland county was formed in June, 1775, as already stated, and was commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle. Colonel Thompson was born in Ireland, emigrated to America and settled near Carlisle, and there followed his profession of a surveyor. Prior to the revolution he served in the war between England and France, and in the Indian wars. He was a commissioned officer in the Indian expedition that destroyed Kittanning in 1756, and was captain of a troop of light horse in 1758. In 1774 he commanded a company of rangers in Westmoreland county. He was commissioned colonel of the first battalion of Pennsylvania militia 25th June, 1775, and brigadier general March 1st, 1776. As has been heretofore stated, his regiment reached the patriot camp at Cambridge, near Boston, August 18th, 1775. Thatcher, in his military journal, says of these men: "Several companies of riflemen, amounting, it is said, to more than fourteen hundred men, have arrived here from Pennsylvania and Maryland, a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our out lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of a common musket shot." General Thompson was ordered to Canada in April, 1776, and was captured by the British at "Three Rivers" on the 4th of July of that year. He was paroled and allowed to return to his family in 1777, but was not regularly exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780.

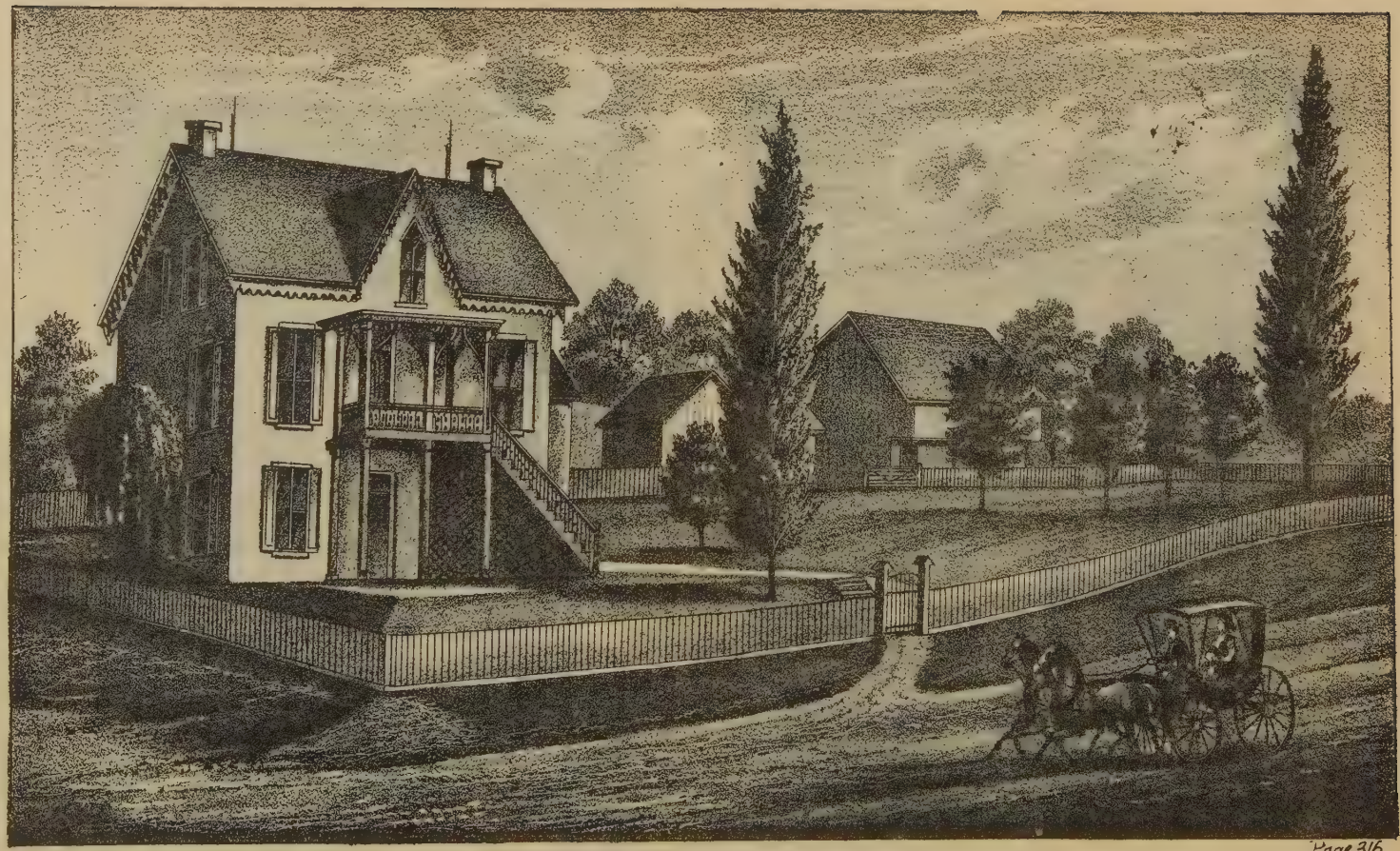
Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief of the British forces, then released General Thompson, Colonel Magaw and Lieutenant Laurens, prisoners in his possession, in exchange for Major General De Reidesel, of the Brunswick troops, a prisoner in our possession. He died on his farm near Carlisle, September 3d, 1781, aged forty-five years, and was buried in the grave-yard at Carlisle.

Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, was major of this battalion, his brother Wm. Magaw, of Mercersburg, surgeon, and Rev. Samuel Blair chaplain.

As everything connected with the history of this regiment, *the first that left the Cumberland Valley*, must undoubtedly be of great interest to our people, I here insert an article from the pen of Hon.

JEWELRY STORE OF A.V. REINEMAN, Page 213
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

KEYSTONE GROCERY OF BRAND & SPEER. Page 211



RES. OF S. R. BURNS, SCOTLAND, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, published in the "*Philadelphia Weekly Times*" of the 14th of April, 1877.

THE FLAG OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT—1775–1783.

"The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has in its temporary possession a very interesting relic of the revolution. It is the standard of the First Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, Colonel Wm. Thompson, of Carlisle, which was raised upon the reception of the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, and entered the trenches in front of Boston on the 8th of August, 1775. It was in all the skirmishes in front of Boston, and before the British evacuated that city it was ordered to New York to repel their landing there. Colonel Thompson was promoted brigadier on the 1st of March, 1776, and Lieutenant Colonel Hand, of Lancaster, succeeded him. The term of the battalion expired on the 30th of June, 1776, but officers and men in large numbers re-enlisted for three years or during the war, under Colonel Hand, and the battalion became the First Regiment of the Continental line. It was at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, under Hand. On the 1st of April, 1777, Hand was promoted brigadier, and Lieutenant Colonel James Chambers, of Chambersburg, became Colonel. Under him the regiment fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and in every other battle and skirmish of the main army until he retired the service, January 1st, 1781.

Colonel Chambers was succeeded by Colonel Daniel Broadhead, and on the 26th of May, 1781, the First regiment left York, Pa., with five others, into which the line was consolidated, under the command of General Wayne, joined Lafayette at Raccoon Ford on the Rappahannock on the 10th of June; fought at Green Springs on the 6th of July; opened the second parallel at Yorktown, which General Steuben, in his division orders of 21st of October, says "he considers as the most important part of the siege." After the surrender the regiment went southward with Wayne, fought the last battle of the war at Sharon, Georgia, May 24, 1782, entered Savannah in triumph on the 11th of July, Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782; was in camp on James Island, South Carolina, on the 11th of May, 1783, and only when the news of the cessation of hostilities reached that point was embarked for Philadelphia. In its services it traversed every one of the original thirteen States of the Union; for while in front of Boston, October 30th, 1775, Captain Parr was ordered with a detachment of this battalion up to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to defend that point. I noticed this standard on exhibition at the Museum during the Centennial, but supposed it "the banner with a strange device" of some revolutionary militia battalion. I identified it the other day at the rooms of the Histori-

cal Society from a description contained in a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hand to Jasper Yeates, in possession of General Hand's granddaughter, Mrs. S. B. Rogers, of Lancaster. It is dated:

"PROSPECT HILL, 8 March, 1776.—I am stationed at Cobble Hill with four companies of our regiment. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chambers' were ordered to Dorchester on Monday; Ross' and Lowdon's relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep green ground, the device a tiger partly enclosed by toils, attempting the pass defended by a hunter armed with a spear, in white on crimson field; the motto 'Domari Nolo.'"

The present owner of the standard, I am told, is Thomas Robinson, Esq., grandson of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Robinson. The latter, it appears by our records, entered the service January 5, 1776, as captain in Colonel Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania (one year) battalion, served the campaign in Canada and was promoted June 7, 1777, lieutenant colonel of the First Pennsylvania Continental Line. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out of service in 1783 as lieutenant colonel of the Second Pennsylvania. He became custodian of the standard, because Colonel Broadhead did not accompany the regiment South and Colonel Robinson was in actual command when the war closed.

Harrisburg, April 6th, 1877. JOHN B. LINN."

In the early part of December, 1775, the *second* Pennsylvania battalion was formed. It was first under the command of Colonel John Bull, and subsequently under that of Colonel John Philip DeHaas.

In the latter part of the year Congress called for four more battalions, which were fully organized in January and February, 1776. They were commanded as follows:

The second by Colonel Arthur St. Clair.

The third by Colonel John Shee.

The fourth by Colonel Anthony Wayne.

The fifth by Colonel Robert Magaw.

The sixth by Colonel William Irvine.

With the regiments of Colonels St. Clair, Shee and Wayne, the people of this valley had no connection. They were raised in other sections of the State.

Colonel Magaw's regiment was made up of companies from what is now Cumberland county, and from adjoining counties. There were none from the territory now embraced in our county, that I have been able to hear of. Colonel Magaw and his whole command were captured by the British at Fort Washington, Long Island, on the 16th of November, 1776, and was paroled, but not exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780. He died at Carlisle January 7th, 1790.

Colonel William Irvine was born at Fermagh, Ireland, on the 3d of November, 1741. He was educated at the University of Dublin, studied medicine and was a surgeon in the British navy, in 1754. In 1763 he settled at Carlisle in the pursuit of his profession. He was a delegate from Cumberland county in the Provincial Conference which met at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1774, and recommended a general congress of the Colonies. On the 9th of January, 1776, he was appointed colonel of the sixth regiment of Pennsylvania troops. On the 8th of June, 1776, he was captured at the battle of "Three Rivers," Canada. On the 3d of August, 1776, he was released on parole, but was not exchanged until the 6th of May, 1778. The same year he was appointed Colonel of the second Pennsylvania regiment. May 12th, 1779, was appointed a brigadier general and served under General Wayne during that and the following year. In 1781 he was stationed at Fort Pitt, in command of the north-western frontier. In 1784 he was a member of the Council of Censors. In 1785 he was the agent of the State looking after her public lands, and recommended the purchase of the "Triangle," thus giving Pennsylvania an outlet upon Lake Erie. In 1786–'88 he was a member of Congress, and of the State Constitutional Convention in 1790. In 1794 Governor Mifflin appointed him and Chief Justice M'Kean, commissioners to reason with the leaders of the whisky insurrection. He also served in Congress from 1793 to 1795; was president of the "Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati," and died at Philadelphia on the 29th of July, 1804.

Colonel Irvine's regiment was composed of eight companies, numbering six hundred and seventy-nine officers and men, viz.:

Company one,	Captain Samuel Hay,	Officers and	92	men.
" two,	" Robert Adams	" "	93	"
" three,	" Abraham Smith,	" "	99	"
" four,	" William Rippey,	" "	94	"
" five,	" Jas. A. Wilson,	" "	86	"
" six,	" David Grier,	" "	81	"
" seven,	" Moses M'Lean,	" "	65	"
" eight,	" Jeremiah Talbott,	" "	69	"

The regiment l organization was as follows, viz:

Colonel,	Wm. Irvine,	commissioned January 9th, 1776.
Lieut. Colonel,	Thomas Hartley,	" " " "
Major,	James Dunlop,	" " " "
Adjutant,	John Brooks,	" " " "
Surgeon,	Robert Johnston,	" " " "
Surgeon's Mate,	John M'Dowell,	
Quartermaster,	James Calderwood.	
"	Wm. Nichols.	
"	Robert Hoops.	

But three of these companies, viz: Abraham Smith's, William Rippey's and Jeremiah Talbott's, are claimed to have been from that section of country now embraced in Franklin county.

Captain Abraham Smith, it is said, resided in Lurgan township, Cumberland county, just north of the present boundary line of our county. He owned a considerable tract of land there, none of which however, was ever taxed in our county, according to the assess books in the Commissioners' office. The people of that section of the county point with pride to his military record, and claim him as having gone out from among them. He and his company were with Colonel Irvine's regiment throughout its varied service in the war of the revolution. Nothing can be determined from the names of the men composing his company, as to where they were from, for an examination of the roll shows that the names upon it are the same as those of residents of other parts of the county than Lurgan township.

On the 5th of July, 1777, *an* Abraham Smith, of Cumberland county, was elected *Colonel* of the 8th battalion of the militia of that county, and it is claimed that he was from Lurgan township. How the fact was, I have not been able to determine. That there were two *Colonel* Abraham Smiths in Cumberland county, is most likely, one the *military* man, the other the *civilian*. Former writers have generally, though mistakenly, I think, confounded Abraham Smith of *Lurgan*, with Abraham Smith of *Antrim*, and given to the former the honor and credit of having filled the offices undoubtedly held by the latter.

The following are names of the officers and men of Captain Abraham Smith's company, in Colonel Irvine's regiment:

COMPANY NO. 3, OF IRVINE'S REGIMENT.

Captain, Abraham Smith; commissioned January 9th, 1776.
First Lieutenant, Robert White; commissioned January 9th, 1776; resigned February 9th, 1776.
Second Lieutenant, John Alexander; promoted February 10th, 1776.
Second Lieutenant, Andrew Irvine; commissioned Feb. 9th, 1776.
Ensign, Samuel Montgomery; promoted June 1st, 1776.
Ensign, Samuel Kennedy; commissioned June 1st, 1776.

SERGEANTS.

John Beatty,
Samuel Hamilton,
Hugh Foster,
William Scott,
William Burk.

CORPORALS.

William Burk,
George Standley,
John Moore,
William Campbell,
John Fannon, Drummer.
Seth Richey,
William M'Cormick,
William Drennon.
William Cochran, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

David Armor,
John Brown,
Patrick Brown,
John Blakeley,
John Brannon,
Philip Boyle,
Josiah Cochran,
Robert Craighead,
Anthony Creevy,
William Cochran,
James Dunlap,
Thomas Drennon,
William Downey,
Hugh Drennon,
Daniel Divinney,
Pat. Flemming,
William Gwin,
Alex. Gordon,
Robert Gregg,
Thomas Higgins,
James Holliday,
Thomas Holmes,
John Hendricks,
Benj. Ishmail,
Robert Jarrett,
Thomas Johnson,
Samuel Love,
George Lucas,
Nicholas Little,
James Lowrey,
Daniel M'Kissock,
John M'Collam,
William M'Cormick,
Michael M'Garra,
Bryan M'Laughlin,
John M'Fetridge,
Michael M'Mullin,
James M'Kissock,
Adam M'Breas,
John M'Dowell,
Samuel M'Brea,
Robert M'Ilno,
Alex. M'Kenny,
John M'Kingham,
John Montgomery,
Alex. Moor,
Robert Miller,
Hugh Milligan,
Moses Powell,
Nath. Points,
John Rannell,
Seth Richey,
Patrick Rogers,
John Rannell, Jr.,
Peter Runey,
Alex. Reid,
Barthol Roharty,
Thomas Smith,
Patrick Silvers,
Thomas Scott,
George Simpson,
Robert Swinie,
John Stoops.
Ad. Sheaver,
William Stitt,
Peter Sheran,
Charles Tipper,
John Todd,
Mich. White,
James White,
John Wilson,
John Young.

Ninety-three officers and men.

In November, 1777, this company was under Captain Samuel Montgomery, and numbered but forty-three men—officers and privates—the men being captured, or killed, or incorporated into other companies. I find the names of many of the men in Captain John Alexander's company.

COMPANY 4, CAPTAIN WILLIAM RIPPEY.

Captain Rippey resided in Shippensburg, but the most of the men composing his company were from the adjoining township of Lurgan, now in Franklin county. Colonel Irvine's regiment, the sixth, with the first under Colonel J. P. DeHaas, the second under Colonel Arthur St. Clair, and the fourth under Colonel Anthony Wayne, were formed into a brigade in the summer of 1776, and sent to Canada under General Sullivan. On the 21st of July, 1776, many of Sullivan's command were captured at the Isle Au Noix. Among them was Captain Rippey, but he was so fortunate as to escape. Colonel Irvine was captured at Three Rivers, Canada, on the 8th of June, 1776, when the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Thos. Hartley, who, after the disaster at the Isle Au Noix, fell back to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and wintered there. These battalions were enlisted for one year from January 1st, 1776, and at the expiration of their terms of service, nearly all of the men re-enlisted in new regiments for three years or during the war. In the month of March, 1777, Irvine's regiment re-entered the service as the *seventh* regiment of the Pennsylvania line, under Lieutenant Colonel David Greer, its original commander, Colonel Irvine then being a prisoner of war. After the close of the war Captain Rippey lived at the Branch Hotel in Shippensburg, where he died September 22d, 1819, aged seventy-eight years.

The following are the names of the officers and men of his company:

COMPANY NO. 4, OF IRVINE'S REGIMENT.

Captain, William Rippey; commissioned January 9, 1776.

First Lieutenant, Wm. Alexander; commissioned January 9th, 1776. Promoted to Captain June 1st, 1776.

First Lieutenant, Alexander Parker; commissioned June 1st, 1776.

Second Lieutenant, John Brooks.

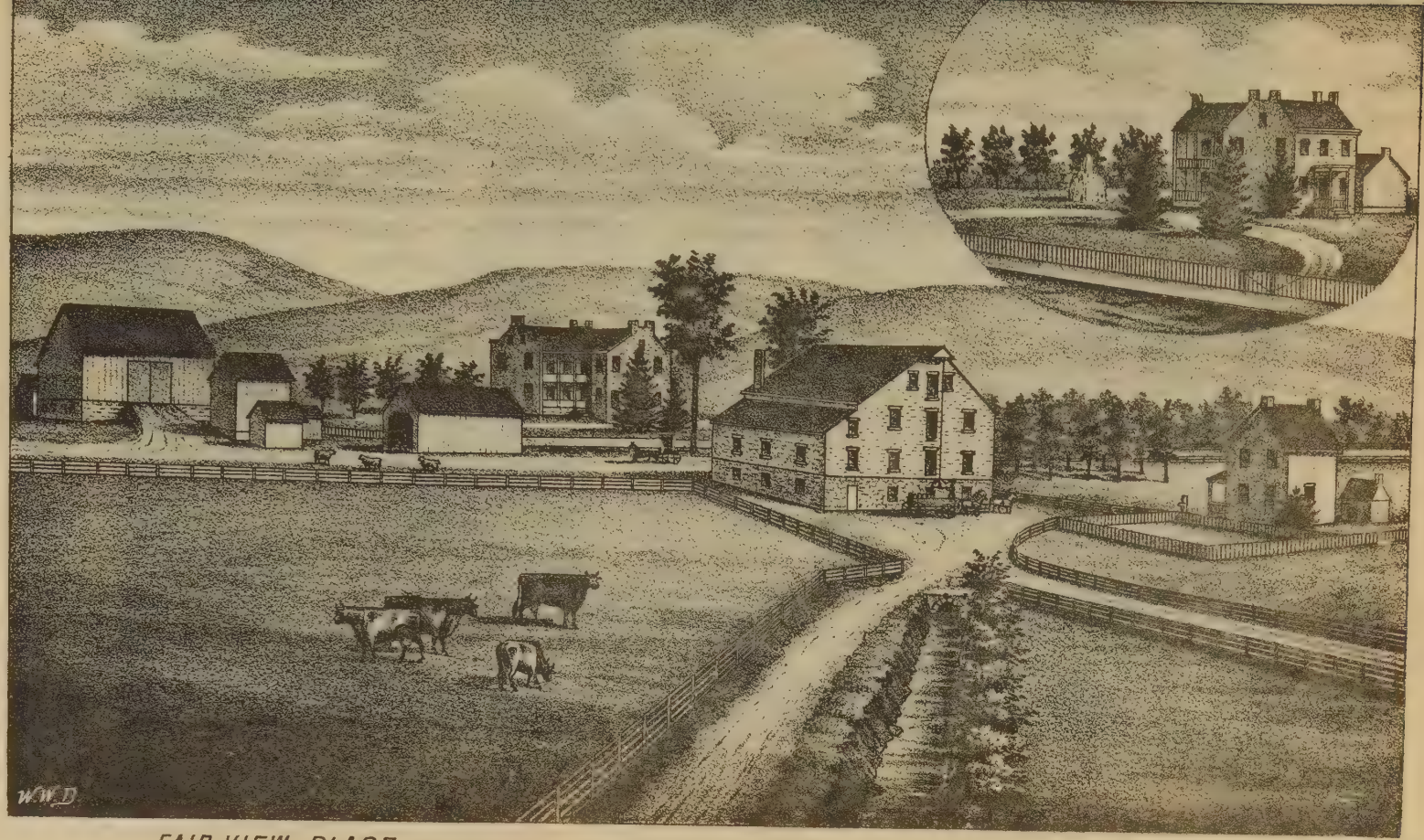
Ensign, Wm. Lusk.

SERGEANTS.

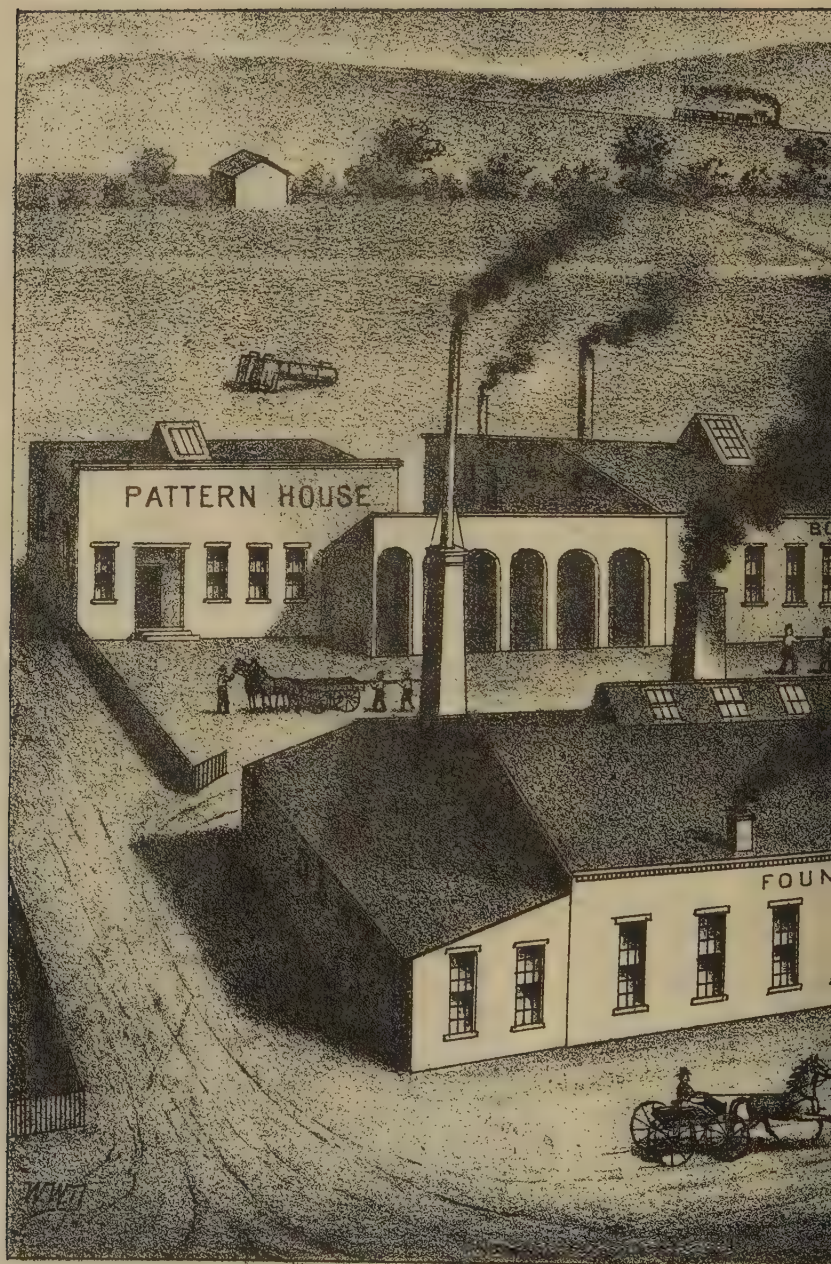
John Hughes, John M'Clelland,
Robert Watt, William Anderson.

CORPORALS.

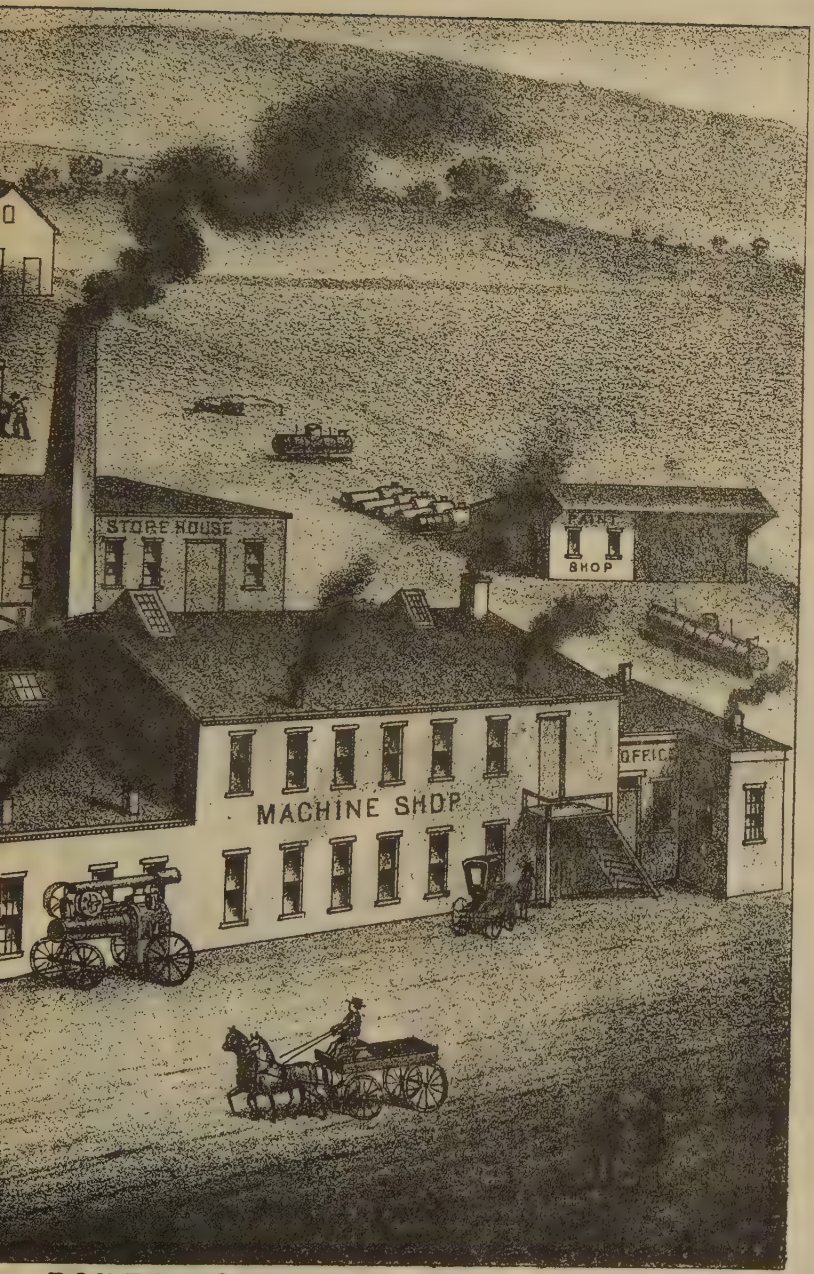
William Gibbs, George Gordon,
Jeremiah M'Kibben, Nath. Stevenson,
James M'Culloh,
Daniel Peterson, Drummer, Wm. Richards, Fifer.



FAIR VIEW PLACE, PROPERTY OF JOHN PHILIPS, WASHINGTON TP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.
(WAYNESBORO P. O.)



WAYNESBORO STEAME
WAYN



ND BOILER WORKS.

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PRIVATES.

Jacob Anderson,
Robert Barckley,
Barnerd Burns.
Robert Caskey,
Henry Cartwright,
Robert Cortney,
Jacob Christyardinger,
Benjamin Cochran,
Hugh Call,
John Collins,
William Dougherty,
John Davison,
Joseph Divine,
Anthony Dawson,
Thomas Dycke,
James Finerty,
Hugh Forsyth,
Hugh Ferguson,
Thomas Falls,
William Gorge,
Henry Girden,
Thomas Gell,
Jacob Glouse.
Nathan Hemphill,
Robert Haslet,
John Hendry,
William Henderson,
James Hervey,
Cumberland Hamilton,
Neal Hardon,
George Hewitt,
Jacob Justice,
Robert Irvine,
John Johnston,
Christopher Kechler,
Francis Kain,
John Kelly,
William Lowry,
Daniel Lavery,
David Linsey,
James Lynch,
John Madden,
Josiah M'Call,
John M'Michael,
James M'Comb,
William M'Intire,
John Moor,
James Mullin,
Thomas M'Call,
Philip Melon,
Alexander M'Nichols,
James M'Coy,
James M'Con,
David M'Clain,
John M'Donell,
Daniel M'Clain,
John M'Gaw,
Charles Malone,
George M'Ferson,
William Nicholson,
John Ortman,
John O'Neal,
Thomas Pratt,
Thomas Parsons,
Aaron Patterson,
Charles Rosbrough,
John Rosbrough,
John Rogers,
Thomas Reed,
Robert Robeson,
Basil Regan,
John Stoner,
Henry Scott,
Alexander Stephenson,
Nath. Stephenson,
James Smiley,
William Thompson,
John Tribele,
Jacob Trash,
John Van Kirk,
William Winn,
John Wright,
Peter Young.

Ninety-nine officers and privates.

Many of these men, in November, 1777, were incorporated in Captain Alexander Parker's company.

COMPANY NO. 8, CAPTAIN JEREMIAH TALBOTT.

This company was recruited in Chambersburg and its vicinity, by Captain Talbott. He was a native of Talbott county, Maryland, and removed to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, before the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, and settled at Chambersburg. On the 25th of September, 1777, Captain Talbott was appointed major of the sixth battalion of the Pennsylvania troops, and served in that position until the proclamation of peace. In March or April, 1777, Major Talbott was assigned to the recruiting service, and such was his popularity that in a few weeks he enlisted sixty men in Chambersburg and its vicinity, paying a bounty of twenty dollars to each recruit.

After the close of the war, upon the formation of our county, Major Talbott was, at the first election for county officers, held October, 1784, elected Sheriff of the county, and was re-elected in 1785 and in 1786. On the 3d December, 1787, he was appointed Lieutenant of the county, and served until 1790. Sheriff Talbott owned the brewery on the bank of the Conococheague creek now carried on by Charles Ludwig. He also owned two lots of ground on West Queen street—one improved, the other unimproved. His dwelling house was on the site of that now owned and occupied by Judge John Huber. It was of stone, and part of the western wall is still standing, having been used in the erection of the present dwelling. In addition to this property, Sheriff Talbott owned a tract of one hundred acres of land in Hamilton township, and had one horse, three cows and one female negro servant. The tax lists for 1786–1788, and 1789, show that he then resided in Chambersburg, as he was taxed there during those years for all the foregoing property, except the one hundred acres of land. About 1789 Sheriff Talbott became pecuniarily involved, and on the 16th of December, 1789, Sheriff John Johnston, his successor, sold his Hamilton township farm, and the 17th of June, 1790, sold his Chambersburg property. He died on the 19th of January, 1791, and was buried in the Presbyterian grave-yard at Chambersburg. After his death his widow and children removed to the vicinity of Mercersburg, but he never resided there, nor at Greencastle.

The following are the rolls of his company at three different periods:

COMPANY NO. 8, OF IRVINE'S REGIMENT.

Captain, Jeremiah Talbott; commissioned January 9th, 1776.
First Lieutenant, John M'Donald; " " "
Second Lieutenant, Alex. Brown; " " "
Ensign, William Graham; " " "

SERGEANTS.

John M'Collam,
John Wilson,
James Cuppels,
Samuel Mitchell.

CORPORALS.

William Campbell,
Robert Hunter,
John Milton, Drummer.
John Chain,
John Reniston.
John Killin, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

Robert Asten,
John Bradley,
William Black,
John Church,
George Coghren,
Francis Clark,
Robert Carnahan,
Charles Conna,
John Campbell,
Joseph Chambers,
John Dinning,
William Evans,
John Faulkner,
Hugh Fairess,
James Gardner,
Daniel Gibson,
William Heaslett,
John Heatherington,
Duke Handlon,
John Higgens,
Kern Kelley,
Stephen Lyon,
Jacob Lewis,
Hugh Lilley,
John Marten,
Robert Mollon,
Benj. Morison,
James M'Farlan,
Charles M'Roun,
Archibald M'Donald,
Matthew M'Connell,
Thomas M'Creary,
Lawrence M'Creary,
Charles M'Mullen,
Thomas Mitchell,
Charles Marry,
Patrick Marray,
Able Morgan,
Archibald Nickel,
Andrew Pinkerton,
Samuel Power,
John Pollock,
James Quarre,
William Shaw,
Mike Sesalo,
John Shoomaker,
James Sloan,
John Totton,
John Thompson,
Hugh Thompson,
William White,
John White,
John Welch,
Robert Watson,
Isaac Wiley.

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, 69.

In January, 1776, Captain Talbott's company numbered sixty-nine officers and men. By April, 1777, it was so much reduced that it required sixty men to bring it up to the regulation standard. The following are the names of the men then added to the company, viz.:

John M'Cullum,
John Foster,
John Wilson,
Robert Hunter,
William Gibbs,
Thomas Whitely,
Hugh Thomson,
William Foster,
Phelix O'Neal,
John Crowl,
John Fulerton,
Patt. Boyle,
Thomas Sherry,
John Cavenaugh,
Robert Burns,
Andrew M'Gahey,
William M'Calley,
Isaac Shackey
Christopher Row,
Francis O'Harrah,
Thomas Dunn,
Daniel M'Cartey,
Barney M'Gillegan,
John Fergison,
Michael Black,
John Brown,
Gilbert Berryhill,
Hugh Casserty,
Charles Conner,
George Corohan,
Edward Hart,
John Shoemaker,
James Garlant,
James Loe,
Jacob Weaver,
Conrad Carcass,
Patrick Murrey,
John Kellenough,
John Johnson,
Charles Kelly,
John M'Kinley,
Michael Sitsler,
John Smith,
Peter Smith,
Joseph West,
Patrick Guinn,
Patrick M'Cullum,
Michael Danfee,
William Campbell,
John Feaghander,
John Robinson,
Peter M'Kinley,
John Smith, (tanner),
Thomas Aston,
William M'Donald,
Patrick Doyle,
James Ralls,
Henry Vaughan,
John Milton,
Michael Brown,
William Antrican.

The following is the company's roll as it stood November 30th, 1777:

Jeremiah Talbott, Captain,
Andrew Irvine, Lieutenant,
Joseph Torrence, "
John M'Cullam, Ensign,
William Gibbs, Sergeant,
Robert Hunter, Sergeant,
Thomas Whiteley, "
Hugh Thompson, "
John Smith, Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Weaver,
Francis O'Hara,
Charles Conner,
William Foster,
Daniel M'Carty,
Patrick Marry,
Felix O'Neal,
Charles Kelley,
James Rawls,
George Coghran,

Jos. West,	James Lee,
Hugh Cassady,	John Johnson,
John M'Kinly,	Andrew M'Grahy,
Michael Pitzler,	Edward Hart,
Patt. Boyle,	John Carray.

Nine officers and twenty men; total, twenty-nine.

In the early part of 1776 three new battalions were organized, commanded respectively by Colonels Samuel Miles, Samuel J. Atlee and Daniel Broadhead, and they were marched to Long Island with the battalions of Colonels Shea, Magaw and Cadwallader.

By the 16th of August, 1776, *thirteen* companies of men, fully officered and equipped, had left Cumberland county for the seat of war, and six other companies were preparing to go. Of these the companies of James M'Connell, William Huston, Robert Culbertson and Conrad Schneider were from the territory now Franklin county. I have not been able to find their company rolls, nor any record of their actions during the war.

On the 16th of November, 1776, Fort Washington was captured by the British, and over twenty-three hundred Pennsylvania troops, commanded by Colonels Magaw, Cadwallader, Atlee, Swope, Watts, and Montgomery were taken prisoners. Among them was John Crawford, of our county, a brother of Edward Crawford, Esq., our first Prothonotary. On the 19th of April, 1775, Mr. Crawford was commissioned by John Morton, Esq., Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, a second lieutenant in the fifth battalion of associators of Cumberland county, and after his capture was held as a prisoner of war at Flatlands, Long Island, until some time in the year 1780.

In the latter part of the year 1776, or the beginning of the year 1777, the first battalion of Cumberland county militia was commanded by Colonel James Dunlap. The lieutenant colonel was Robert Culbertson of our county. This battalion had in it the companies of Noah Abraham, of Path Valley, Patrick Jack, of Hamilton, and Charles Maclay, of Lurgan. I have not been able to find the rolls of the companies of Captains Jack and Maclay; but Captain Abraham's company, which was from all parts of Path Valley, was made up as follows, viz.:

Captain, Noah Abraham.
First Lieutenant, Archibald Elliott.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel Walker.

SERGEANTS.

1st. James M'Connaughy,	3d. Robert M'Connell,
2d. Joseph Noble,	4th. Thomas Clark.

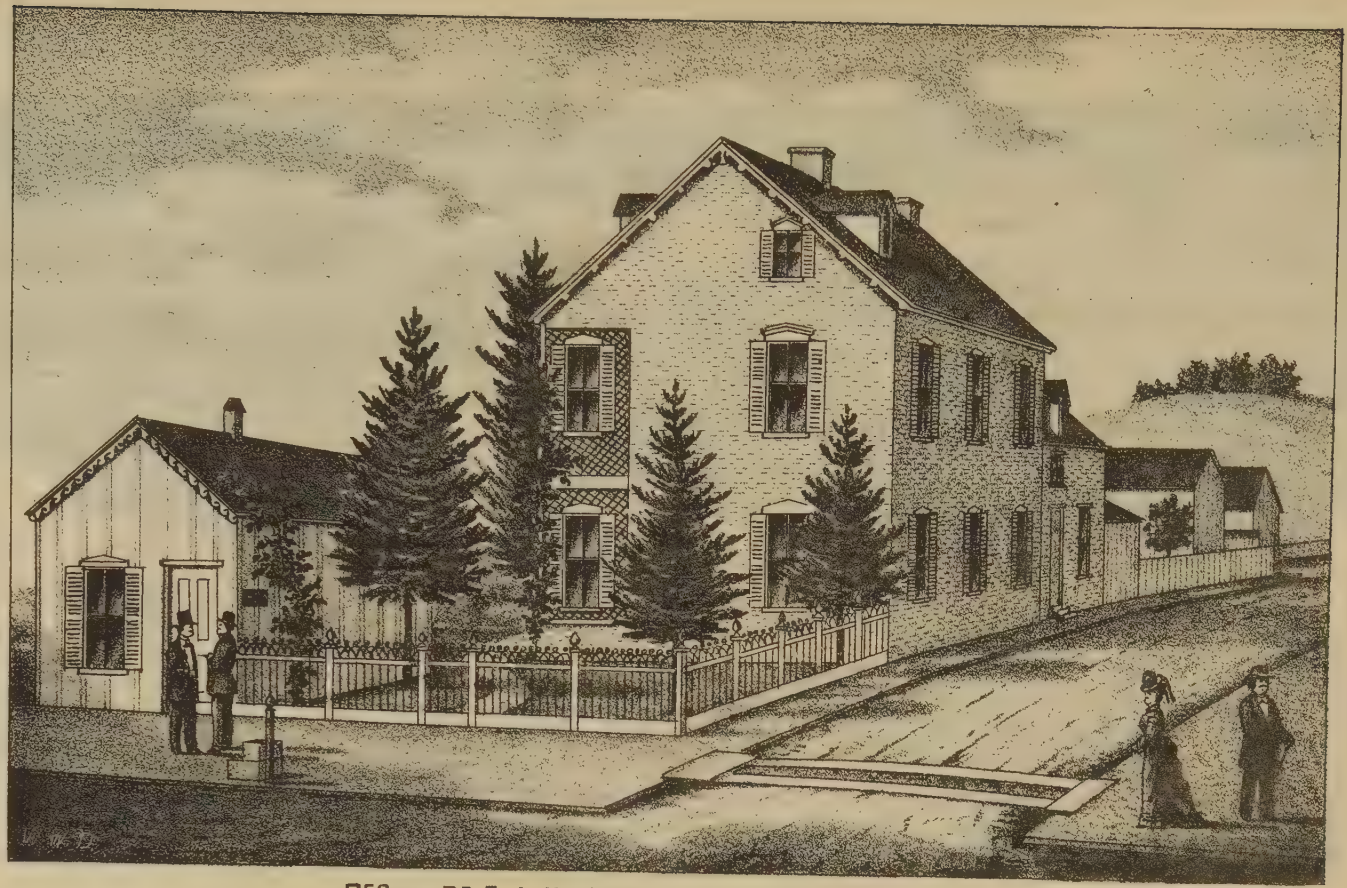
PRIVATES.

Robert Alexander,
James Alexander,
David Armstrong,
John Adams,
William Adams,
James Allen,
John Brown,
James Bogs,
Nathaniel Bryan,
Allen Brown,
William Buchanan,
John Bell,
Daniel Colbert,
William Carty,
John Canady,
James Carmady,
Samuel Campbell,
Patrick Davidson,
Andrew Douglas, Sr.,
Patrick Dougherty,
Henry Delmer,
Alex. Douglas, (weaver),
George Dixson,
Abram Elder,
Francis Elliott,
William Elliott,
David Elder,
Samuel Elder,
George Farmer,
John Garven,
Charles Gibson,
James Harvey,
James Howe,
Andrew Hemphill,
William Harvey,
Henderson Harvey,
Alex. Hopper,
Adam Humburg,
John Johnson,
Joseph Kilgore,
Alex. Long,
William M'Lellan,
William M'Ibbins,
John M'Lellan,
John Means,
Nathan M'Colley,
James Montgomery,
Alexander Meor,
Samuel M'Cauley,
James M'Lellan,
Hugh M'Curdy,
Alexander M'Connell,
James Mitchell,
John M'Lellan, Jr.,
Samuel Mears,
James Mackey,
Robert M'Guire,
Henry M'Gee,
John Mackey,
John Montgomery,
James Nealy,
David Neal,
James Park,
Henry Varner,
William Wright,
Robert Walker,
Samuel Watson,
William Woodrow,
Samuel Woodrow.

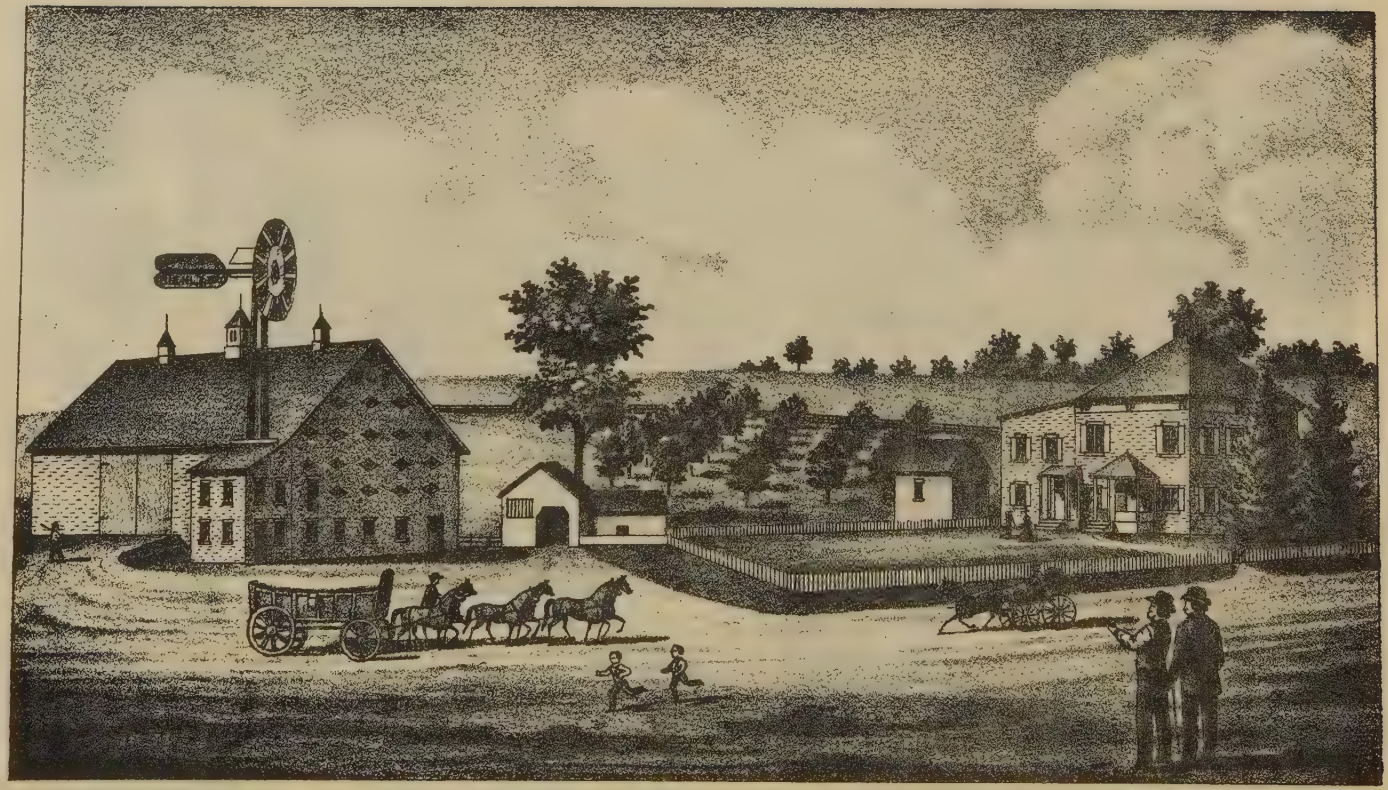
The second battalion, commanded by Colonel John Davis, had in it the company of Captain Charles Leeper, of Lurgan township.

The fourth battalion, commanded by Colonel Samuel Lyon, had in it the company of Captain James M'Connel, of Letterkenny.

The sixth battalion was officered as follows, viz.: Samuel Culbertson, Colonel; John Work, Lieutenant Colonel; James M'Cammont, Major; John Wilson, Adjutant; Samuel Finley, Quartermaster; and Richard Brownson, Surgeon.



RES. OF Dr E. A. HERING, WAYNESBORO, PENNA.



RES. OF JACOB J. MILLER, WASHINGTON TWP.
NEAR WAYNESBORO.

Pages 267, 378

Company No. 2, of this battalion, had the following officers: Captain, Patrick Jack; First Lieutenant, William Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, James M'Lene; Ensign, Francis Gardner. This company was from Hamilton township.

Company No. 3, the following: Captain, Samuel Patton; First Lieutenant, John Eaton; Second Lieutenant, David Shields; Ensign, William Ramsay. This company, I believe, was from Letterkenny township.

Company No. 4, the following: Captain, James Patton; First Lieutenant, Thomas M'Dowell; Second Lieutenant, John Welsh; Ensign, John Dickey. This company was most likely from Peters township.

Company No. 5, the following: Captain, Joseph Culbertson; First Lieutenant, John Barr; Second Lieutenant, William Cessna; Ensign, Hugh Allison. This company was from Lurgan township.

Company No. 6, the following: Captain, William Huston; First Lieutenant, William Elliott; Second Lieutenant, James M'Farland; Ensign, Robert Kyle. This company is believed to have been from Montgomery, Peters and Hamilton townships. It was to this company that the Rev. Dr. John King, of Mercersburg, made a patriotic address as they were about to leave their homes for the battle-field.

Company No. 7, the following: Captain, Robert M'Coy; First Lieutenant, James Irwin; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Dunwoody; Ensign, Walter M'Kinney. This company was from Peters township.

Company No. 8, the following: Captain, John M'Connell; First Lieutenant Joseph Stevenson; Second Lieutenant, George Stevenson; Ensign, James Caldwell. This company was from Letterkenny and Lurgan townships.

The eighth battalion, commanded by Colonel Abraham Smith, of our county, had for Lieutenant Colonel, James Johnston; Major, John Johnston; Adjutant, Thomas Johnston; and Quartermaster, Terrance Campbell, the last four of whom were of this county.

Four of the companies of this battalion were from our county, certainly, and perhaps more. The company officers were as follows, viz.:

Company No. 1, Waynesboro'—Captain, Samuel Royer; First Lieutenant, Jacob Foreman; Second Lieutenant, John Riddlesberger; Ensign, Peter Shaver.

Company No. 2, Lurgan township—Captain, John Jack; First Lieutenant, James Brotherton; Second Lieutenant, Daniel M'Lene; Ensign, James Drummond.

Company No. 3, Antrim township—Captain, James Poe; First Lieutenant, Jos. Patterson; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Stotler; Ensign, James Dickson.

Company No. 8, Lurgan township—Captain, John Rea; First Lieutenant, Albert Torrence; Second Lieutenant, Alex. Thomson; Ensign, Hugh Wiley.

No rolls can be found of these several battalions, nor can I tell where their services were rendered. I have seen returns of them as late as May, 1778, but cannot say when their services ceased.

In the year 1779, because of some troubles with the Indians, some troops were sent from our county westward. They were mustered into service on the 22d of June of that year, at Ligonier, by Colonel John Thomson, D. M. M. G. of P. M. The following is the roll of the company from Path valley:

Captain, Noah Abraham.
First Lieutenant, Nathaniel Stevenson.
Second Lieutenant, Adam Harman.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph Ferguson,
Campbell Lefever,
James Hamilton,
John Roatch.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Colbert,
Neal Dougherty,
Fred'k Dougherty,
Patrick Dougherty,
Thomas Knox,
Daniel Lavrey,
William Love,
Redmond M'Donough,
Matthias Maiers,
John Maghan,
John Millisen,
James Megraw,
Isaac Miner,
James Russell,
John Robison,
James Ray,
William Walker.

The following are the officers and men of the company from Letterkenny:

Captain, Samuel Patton.
First Lieutenant, Ezekiel Sample.

SERGEANTS.

John Kincaid,
William Speare.

PRIVATES.

John Bran,
Thomas Crotley,
Richard Cooper,
George Hunter,
Samuel Howard,
John Hart,
William Lowry,
George Lamb,
John Lytle,
Henry Marshal,
John Matthiasweaver,
Lorans M'Ready,
John Parker,
William Patterson,
Ab'm Rosenberry,
William Sharpe,
John Welsh,
Henry Williamson.

THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

In the year 1794 President Washington called for five thousand one hundred and ninety-six men from Pennsylvania, as her share of the army called out to suppress the Whisky Insurrection, then in existence in the south-western part of our State. The quota of our county was two hundred and eighty-one men, who were gotten together with considerable difficulty, because the mass of the people of this valley sympathized to a greater or less degree with their fellow citizens who were resisting the collection of the excise taxes.

Our quota was, however, furnished after some delay; but I cannot tell into how many companies these men were divided, nor by whom they were commanded. Having been in the service of the United States, they were doubtless paid by the general government, and their pay rolls should be in the War Department at Washington city, but I could not find them there, nor any evidence that they ever had been there. Neither could I find them at Harrisburg, though a careful search was made for them. Large numbers of papers in the War Department at Washington city were destroyed by fires about the years 1798 and 1801, as I am informed, and it is believed that those relating to the army services in the Whisky Insurrection were among them.

Brigadier General James Chambers, of our county, commanded the third brigade of the Pennsylvania troops in the Whisky Insurrection. It was composed of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two men, five hundred and sixty-eight of whom were from Lancaster county, five hundred and fifty from York, three hundred and sixty-three from Cumberland, and two hundred and eighty-one from Franklin county. The troops marched to Pittsburg, were in service about one month, marched back again and were discharged, without having fired a shot or lost a man.

THE WAR OF 1812–'14.

The war with England for the establishment of the right of the vessels belonging to the people of the United States to navigate the waters of the world without molestation from any foreign power, was declared by Congress on the 12th of June, 1812. Before that time the British government had claimed authority to search all merchant vessels found upon the high seas, to ascertain what kinds of goods, wares and merchandize they carried; and to seize and impress all such seamen found upon them as were claimed to be natives of the British Empire, or at some previous period owed allegiance to the British government.

This claim the government of the United States resisted, as unfounded under the laws of nature and of nations, and the English government persisting in exercising the right, notwithstanding the

remonstrances of the United States authorities, Congress declared war, and called upon the people of the country to rally to the defence of "free trade and sailor's rights."

The hardy yoemanry of this valley responded with alacrity to the call of the constituted authorities of the nation. Like their patriot sires of the days of 1776, they were ready and eager for the contest, and during the years 1812, 1813 and 1814, thirteen companies of men were organized within our county and went into service.

Even before the formal declaration of war was proclaimed by the President, "the Franklin County Light Dragoons," forty one officers and men, under Captain Matthew Patton; the "Mercersburg Rifles," seventy-two officers and men, under Captain James M'Dowell; the "Concord Light Infantry, thirty-two officers and men, under Captain Michael Harper; the "Chambersburg Union Volunteers," fifty-one officers and men, under Captain Jeremiah Snider, and the "Antrim Greens," (riflemen), sixty officers and men, under Captain Andrew Oaks, through Major William M'Clellan, the Brigade Inspector of this county, tendered their services to Governor Simon Snyder, as part of any quota of troops that might be called for from Pennsylvania.

Three several detachments of troops left our county during the war of 1812–'14, at three different periods. The first left about the 5th of September, 1812, and was composed of the "Union Volunteers," of Chambersburg, under Captain Jeremiah Snider; the "Franklin Riflemen," of Chambersburg, under Captain Henry Reges; the "Concord Light Infantry," under Captain Michael Harper; the "Mercersburg Rifles," under Captain Patrick Hays, and the "Antrim Greens," under Captain Andrew Oaks—total, two hundred and sixty-four officers and men. The quota of our county was five hundred and seven officers and men, and the deficiency, two hundred and forty, was made up by a draft from the militia. The whole detachment was under the command of Major William M'Clelland, the Brigade Inspector of the county, and marched to the north-western frontier by way of Bedford, Pittsburg and Meadville, which latter place was reached about the 20th or 25th of September, 1812. There the assembled troops were organized into four regiments, two of riflemen and two of Infantry. Of the first regiment of riflemen Jared Irwin was elected colonel, and of the second regiment William Piper was elected colonel. Of the first regiment of infantry Jeremiah Snider was elected colonel, and of the second regiment John Purviance was elected colonel. These four regiments were formed into a brigade under the command of Brigadier General Adamson Tannahill. Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson, of Chambersburg, was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the brigade, and Dr. George Denig, Assistant Surgeon.

Upon the election of Captain Jeremiah Snider to the colonelcy of

the first regiment, his lieutenant, John M'Clintock was elected captain of his company, and George K. Harper was promoted to the position of lieutenant, vacated by Captain M'Clintock.

The *Roster* of the first regiment after its formation was as follows :

Colonel, Jeremiah Snider.
First Major, James Warner.
Second Major, John Scott.
Surgeon, Samuel D. Culbertson.
Adjutant, Owen Aston.
Quartermaster, Bernard Wolff.
Sergeant Major, Andrew Lindsay.
Forage Master, Hugh Greenfield.
Wagon Master, Stephen Rigler.

The companies of Captains M'Clintock, Reges and Harper were in Colonel Snider's regiment, and those of Captains Oaks and Hays in Colonel Jared Irwin's regiment. After the organization of the brigade it marched to Buffalo, about the middle of October, 1812, and arrived there in November. It remained at Buffalo, in winter quarters, until some time in the month of January, 1813, when the men were discharged.

The following are the rolls of Captains Jeremiah Snider's and Henry Reges' companies, as they were when they left Chambersburg, September 5th, 1812.

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

Captain Jeremiah Snider.
Lieutenant, John M'Clintock.
Ensign, Owen Aston.

SERGEANTS.

First, John Stevenson,
Second, Alex. Allison,
Third, John Colhoun,
Fourth, Andrew Colhoun.

CORPORALS.

First, Robert Haslett,
Second, William Tillard,
Third, H. Ruthrauff,
Fourth, John Reed.

MUSICIANS.

Wiliam Donaldson,
Henry Bickney.

PRIVATES.

Timothy Allen,
John Andrews,
Joseph Barnett,
Samuel Beatty,
David Blythe,
A. L. Crain,
Andrew Clunk,
Daniel Clouser,
John Cummings,
Robert Foot,
George Faber,
Isaac Grier,
Peter Glossbrenner,
Hugh Greenfield,
George Heist,
Horace Hill,

John Hunter,
Thomas Harvey,
Daniel Hood,
John Hutchinson,
Andrew Lindsay,
Spencer M'Kinney,
James Murray,
Alex. M'Connell,
Elisha Nabb,
Jacob Phillipy,
John Plummer,
Stephen Rigler,
William Shannon,
George Simpson,
Moses H. Swan,
William Taylor,
Joshua Wilson,
James Wilson,
David Wilson,
Bernard Wolff.

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

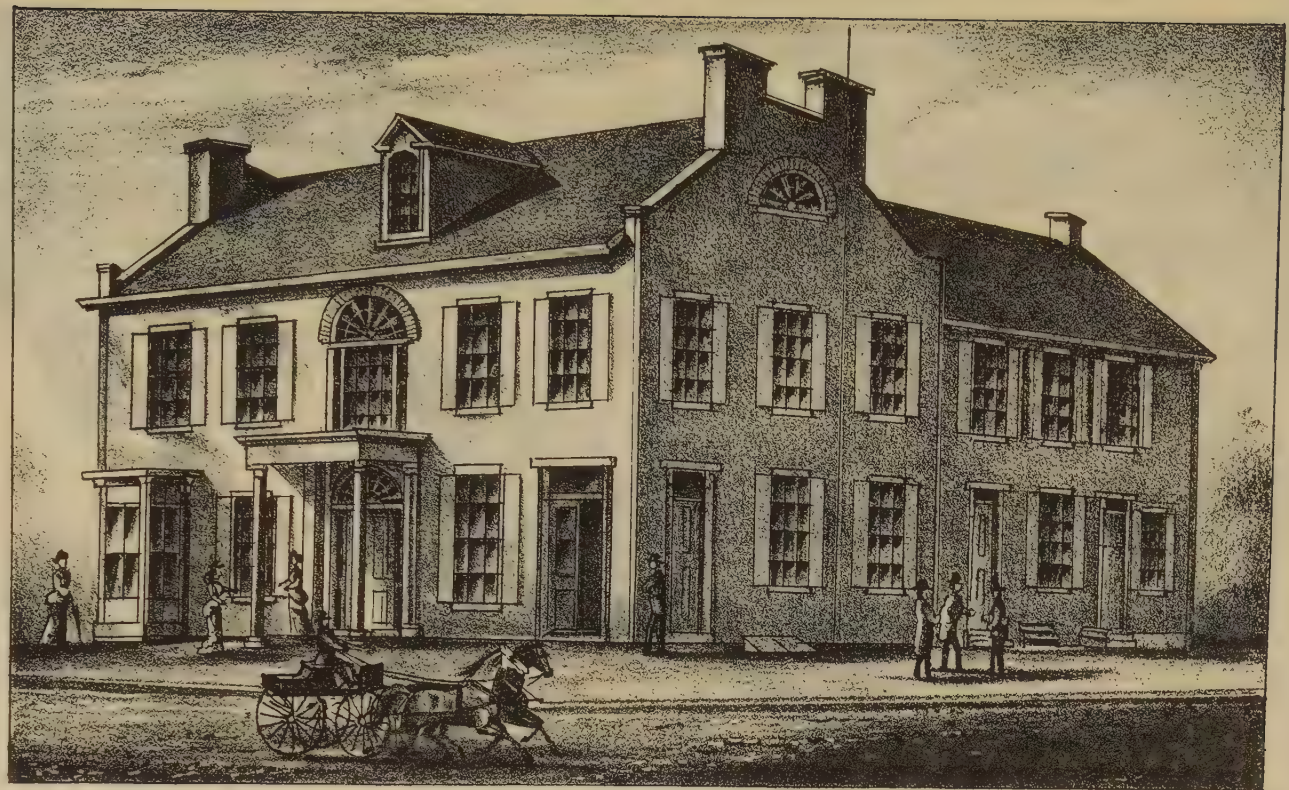
Captain, Henry Reges.
First Lieutenant, Jeremiah Senseny.
Second Lieutenant, John Musser.
First Sergeant, Peter Fleck.

PRIVATES.

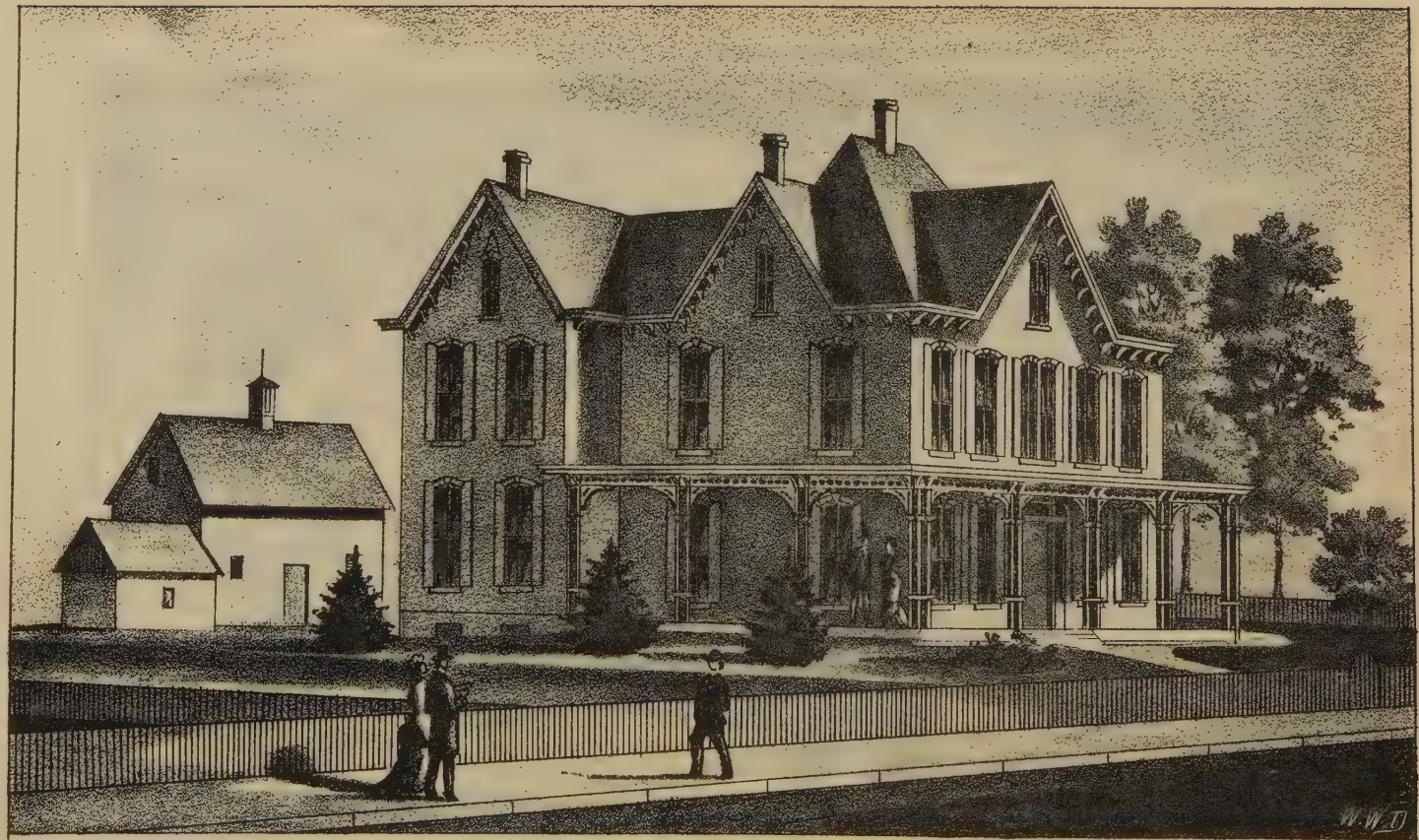
John Boyle,
John Baughman,
Robert Cunningham,
John Cook,
Edward Crawford,
Arthur Dobbin,
John Denig,
John Essig,
Isaac Erwin,
John Favorite,
John Gelwicks,
William Grice,
Joseph Good,
John Gilmore,
Philip Grim,
Christian John,
George W. Lester,
Josiah Lemon,
Isaiah Lamer,
Robert M'Murray,
John Mumma,
Hugh Mannon,
Hugh M'Connell,
Hugh M'Anulty,
John Martin,
Benjamin Matthews,
James M'Connell,
William Pollack,
Richard Runnion,
John Radebaugh,
John Robinson,
John Reilly,
Jacob Snyder,
Joseph Stall,
Henry Smith,
Thompson Schools,
Joseph Severns,
Daniel Sailer,
John Withney,
James Wise,
George Wilson,
George Zimmerman.

GREENCASTLE COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

Captain, Andrew Oaks.
Lieutenant, Thomas Wilson.
Ensign, George Zeigler.



RESIDENCE OF COL. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WINGER. GREENCASTLE PA.



RES. OF A.M. HOKE, MERCERSBURG, PENN'A.

SERGEANTS.

First, Peter Cramer,
Second, Jacob Gudtner,
Third, Jacob Fletter,
Fourth, James Pennel.

CORPORALS.

First, William Dungan.
Second, George Sharer,
Third, Jacob Garresene,
Fourth, Thomas Brady.
Fifer, Henry Sites.
Drummer, Jacob Poper.

PRIVATES.

Henry Blendlinger,
Joseph Byerly,
George Bettes,
William Bolton,
Samuel Bender,
William Carroll,
Patrick Dungan,
Evan Evans,
William Foster,
Thomas Fletcher,
John Gaff,
William Gordon,
John Garner,
Richard Keller,
Samuel Martin,
James M'Curdy,
Samuel M'Laughlin,
William Ovelman,
Thomas Plummer,
John Snyder,
William Scully,
John Sreader,
George Stuff,
Samuel Smith,
George Shaffer,
George Uller,
Christian Wilhelm,
Samuel Weidner,
Daniel Weidner.

MERCERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

Captain, Patrick Hays.
Lieutenant, John Small.
Ensign, Samuel Elder.

SERGEANTS.

First, James M'Quown,
Second, Jacob Small,
Third, Jacob Williams,
Fourth, George Spangler.

CORPORALS.

First, Joseph Herington,
Second, John Donothen,
Third, Daniel Leer,
Fourth, Jacob Cain.
Fifer, John Mull.
Drummer, Jacob Wise.

PRIVATES.

James Bennet,
Isaac Brubaker,
Samuel Craig,
Joseph Cunningham,
John Crouch,
John Clapsaddle,
Henry Cline,
William Cooper,
Samuel Campbell,
Alex. Dunlap,

Frederick Divelbiss,
David Deitrick,
John Dunlap,
James Elder,
Peter Gaster,
Jacob Groscope,
John Harris,
Jacob Hodskins,
Jonas Hissong,
William Hart,
John Hallin,
John Hastler,
John Heart,
James Halland,
Abraham Hodskins,
Peter Kyler,
John King,
Robert M'Quown,
Robert M'Farland,
William M'Quown,
John Mowry,
James M'Dowell,
Charles M'Pike,
Campbell Montgomery,
William M'Curdy,
Samuel Martin,
Charles Pettet,
Henry Suffcoal,
William Suffcoal,
William Stewart,
Peter Teach,
Henry Weaver,
Daniel Welker,
James Walker.

PATH VALLEY COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1812.

Captain, Michael Harper.
Lieutenant, William M'Kinzie.
Ensign, John Campbell.

SERGEANTS.

First, William Irwin,
Second, James M'Kinzie,
Third, John Widney,
Fourth, Hugh Barrack.

CORPORALS.

First, Jeremiah Baker,
Second, Francis M'Cullough,
Third, Samuel Campbell,
Fourth, James Ginnevin.

PRIVATES.

John Cannon,
Joseph Dever,
Barnabas Donnelly,
David Evans,
Barnabas Fegan,
Jer. Hockenberry,
James Hockenberry,
Peter Hockenberry,
George Irwin,
James Linn,
Samuel Phillips,
Isaac Scooly,
William Smith,
Richard Scott,
James Taylor,
Peter Timmons.

In the early part of the year 1814, the General Government having made a call upon the State of Pennsylvania for more troops, Governor Simon Snyder, about the beginning of February of that year, ordered a draft for 1000 men from the counties of York, Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—Cumberland county to raise 500 men, and the other counties the balance. The quota of Franklin county

was ordered to assemble at Loudon on the 1st of March, 1814. What was its exact number I have not been able to ascertain.

At that time Captain Samuel Dunn, of Path Valley had a small volunteer company under his command, numbering about forty men. These, I am informed, volunteered to go as part of the quota of the county, and were accepted. Drafts were then made to furnish the balance of the quota, and one full company of drafted men, under the command of Captain Samuel Gordon, of Waynesburg, and one partial company, under the command of Captain Jacob Stake, of Lurgan township, were organized and assembled at Loudon in pursuance of the orders of the Governor. There the command of the detachment was assumed by Major William M'Lellan, brigade Inspector of the county, who conducted it to Erie. It moved from Loudon on the 4th of March, and was twenty-eight days in reaching Erie. According to Major M'Clelland's report on file in the auditor general's office at Harrisburg, it was composed of one major, three captains, five lieutenants, two ensigns and two hundred and twenty-one privates.

Dr. Wm. C. Lane, in a note, says: "Captain Jacob Stake lived along the foot of the mountain, between Roxbury and Strasburg. He went as captain of a company of drafted men, as far as Erie, at which place his company was merged into those of Captains Dunn and Gordon, as the commissions of those officers anti-dated his commission, and there were not men enough in their companies to fill them up to the required complement."

Upon the arrival of these troops at Erie, and their organization into companies, they were put into the fifth regiment of the Pennsylvania troops, commanded by Colonel James Fenton. Of that regiment, James Wood, of Greencastle, was major, and Thomas Poe, of Antrim township, adjutant, the whole army being under the command of Major General Jacob Brown.

Adjutant Poe is reputed to have been a gallant officer, one to whom fear was unknown. On one occasion he quelled a mutiny among the men in camp, unaided by any other person. The mutineers afterwards declared that they saw death in his eyes when he gave them the command to "return to quarters." He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Chippewa, July 6th, 1814, and died shortly afterwards.

The following is a copy of the roll of the company of Captain Dunn, on file in the War Department at Washington City.

Captain, Samuel Dunn, March 1st, 1814.
First Lieutenant, James M'Connell.
Second Lieutenant, Robert Foot.
Third Lieutenant, John Favorite.
Ensign, William Geddes.

SERGEANTS.

First, John Snively,
Second, Samuel Baker,
Third, James M'Henry,
Fourth, John M. Shannon.

CORPORALS.

First, Thompson Schools,
Second, William Nevill,
Third, John Witherow.
Drummer, John Boggs.

PRIVATES.

Levi Black,
John Brandt,
Jesse Beams,
George Bryan,
Frederick Boreaugh,
Anthony Bates,
John Barclay,
John Brewster,
Hugh Baker,
John Beaty,
William Buchanan,
Andrew Barclay,
James Connor,
Samuel Creamer,
John Cunningham,
James Compton,
Barnabas Clark,
Thomas Cummings,
Benjamin Davis,
Samuel Davenport,
John Doyle,
James Elliott,
Robert Elder,
Joseph Fingerty,
Abraham Flägle,
Jacob Frush,
Jere Gift,
Hugh Henderson,
Nehemiah Harvey,
Edward Heil,
Henry Halby,
Thomas Hays,
*Robert Hunter,
John Humbert,
Henry Hess,
Robert Johnston,
Enoch Johns,
John Krotzer,
James Keever,
Michael Kester,
James Kirkwood,
Benjamin Long,
David Lightner,
Tobias Long,
Noah Macky,
John M'Connell,
Robert M'Connell,
James Morehead,
John M'Dowell,
†Adam Myers,
George Macomb,
John Miller,
William M'Clure,
Samuel Mateer,
William Moore,
John Marshal,
James M'Kim,
Absalom M'Ilwee,
John Murray,
Joseph Noble,
John Noble,
John Over,
Joseph Phipps,
Thomas Penwell,
George Plucher,
Mathias Panther,
William Reed,
Charles Runion,
William Ramsay,
Philip Roan,

*Afterwards Colonel of the 50th Regiment. †Still Living.

Jacob Stevick,
Peter Shell,
Samuel Swope,
John Shell,
John Smith,
John Swanger,
Jacob Staley,
William Sheets,
John Stewart,
Barney Shipton,
John Stake,
David Trindle.
William Woods,
Richard Wright,
John Walker,
George Wrist,
William Williams,
William Westcott,
John Young,
Robert Young,
John Young,
*Jacob Zettle.

"This company," says Dr. Lane, "was originally armed with rifles. These were exchanged at Erie for regulation muskets. The company was at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and guarded British prisoners from the frontier to Greenbush, now Albany, New York. These prisoners numbered more than 220 privates and 22 officers—among the latter General Royal. Dunn lost men in both of the battles named, was in service with his company for about seven months, and was mustered out at Albany, New York."

The following is a copy of the roll of Captain Gordon's company, also on file in the War Department at Washington city.

WAYNESBURG COMPANY, MARCH 1ST, 1814.

Captain, Samuel Gordon.
First Lieutenant, William Dick.
Second Lieutenant, William Patton.
Third Lieutenant, James Burnes.
Ensign, William Miller.

SERGEANTS.

First, Hugh Davison,
Second, Charles Miller,
Third, James Scott,
Fourth, Josiah Gordon.

CORPORALS.

First, Joseph Arthur,
Second, James Hall,
Drummer, Joseph Shilling.
Third, John Podman,
Fourth, Philip Mason.
Fifer, William Burgiss.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Allen,
William Alsip,
Martin Beard,
Henry Baugher,
Benjamin Bump,
George Burr,
Frederick Beverson,
John Baker,

*Still Living.

Michael Borer,
Jacob Baker,
Peter Baker,
Michael Bear,
Adam Brown,
Conrad Croft,
John Coon,
John Craig,
Richard Cahil,
William Clem,
John Carver,
William Clark,
Richard Donahoe,
William Divelbiss,
John Dowman,
Edward Detrick,
George Davis,
Samuel Dean,
Jacob Decmer,
John Davis,
Adam Duncan,
Jacob Eby,
George Ensminger,
William Edwards,
Nathaniel Fips,
Joseph Flora,
John Fisher,
Michael Fritz,
Henry Geiger,
George Glaze,
Moses Getrich,
John Greenly,
John Graham,
John Huber,
Joseph Hoffman,
William Hardin,
George Harmony,
James Hardy,
John Hawk,
Peter Harger,
John Irwin,
David Johnston,
John Jeffery,
Nathaniel King,
Jacob Keefer,
William Kline,
William King,
Peter Keefer,
Matthew King,
James Logan,
Benjamin Lewis,
Jacob Liepert,
John M'Colley,
John M'Connell,
Alexander M'Mullen,
Peter Myers,
William Miller,
John M'Neal,
John M'Clay,
Philip Myers,
William Mahaffy,
Murdock Mitchell,
John M'Curdy,
Robert M'Clelland,
Daniel Mentzer,
G. M. Miller,
George Miller,
George Neff,
Joseph Neal,
Nathan Phipps,
Abraham Piaceare,
William Pearslake,
Thomas Poe,
Erasmus Quarters,
Andrew Robertson,
William Reeseman,
John Ritter,
Adam Rankin,
Adam Ream,
Christopher Sites,
Frederick Stumbaugh
Jacob Staufer,
Nicholas Smith,
Jacob Smith,
Henry Satin,
Joseph Tice,
James Thompson,
Henry Unger,
William Wolf,
William Whitman,
Henry Weaver.

On the 24th of August, 1814, the battle of Bladensburg was fought, and the Americans, under General Winder, were defeated by the British, under Major General Ross. The same day the enemy entered Washington city and burned the Capitol and other public buildings. When the news of these events reached our quiet town the people were greatly aroused, and, report says, they at once despatched a messenger to the National authorities at Washington city to learn if more troops were desired, and whether volunteers would be received. The government gladly accepted the proffered aid, and directed that all the troops raised should march at once for Baltimore, as it was feared that the invaders would next make an attack upon that city.

The messenger arrived here at midnight, and found a large number of the citizens anxiously awaiting his coming. The bells were rung, the town aroused, and the drum and fife called the people to arms. In a few days seven companies were fully organized and equipped and on the march to Baltimore. One of these was a troop of cavalry from Mercersburg, under Captain Matthew Patton, which marched to Baltimore, but was not accepted, as cavalry were not then needed. Upon learning that they would not be received as cavalry, many of the members of this company disposed of their horses and joined the infantry.

The following are the rolls of the companies of Captains John Findlay and Samuel D. Culbertson, of Chambersburg; Thomas Bard, of Mercersburg; Andrew Robison, of Greencastle; John Flanagan, of Waynesburg, and William Alexander, of Fannettsburg, as they remain on file in the War Department at Washington city:

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, John Findlay,
First Lieutenant, John Snider.
Second Lieutenant, Greenberry Murphy.
Ensign, John Hershberger.

SERGEANTS.

First, Joseph Severns,
Second, Andrew Rea,
Third, Henry Smith,
Fourth, Jeremiah Senseny,
Fifth, Jacob Fedder.

CORPORALS.

First, John Robison,
Second, George W. Lester,
Third, Jacob Heck,
Fourth, Jacob Bickley.

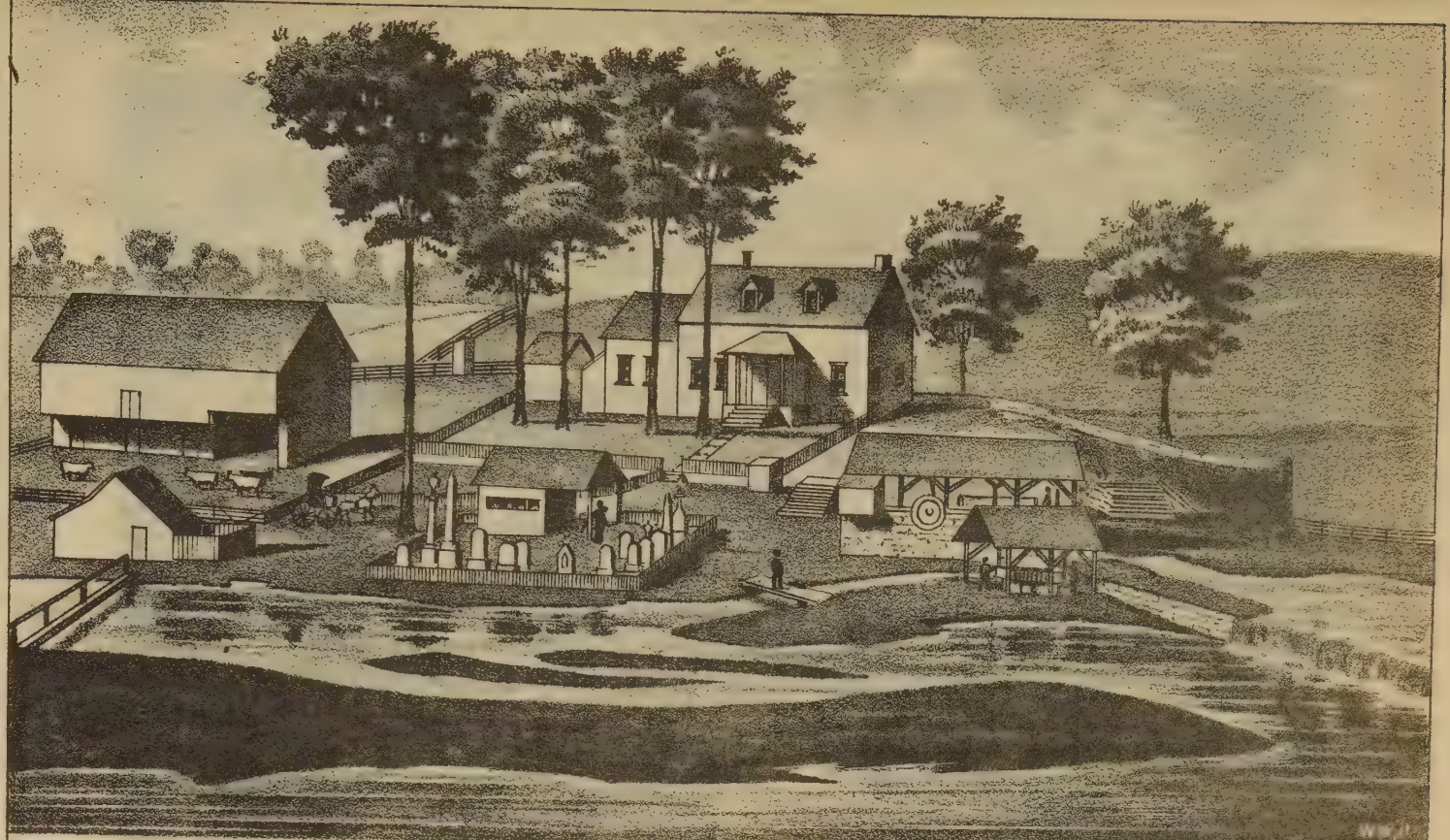
PRIVATES.

Jacob Abrahams,
John Berlin,
Peter Bonebrake,
John Baxter,
James Buchanan,
John Brindle,
William Bratten,
Benjamin Blythe,

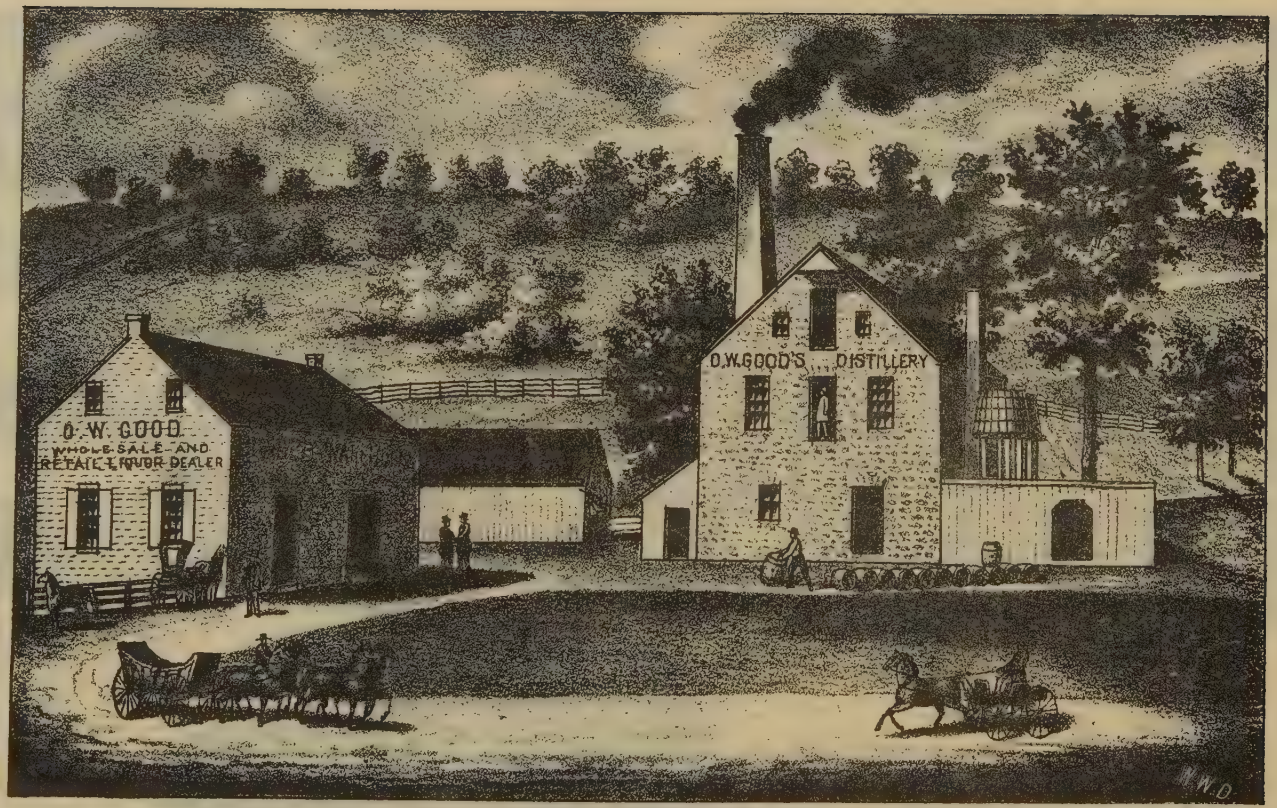
John Baughman,
John Bucher,
Jacob Bittinger,
Abraham Burkholder,
Frederick Best,
Daniel Crouse,
Joseph Campbell,
James Carberry,
Conrad Clouse,
Joseph Cope,
John Clugston,
M'Farlin Cammel,
Conrad Draher,
Daniel Dechert,
William Dugan,
James Dixon,
John Eaton,
Simon Eaker,
Benjamin Firnwalt,
Henry Fry,
Thomas Fletcher,
Henry Ganter,
Jacob George,
John Gillespy,
Jacob Glosser,
John Gelwicks,
Michael Helman,
Thomas Hall,
William Harman,
James Huston,
Daniel Helman,
Isaac Irvin,
Thomas Jones,
William Kinneard,
David Keller,
Thomas Kaisey,
Jacob Laufman,
John Lucas,
Reuben Monroe,
Robert M'Afee,
Daniel M'Allister,
William M'Kesson,
William M'Kean,
William Mills,
Samuel M'Elroy,
Soyer M'Faggen,
John Milone,
David Mentzer,
Jacob M'Ferren,
Cammel Montgomery,
David Mumma,
Ludwick Nitterhouse,
Samuel Nogel,
John Nitterhouse,
Jacob Neff,
John Nixon,
John Porter,
Edward Ruth,
Jacob Reichert,
John Radebaugh,
Elijah Sargeant,
Charles Stuard,
Samuel Shillito,
Daniel Sharp,
William Sipes,
Jacob Spitel,
Ross Sharp,
Joseph Suttey,
John Tritle,
John Todd,
Joseph Wilson,
Benjamin Wiser,
James Walker,
Jacob Wolfkill,
Josiah Wallace,
David White,
Matthew Wright,
James Westbay,
Hugh Woods,
William White,
George Young,
George Zimmerman.

CHAMBERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, Samuel D. Culbertson.
First Lieutenant, John M'Clintock.
Second Lieutenant, George K. Harper.
Ensign, John Stevenson.



ANTIETAM MARBLE WORKS, SAW MILL & RES. OF **HENRY WALTER**, WASHINGTON TP, FRANKLIN CO. PA. (2½ MILES SOUTH OF WAYNESBORO.) Page 305.



DOWNIN DISTILLERY.

OCCUPIED BY O. W. GOOD SUC. TO JOHN DOWNIN. NEAR WAYNESBORO, PA.

SERGEANTS.

First, Andrew Calhoun,
Second, John Calhoun,
Third, Stephen Rigler,
Fourth, Alex. Allison,

CORPORALS.

First, Hugh Greenfield,
Second, James Wilson,
Third, Samuel Beatty,
Fourth, John Andrew.

PRIVATES.

John Arntt,
Henry Burchett,
John Besore,
Samuel Brand,
Matthew Besore,
George Beaver,
James Crawford,
Holmes Crawford,
Augustus Capron,
William Cook,
James Campbell,
Edward Crawford,
Edward Capron,
Peter Crayton,
John Devine,
William Denny,
Joseph Duffield,
John Denig,
John Dougherty,
Joseph Erven,
Benjamin Fahnestock,
William Ferry,
Isaac Grier,
Jacob Grove,
Henry Greenawalt,
William Grove,
Paul Hoeflich,
John Holmes,
Wm. Heyser,
Joseph Housem,
John Hutchinson,
George Harris,
Herman Helfmire,
John Hinkle,
Michael S. Johns,
William Jamison,
George Jasonsky,
John Kindline,
Jacob Kelker,
Andrew Lindsay,
William M. M'Dowell,
John M'Bride,
Patrick Murray,
John M'Cormick,
George B. M'Knight,
Thomas G. M'Culloh,
Henry Merklein,
John Nunemacher,
William Nochtwine,
George Oyster,
John O'Neal,
Samuel Porter,
William Reynolds,
James D. Riddle,
Philip Reges,
John Reed,
Samuel Ruthrauff,
Willam Richey,
Adam Rœmer,
George Simpson,
William Schœplin,
John Snider,
Samuel Shillito,
William Shane,
Daniel Stevenson,
Jacob Smith,
David Tritle,
Robert Thompson,
Abraham Voress,
Bernard Wolff,
Jacob Widefelt,
John Weaver,
John Whitmore,
John B. Watts,
James Warden,
Joseph Wallace,
George Willison.

MERCERSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, Thomas Bard.
First Lieutenant, James M'Dowell.
Second Lieutenant, John Johnston.
Ensign, Joseph Bowers.

SERGEANTS.

First, A. T. Dean,
Second, G. Duffield,
Third, Thomas Smith,
Fourth, G. Spangler.

CORPORALS.

First, William Smith,
Second, Thomas Grubb,
Third, William M'Dowell
Fourth, Thomas Johnston

Fifer, John Mull.

PRIVATES.

John Abbott,
John Brown,
Archibald Bard,
Robert Carson,
John Coxe,
John Campbell,
Samuel Craig,
John Cox, Jr.,
John Donnyhon,
Joseph Dick,
Joseph Dunlap,
Peter Elliott,
Jeremiah Evans,
John Furley,
Leonard Gaff,
John Glaze,
Joseph Garvin,
James Garver,
William Glass,
Henry Garner,
William Hart,
Joseph Harrington,
James Hamilton,
James Harrison,
Frederick Henchy,
John Harrer,
William Houston,
Samuel Johnson,
John King,
John Liddy,
James M'Dowell,
John M'Clelland,
Thomas C. M'Dowell,
William M'Dowell, Sr.,
George M'Ferren,
James Montgomery,
James M'Neal,
Augustus M'Neal,
Samuel Markle,
John M'Curdy,
Robert M'Coy,
John M'Culloh.
John Maxwell,
William M'Kinstry,
Matthew Patton,
Charles Pike,
David Robston,
William Stewart,
Thomas Speer,
James Sheilds,
David Smith,
George Stevens,
John Sybert,
Thomas Squire,
Conrad Stinger,
Samuel Witherow,
Thomas Williamson,
William Wilson,
John Werlby,
John Witherow,
James Walker,
William Rankin,
Thomas Waddle,
Christopher Wise.

GREENCASTLE COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, Andrew Robison.
First Lieutenant, John Brotherton.
Second Lieutenant, James Mitchell.
Ensign, Jacob Besore.

SERGEANTS.

First, James Walker,
Second, Andrew Snively,
Third, Thomas Wilson,
Fourth, Archibald Fleming.

CORPORALS.

First, John Randall,
Second, George Bellows,
Third, George Sackett,
Fourth, Alex. Aiken.

Paymaster, William Carson.

PRIVATES.

William Armstrong, Jr.,
John Allison,
William Bratten,
Robert Bruce,
John Billings,
Henry Beatty,
Samuel Bradley,
William H. Brotherton,
James Brotherton,
Robert Brotherton,
Frederick Baird,
John Boggs,
Benjamin Core,
Walter B. Clark,
William Clark,
George Clark,
Frederick Carpenter,
William Coffroth,
James Camlon,
Jesse Deman,
John Dennis,
James Davison,
William T. Dugan,
Samuel Foreman,
George Flora,
David Fullerton,
John Garner,
Robert Guinea,
Hugh Guinea,
Edward Gordon,
William Gallagher,
John Gaff,
Frederick Gearhart,
Peter Gallagher,
William Harger,
John Henneberger,
Joseph Hughes,
William Irwin,
James Johnston,
Jonathan Keyser,
Matthew Kennedy
William Krepps,
George Kuy,
John M'Cune,
Adam M'Callister,
James M'Gaw,
James M'Cord,
William M'Graw,
William H. Miller,
William Moreland,
John M'Connell,
Samuel M'Cutchen,
John Miller,
Archibald M'Lane,
Abraham M'Cutchen,
John M'Coy,
John B. M'Lanahan,
John M'Clellan,
Samuel Nigh,
Robert Owen,

James Poe,
John Park,
Jacob Poper,
J. Piper,
John Reed,
Roger Rice,
A. B. Rankin,
John Rowe, Sr.,
John Rogers,
John Shira,
Charles Stewart,
Adam Sayler,
John Shearer,
Samuel Statler, (of Emanuel),
George Schreder,
Henry Sites,
George Speckman,
John Snyder,
Robert Smith,
John Shaup,
George Uller,
William Vanderaw,
Thomas Welsh,
James Wilson,
George Wallack,
Christian Wilhelm,
Christian Wise,
John Weaver,
Thomas Walker,
Alexander Young.

WAYNESBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, John Flanagan.
Lieutenant, William Bivins.
Ensign, Daniel M'Farlin.

SERGEANTS.

First, Robert Gordon,
Second, George Cochran,
Third, William Downey,
Fourth, George Foreman.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Allison,
John Bowman,
John Bormest,
Christian Bechtel,
David Beaver,
William Barnet,
Hugh Blair,
William Call,
James Duncan,
Joseph Fulton,
Jacob Fry,
Loudon Fullerton,
James Fullerton,
James Getteys,
George Gettier,
Samuel Green,
Peter Haulman,
Daniel Haulman,
James Harshman,
David Heffner,
Daniel Hartman,
James Hayden,
George Koontz,
Daniel Logan,
John Logan,
William Mooney,
Joseph Misner,
James M'Cray,
William M'Dowell,
John Oellig,
Maximillian Obermeyer,
George Price,
Robert Ray,
Abraham Roberson,
Adam Stonebraker,
John Sheffler,
John Stoner,
David Springer,
Alex. Stewart,
George Weagley,
David Weaver.

FANNETTSBURG COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Captain, William Alexander.
Lieutenant, Francis M'Connell.
Ensign, James Barkley.

SERGEANTS.

First, John M'Clay,
Second, Richard Childerson,
Third, Peter Foreman,
Fourth, William Young.

CORPORAL.

John Sterrett.

PRIVATES.

James Alexander,
Thomas Childerstone,
Edward Dunn,
John Elder,
Noah Elder,
William Finnerty,
Andrew Foreman,
Thomas Geddis,
Thomas Harry,
John Harry,
John Hill,
George Houston,
Samuel Hockenberry,
James Irwin,
James Jones,
David Kyle,
Robert Lewis,
John Little,
James M'Connell,
Robert M'Kleary,
Hugh Maxwell,
Robert M'Millon,
John M'Allen,
John M'Kee,
James M'Kibben,
Joseph M'Kelvey,
John Neal,
Peter Piper,
John Patterson,
John Ryan,
Wiliam Shutter,
Arthur Shields,
John Vanlear,
David Witherow,
James Wallace,
Peter Wilt.

Upon the arrival of these troops at Baltimore they were organized into a regiment under the command of John Findley, of this county. The following is the roster of the regimental officers: Colonel, John Findley; Major, David Fullerton; Surgeon, Dr. John M'Clelland; First Mate, Dr. John Boggs; Second Mate, Dr. Jesse M'Gaw; Adjutant, James M'Dowell; Quartermaster, Thomas G. M'Culloh; Sergeant Major, Andrew Lindsay; Quartermaster Sergeant, William Carson; Paymaster General, George Clark, Esq.

Upon the election of Captain Findley as colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant William Young was elected captain of the company in his stead. These troops marched on the 25th of August, 1814, and were in service until the 23d of September following, when they were discharged.

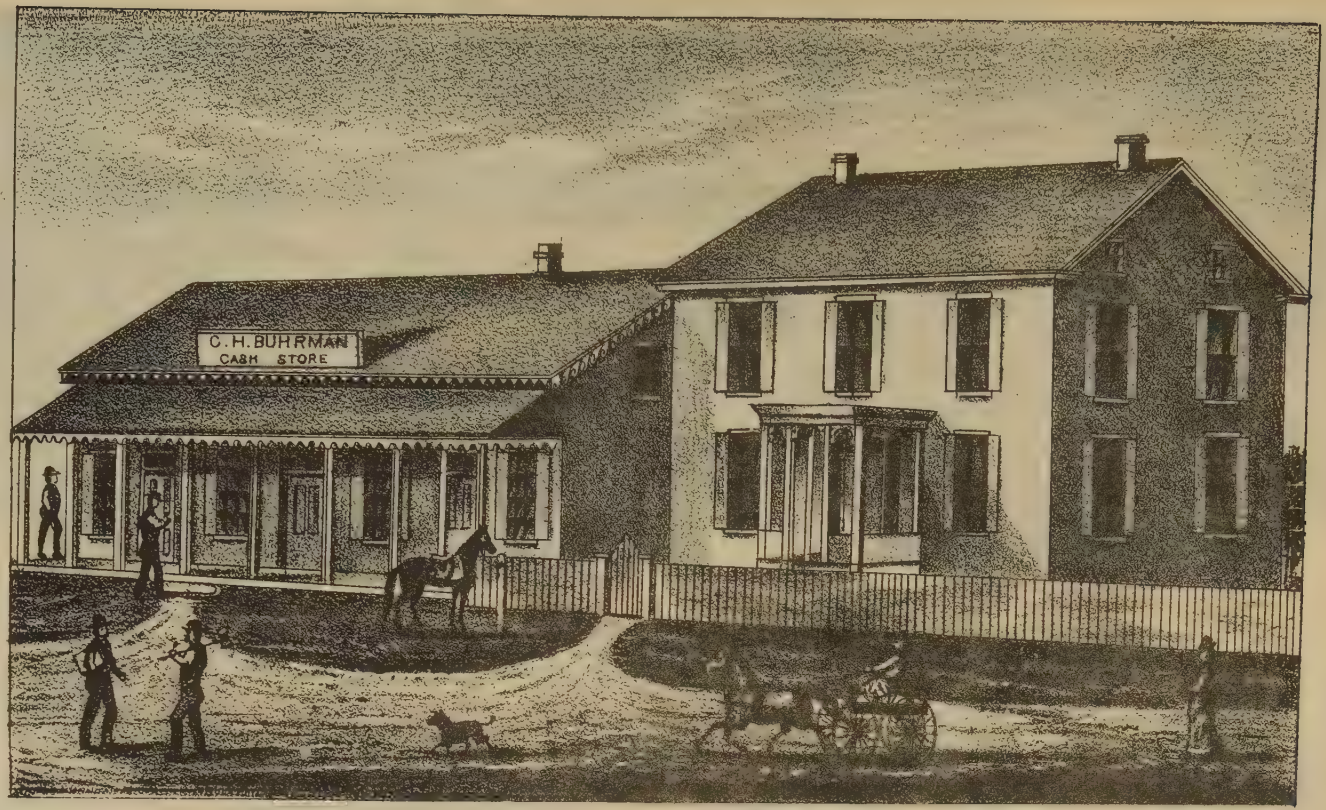
THE MEXICAN WAR.

The annexation of Texas to the United States was the primary cause of this war. This was consummated on the 4th of July, 1845, by the action of the Legislature of Texas, giving approval to the bill passed by the Congress of the United States, for the union of the two republics. The Mexican authorities became very indignant and withdrew their minister from Washington, with threats of war. The United States government felt itself bound to sustain the independence and territorial claims of Texas—and Mexico refusing the overtures of our government for a peaceable settlement of the boundary lines between the two countries, General Taylor, early in 1846, was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande, the boundary claimed by Texas, and occupy the disputed territory. The Mexicans, under General Ampudia, on the 8th of May, 1846, were defeated by him at Palo Alto; and on the next day were a second time defeated at Resaca de la Palma, with a loss of near 1,000 men. On the 11th of May, 1846, Congress declared that war existed by the act of Mexico. The news of the commencement of hostilities occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this country. Ten millions of dollars were voted by Congress to carry on the war, and the President was authorized to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. Within a few weeks over two hundred thousand men volunteered for the war. In the spring of 1847 Captain Martin M. Moore, of Washington city, received authority to recruit a company in Pennsylvania, for the Mexican war. He opened a recruiting station at Chambersburg, and very soon enlisted a large company, paying a bounty of twelve dollars per man, with the right to each recruit to receive, when discharged, one hundred and sixty acres of land, or a treasury scrip, or certificate, for one hundred dollars, bearing six per cent. interest. This company left Chambersburg on the 17th of March, 1847, numbering one hundred and twenty-two men, rank and file. The officers were:

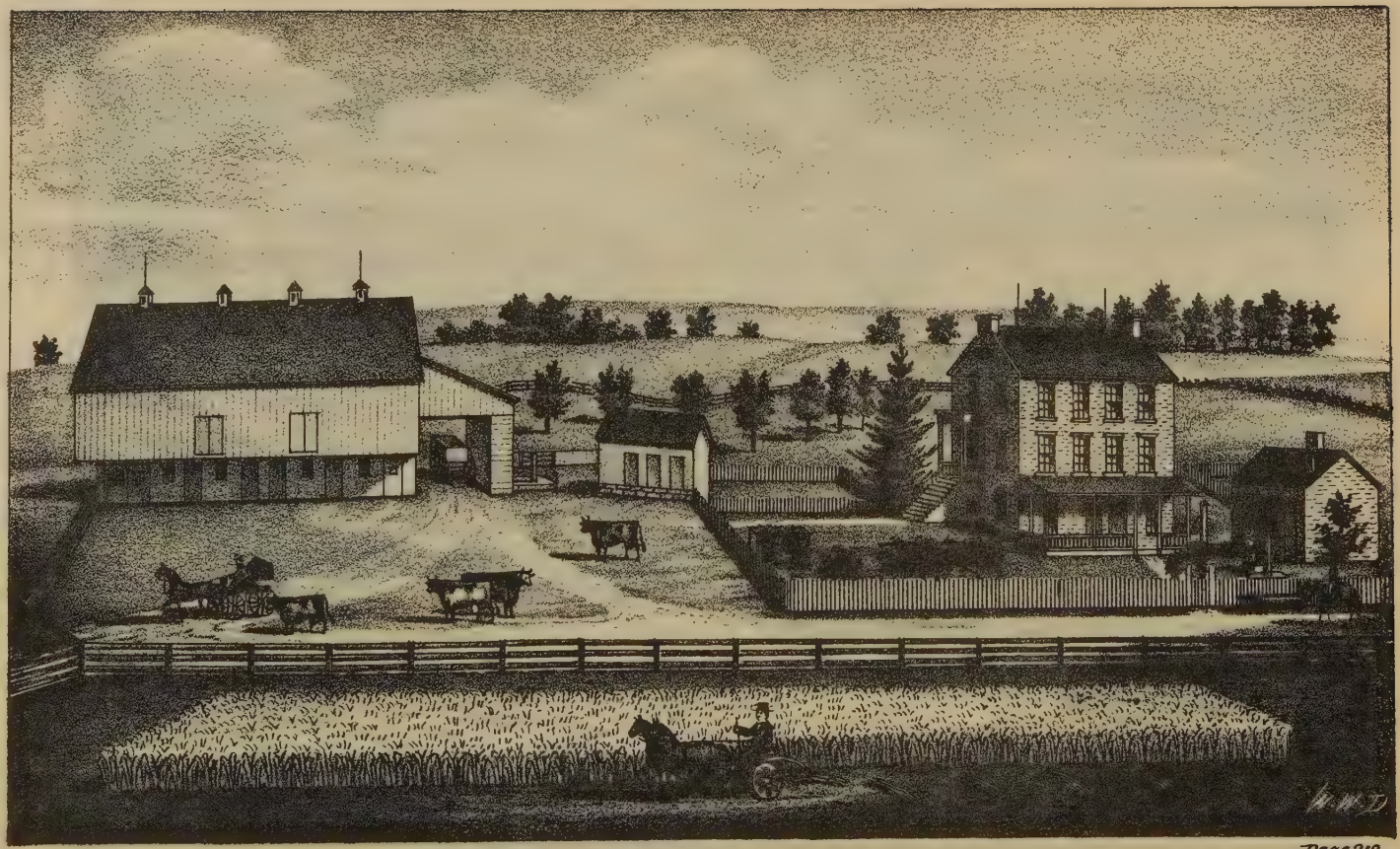
Captain, Martin M. Moore.
First Lieutenant, Charles T. Campbell.
Second Lieutenant, Horace Haldeman.
Third Lieutenant, ——— Mead.

This company marched to Pittsburg by way of Bedford, where it received some additional recruits. It was called company B, eleventh regiment U. S. infantry. It reached Brasos Santiago, about the 17th of April, 1847, and was for a considerable time in garrison at Tampico, Mexico, where a number of the men died of yellow fever. From Tampico the company passed to Vera Cruz, and accompanied our army to the city of Mexico. Peace was secured by the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848, though not formally proclaimed until the 4th of July following.

Captain Moore was dismissed from the service at Tampico, and



RES. CASH STORE & POST OFFICE OF C.H. BUHRMAN, ROUZERVILLE PA.



RES. OF JOHN HEMMINGER, QUINCY TP., FRANKLIN CO. PA. (QUINCY P.O.)

thereafter the company was commanded by Lieutenant Charles T. Campbell. At the time of the signing of the treaty of peace this company was in the interior of Mexico, seventy-five miles above the city of Mexico. On the route home they met a number of men going out to join the company. On the return of the company to New York, about the 27th of July, 1848, it had but about twenty-four men in its ranks. I tried to get a copy of the roll of the company, but the authorities at Washington city refused to give it for any purpose.

Captain Whipple and Lieutenant Hanson also recruited a number of men for this war in our county. The whole number recruited could not have been less than two hundred.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The contribution of our county to the armies that fought for the preservation of the Union in the late war of the rebellion, was quite large, and very creditable to the patriotism of our people. A full and complete record of these gallant troops is to be found in "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," published by authority of the State of Pennsylvania, and it would therefore be useless to encumber the pages of this sketch with a statement of their names and the officers who commanded them. Besides, such lists, even if published, would by no means show who went out from our county in defence of their country in the hour of her need and peril; for many of them joined companies outside of the county, and their names and locations are only distinguishable by those who knew them. I shall, therefore, merely give the names of the companies and regiments, with their commanders.

THREE MONTHS' MEN—1861.

In April, 1861, the second regiment of the three months' men was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg. In it were the following companies from our county, viz. :

Company A, Captain Peter B. Housum, 77 officers and men.
" B, " John Dœbler, 73 " " "
" C, " James G. Elder, 73 " " "

This regiment was in service from the 21st of April, 1861, until the 26th of July, 1861.

THREE YEARS' MEN.

35TH REGIMENT—6TH RESERVES.

On the 22d of June, 1861, this regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel W. Wallace Ricketts, of Columbia county. The only company in it from our county, was—

Company D, Captain William D. Dixon, 103 officers and men.

On the 12th of September, 1863, Captain Dixon was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, which was mustered out of service, June 14th, 1864.

41ST REGIMENT—12TH RESERVES.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel John H. Taggart, of Philadelphia, primarily for the three months' service, but not being accepted, were mustered into the State service for three years from the date of their enlistment. On the 10th of August, 1861, it was mustered into the United States service. The only company in it from our county was:

Company K, Captain John S. Eyster, 93 officers and men.

The regiment was mustered out of service June 11th, 1864.

43D REGIMENT—1ST ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, in May, 1861. Company B, Captain Hezekiah Easton, was from our county. It had in it, during its term of service, three hundred and twenty-three officers and men. On the 27th of June, 1862, Captain Easton was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and on the 25th of July, 1865, after four years and four months service, the battery was mustered out at Harrisburg.

77TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in October, 1861, by the election of Frederick S. Stumbaugh colonel and Peter B. Housum lieutenant colonel, both of whom were from our county. The following company was from our county, viz.:

Company A, Captain Samuel R. M'Kesson, 219 officers and men.

Parts of companies D, G, and H, were also from our county. On the 16th of January, 1866, the regiment was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia.

87TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was originally organized in September, 1861, under Colonel George Hay. In September, 1864, it was reorganized. In March, 1865, company K, Captain D. B. Greenawalt, of our county, eighty-seven officers and men, was assigned to it. The regiment was mustered out of the service June 29th, 1865.

103D REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized on the 24th of February, 1862, under Colonel Theodore F. Lehman, and was reorganized and filled up in

March, 1865, when company A, Captain Elias K. Lehman, eighty-eight officers and men, from our county, became connected with it. The war having closed, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 25th of June, 1865.

107TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on the 5th of March, 1862, by the election of Thomas A. Zeigle, of York county, colonel, and Robert W. M'Allen, of Franklin county, lieutenant colonel. One company, viz: Company K, Captain A. Jackson Brand, was from our county, and had in it during its term of service one hundred and sixty-nine officers and men. There were also a number of Franklin county men in the other companies. The regiment was mustered out of the service July 13th, 1865.

108TH REGIMENT—11TH CAVALRY.

Colonels, Josiah Harlen and Samuel P. Spear.

Lieutenant Colonel, George Stetzel.

Major, John S. Nimmon.

A large number of the men of this regiment were from our county, especially those in company D, Captains R. B. Ward and John S. Nimmon. The regiment was organized October 5th, 1861, and was mustered out of service July 13th, 1865.

112TH REGIMENT—2D ARTILLERY.

Colonel, Charles Angeroth, Sr.

Lieutenant Colonel, B. F. Winger.

A large number of the men composing this regiment were recruited in our county. It was organized in January, 1862, and was mustered out of service at City Point, Virginia, on the 29th of January, 1866.

NINE MONTHS' MEN.

126TH REGIMENT—1862.

This regiment was recruited in about three weeks time, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, between the 6th and 10th of August, 1862, when a regimental organization was effected, with the following field officers, viz: James G. Elder, colonel; D. Watson Rowe, lieutenant colonel; and James C. Austin, major. Many of the officers and men had served in the second regiment, for three months' service. The following companies were from our county, viz.:

Company A,	Captain,	John Dœbler,	102	officers	and	men.
About one-half of						
Company B,	Captain,	James C. Austin,	48	"	"	"
" C,	"	Robert S. Brownson,	99	"	"	"
" D,	"	John H. Reed,	101	"	"	"
" E,	"	William H. Walker,	99	"	"	"
" G,	"	George L. Miles,	93	"	"	"
" H,	"	John H. Walker,	94	"	"	"
" K,	"	D. Watson Rowe,	101	"	"	"

The regiment was mustered out of the service at Harrisburg, on the 20th of May, 1863.

158TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was from Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton counties, and was organized at Chambersburg in the early part of November, 1862, with David B. M'Kibben, of the regular army, as colonel; Elias S. Troxell, of our county, as lieutenant colonel; and Martin C. Hale, of Cumberland county, as major. The following companies were from our county, viz.:

Company B,	Captain,	Elias K. Lehman,	108	officers	and	men.
" D,	"	Archibald R. Rhea,	105	"	"	"
" E,	"	Elias S. Troxell,	104	"	"	"
" G,	"	Michael W. Trair,	102	"	"	"
" I,	"	William E. M'Dowell,	102	"	"	"

The regiment was mustered out of service at Chambersburg, August 12th, 1863.

THREE YEARS' MEN.

161ST REGIMENT—16TH CAVALRY.

Colonel, John Irvin Gregg.

Was organized 18th November, 1862. Company H, of this regiment, under command of Captain W. H. Sullenberger, was from this county, and had in it two hundred and three officers and men. It was mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., August 7th, 1865.

162D REGIMENT—17TH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized 18th October, 1862, under Josiah H. Kellogg as colonel. Company G, Captain Luther B. Kurtz, one hundred and forty-seven officers and men, was from our county. It was mustered out of service August 16th, 1865.

NINE MONTHS' MEN—DRAFTED MILITIA.

165TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Charles H. Buehler.

This regiment was organized 6th December, 1862, at Gettysburg. Company A, Captain Charles A. Funk, one hundred and one officers and men, was from our county. It was mustered out of service at Gettysburg, 28th July, 1863.

SIX MONTHS' MEN.

182D REGIMENT—21ST CAVALRY.

Colonel, William H. Boyd.

This regiment was organized at Chambersburg, about August, 1863, for six months' service. The following companies were raised in our county, viz.:

Company D,	Captain	Josiah C. Hullinger,	105	officers	and	men.
" H,	"	Samuel Walker,	92	"	"	"
" I,	"	Christian R. Pisle,	100	"	"	"
" K,	"	Robert J. Boyd,	83	"	"	"
" L,	"	George L. Miles,	102	"	"	"

In February, 1864, the regiment was reorganized for a three years' service, under the former field and staff officers, and with the following company officers from our county, viz.:

Company D,	Captain,	Josiah C. Hullinger,	68 officers and men.
" E,	"	Wm. H. Boyd, Jr.,	in part from our county.
Company K,	Captain	Henry C. Phenicie,	139 officers and men.
" L,	"	John H. Harmony,	133 " " "

The regiment was mustered out of service at Appomattox Court House, on the 8th of July, 1865.

ONE YEARS' MEN.

201ST REGIMENT.

Colonel F. Asbury Awl.

Part of company K, Captain Alexander C. Landis, of this regiment, was from our county.

205TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Joseph A. Mathews.

Part of company G, Captain Erasmus D. Wilts, of this regiment, was from our county.

207TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Robert C. Cox.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, September 8th, 1864. About one-half of Company F, Captain Martin G. Hale, was from this county. The regiment was mustered out May 13th, 1865.

209TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 16th of September, 1864, with Tobias B. Kauffman as colonel; George W.

Frederick, lieutenant colonel; and John L. Ritchey, of our county, as major. It had in it from our county the company of Captain John L. Ritchey, ninety-two officers and men. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 31st of May, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia.

210TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 24th of September, 1864, with William Sergeant as colonel. A large part of company D, of this regiment, Captain H. W. M'Knight, was from our county, and there were also many men from this county in the other companies of the regiment. The regiment was mustered out of the service May 30th, 1865.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY B.

Captain, Charles F. Muehler.
Captain, Alanson J. Stevens.

A large part of this battery was recruited in our county for the seventy-seventh regiment by Captain Peter B. Housum, and on his promotion to the lieutenant colonelcy of the seventy-seventh, the men were transferred to the company of Captain Muehler, and mustered into service November 6th, 1861. Captain Stevens was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, and Captain Samuel M. M'Dowell succeeded to the command. It was mustered out of service October 12th, 1865.

MILITIA AND EMERGENCY TROOPS.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Captain John Jeffries; ninety-four officers and men. Organized September 5th, 1862. Discharged September 27th, 1862.

Captain John W. Douglas; eighty-five officers and men. Organized September 1st, 1862. Discharged September 16th, 1862.

Captain James H. Montgomery; eighty-nine officers and men. Organized September 8th, 1862. Discharged September 20th, 1862.

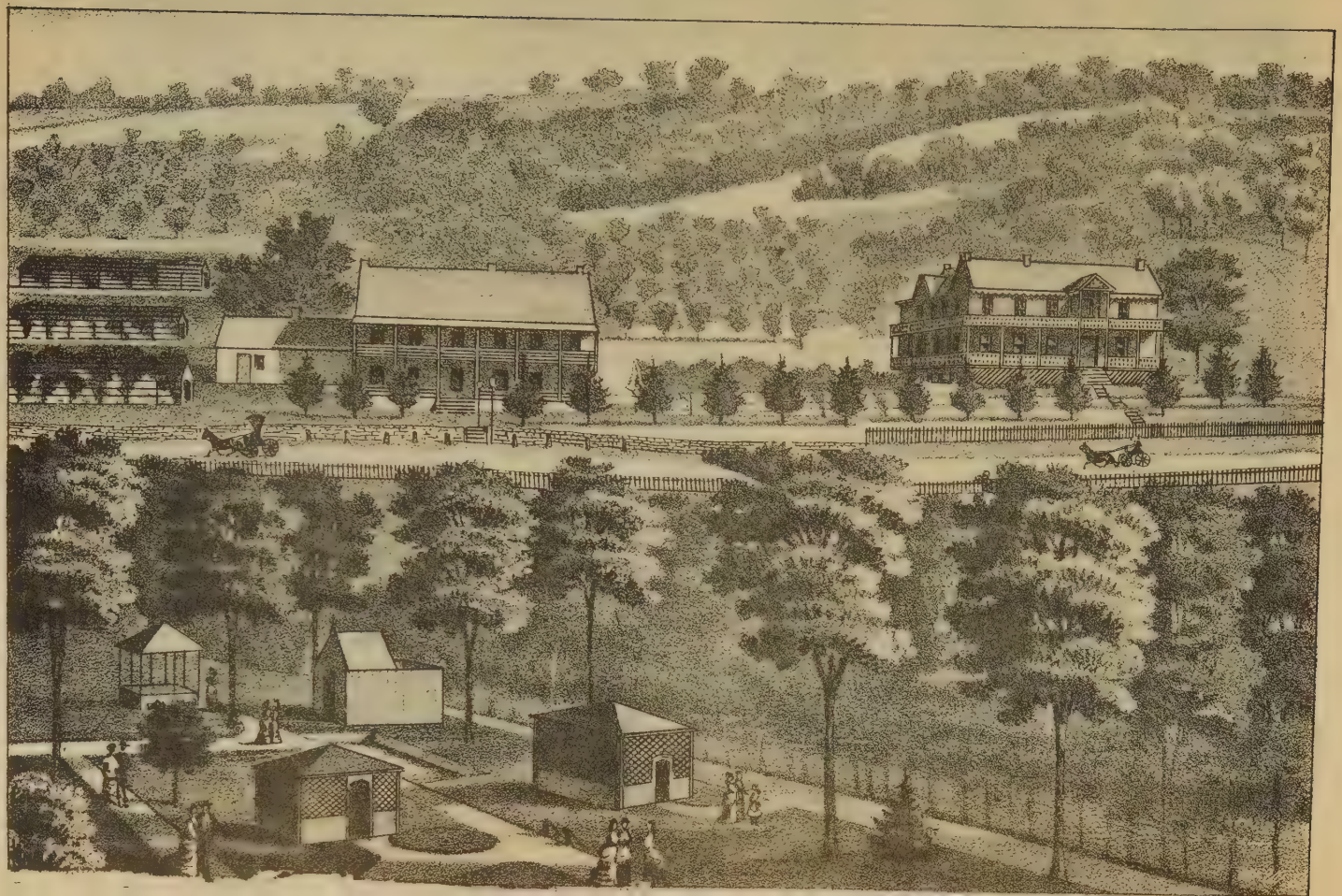
Captain George W. Eyster; sixty-two officers and men. Organized September 12th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.

Captain John Denny Walker; sixty-five officers and men. Organized September 11th, 1862. Discharged September 27th, 1862.

Captain K. Shannon Taylor; seventy-seven officers and men. Organized September 9th, 1862. Discharged September 25th, 1862.

Captain David Houser; seventy-seven officers and men. Organized September 15th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.

Captain Thomas L. Fletcher; eighty-four officers and men. Organized September 14th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.



THE NEW AGRICULTURAL WORKS OF J

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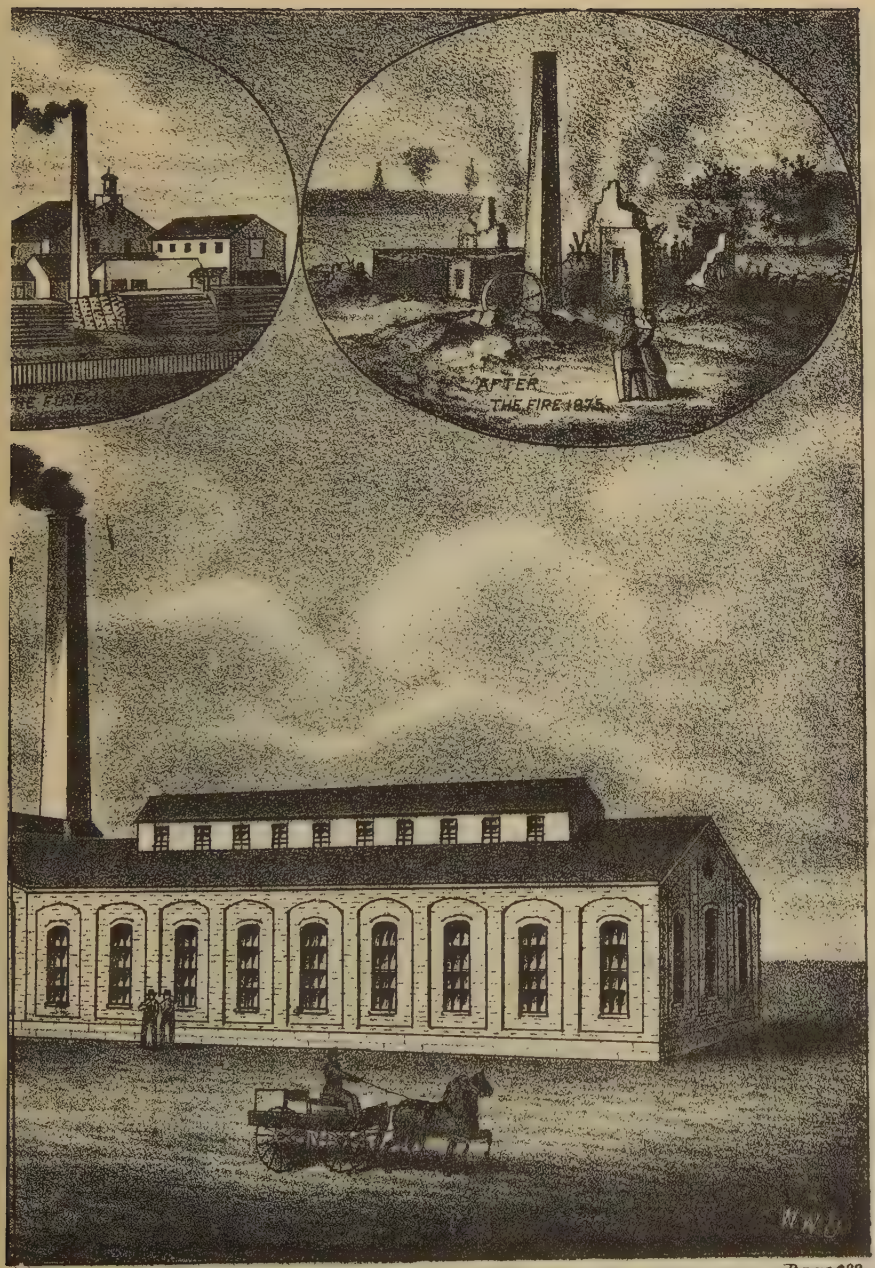
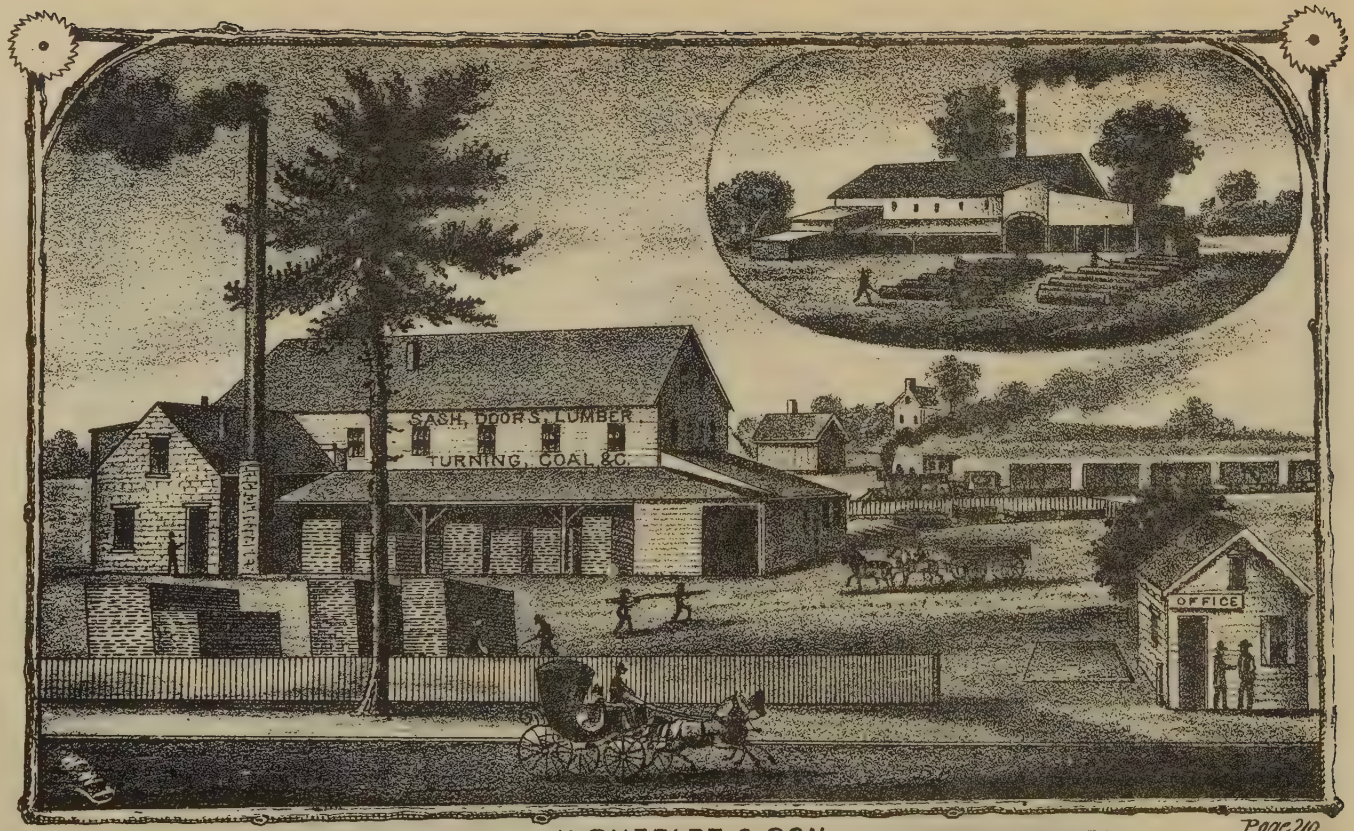


CROWELL & CO. 1878. GREENCASTLE PA.

DRILL FACTORY.



PLANING MILL OF H. SHEPLER & SON, CHAMBERSBURG, PA

Captain Charles W. Eyster; one hundred and eighteen officers and men. Organized September 14th, 1862. Discharged October 15th, 1862.

Captain David Vance; eighty-eight officers and men. Organized September 18th, 1862. Discharged October 11th, 1862.

Captain Andrew M. Criswell; fifty-two officers and men. Organized September 15th, 1862. Discharged October 1st, 1862.

Captain Christian C. Foltz; forty-seven officers and men. Organized September 11th, 1862. Discharged September 25th, 1862.

Total aggregate of officers and men, four thousand nine hundred.

MINERALS AND FURNACES.

Franklin county is exceedingly rich in iron ores—far more so, indeed, than most people here or elsewhere imagine—and the manufacture of iron was commenced both on the eastern and on the western side of the county very many years ago. As early as 1783, as before stated, William, Benjamin and George Chambers erected the Mount Pleasant furnace, in Path valley, and by industry, perseverance and good judgment, made the business not only remunerative to themselves, but highly advantageous to the people of the surrounding districts. Everything necessary to the economical production of iron, save coal, abounds in close proximity to our ore beds; and I have heard a gentleman who has long been engaged in the manufacture of iron, and who has visited and carefully inspected the great iron producing regions of the country, and who is qualified by his experience to judge, declare that nowhere, in the whole range of his observation, does he know of any section of country that is richer in its iron ore deposits, or that offers greater inducements to the investment of capital in the iron business, than the county of Franklin. In his opinion, long before another generation shall have passed away, there will be dozens of furnaces and forges in our county, where now only one or two are to be found; that millions of dollars will be invested as soon as the trade of the country returns to its normal condition, where only thousands are now invested; and that long before the second centennial of our national existence shall have arrived, the development of the vast ore beds along the eastern and western borders of our valley will most inevitably make ours one of the very largest iron producing counties of the Commonwealth. The iron made at our iron works, particularly that made at Stevens' old Caledonia works, and at Hughes' old works, now the Mont Alto works, has always maintained an excellent reputation, and commanded ready sales, at remunerative prices, because of its peculiar excellencies; and there is no reason why that reputation shall not be maintained in the future.

"Hughes' Furnace," now the property of the Mont Alto company, was built by Daniel and Samuel Hughes, in 1808. It was cold blast,

and was what was known as a quarter stack. The water wheel used was 30 feet in diameter and three feet breast. The product was from eighteen to twenty tons of pig iron per week. The iron was hauled by wagons to the Potomac river at Williamsport, Maryland, and thence taken by boats to market. 1815 a foundry was built, and the entire product of the works was made into hollow ware and stoves and hauled by wagons to Baltimore. In 1832 Mr. Hughes built a rolling mill on the West Antietam creek. The wheel was thirty-six feet diameter and sixteen feet breast. In 1835 a nail works was also built near the rolling mill. In 1864 the Mont Alto Iron company purchased the works and seventeen thousand acres of land. They enlarged the furnace, changed from water to steam power, and introduced new machinery. In 1866 they abandoned the old forges and rolling mill, and built a steam bloom forge near the furnace, the second largest of the kind in the state. The product of the furnace is now one hundred tons per week, the largest known of any furnace of the same size, and using the same percentage of iron ores. In 1867 charcoal kilns were introduced, the first *successful* ones in Pennsylvania. In prosperous times the company employ five hundred men, seventy-five horses and mules, and run fifteen steam engines.

The Mont Alto *Railroad* company, between April and October, 1872, with home labor entirely, built a railroad from the Cumberland Valley railroad, near Scotland, to the works of the Mont Alto *Iron* company, twelve and thirty one-hundredths miles long, at a cost of two hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars, which is regularly run twice a day, for the carrying of passengers and freight, and which has been of great convenience to the traveling public and to the iron company. They have also within the past three years opened up the gap, in the mouth of which their works stand, and laid out at great expense a beautiful summer resort, under the name of "Mont Alto Park." Every convenience has been provided for pic-nics and parties of pleasure seekers; and those who have once enjoyed the cool shades and delights of the place will not fail to return to them again.

"Richmond Furnace," formerly "Mount Pleasant," is the oldest iron works in the county, having been established in 1783. It was purchased from Daniel V. Ahl, by a company styled "The Southern Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad company," who built a new anthracite furnace about the year 1871, and constructed a railroad from the Cumberland Valley railroad, near Marion, to their works, nineteen miles in length, with a branch road to Mercersburg, over two miles long, the whole improvement costing, including the individual subscription, over seven hundred thousand dollars. The original company became embarrassed, and their works, franchises, &c., were sold out, and a new company organized in the year 1873,

under the name of "Southern Pennsylvania Railway and Mining company," of which Thomas B. Kennedy, Esq., is president. The furnace is not now in operation. When run to its full capacity, it employs about two hundred men, and turns out about fifty tons of iron per week.

The "Franklin Furnace," situated near St. Thomas, in St. Thomas township, was built in the year 1828, by P. & G. Housum. It is now owned and carried on by Messrs. Hunter & Springer, and when in full blast, has a capacity of from forty to fifty tons of cold blast charcoal iron per week, and employs about seventy-five hands.

"Carrick Furnace" is situated in Metal township, Path Valley, about four miles south of Fannettsburg. It was built by General Samuel Dunn, in the year 1828. It is now carried on by R. M. Shalter, and manufactures about thirty tons of iron per week.

We have also in the railroads now in operation, and in those projected and destined to be made at no very distant day, every facility for the easy, cheap, and speedy transportation of our iron products, north, south, east and west; and it only requires that our country shall get over its present monetary depression, and trade and business once more have resumed their natural activities, to show that these opinions and predictions of my friend are true (in fact) and not merely the unwarranted conclusions of an incompetent judge.

Though chiefly an agricultural section of the Commonwealth, our county has steadily, if not rapidly, progressed in everything that pertains to the happiness and prosperity of her people. The lands within our borders have been largely cleared; thoroughly cultivated; and improved in the most substantial manner; and have correspondingly enhanced in value, and now no people in any of the numerous counties of this great Commonwealth are better housed and provided for in every respect; live better or more comfortably than do our people, and none, either agricultural, commercial, or mechanical, have suffered less, or lost less, from the great financial storms that have recently swept over the land, and left desolation, ruin and woe in their tracks, than have the people of this county.

CHANGES IN POPULATION.

When our county was first settled the Scotch-Irish element was, as before stated, largely in the preponderance. Fully nine-tenths of our citizens then were of that nationality, interspersed with a few Scotch and English, and Germans. The former then filled all our offices of honor, of trust, and of profit. They were our law-makers, and our leaders in times of peace, and in the perils and dangers of war; and to their credit be it said, that they discharged their duties nobly, and honorably, and well. They have died off, and their descendants, in very many instances, have abandoned the avocations

which their forefathers delighted in of tilling the soil, and making the waste places to blossom as the rose, and have betaken themselves to the pursuit of wealth and happiness in other channels, such as merchandize, medicine, divinity and law. The plodding, pains-taking, economical, law-abiding and steady-going Germans have taken their places, and now, thousands of acres, and hundreds of farms, that fifty years ago were the possessions of the descendants of those who were their first owners, under titles from the proprietaries or the colonial authorities, know them no more. Their very names are almost forgotten in the land for which they did so much, and suffered so many privations; and if remembered at all, it is because of some deed of daring or act of bravery, that has gone upon the pages of history, and will serve to keep them in grateful remembrance long after all personal recollections of them shall have passed away in the regions in which they lived, and acted, and died.

OUR "MEN OF MARK" IN POLITICS.

In this free country we are all *sovereigns* by birth, and the highest office in the gift of the people is open to the humblest son of the land. Each and every native born citizen has an equal right to aspire thereto, and to all the other high places of honor and profit under the government. And the very fact that a man has thus been trusted and honored, and elevated by the people, has ever been considered as honoring the district of country in which he was born. Viewed in this light Franklin county is entitled to a full share of the honors attaching to the great men of the nation.

James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in our county, on the 23d day of April, 1791. His birth place was a wild and romantic spot in the gorge of the Cove, or North mountain, about four miles west of Mercersburg. Previous to his elevation to the Presidency he had served ten years in the House of Representatives of the United States; and ten years in the Senate of the United States; had been Minister to Russia; Secretary of State for the United States, and Minister to England.

William Findlay, the fourth Governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Mercersburg, in our county, on the 20th of June, 1768. In 1797 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from this county; and re-elected in 1804–'05–'06 and '07. On the 13th of January, 1807, he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, whereupon he resigned his seat in the House; and from that date until the 2d of December, 1817, a period of nearly eleven years, he was annually re-elected State Treasurer, in several instances by a unanimous vote. In 1817 Mr. Findlay was elected Governor by the Republicans, and resigned the Treasurer's office on the 2d of December of that year. He filled the gubernatorial chair for three years,

was re-nominated in 1820, and beaten by Joseph Heister. At the session of the Legislature in 1821–'22, he was elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years, and after the expiration of his Senatorial service he was appointed by President Jackson, Treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, which position he held until the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency, when he resigned.

During his term as United States Senator his brother, Colonel John Findlay, was the representative of this congressional district, in the lower house, for the years 1819 to 1827, and his brother, General James Findlay, represented the Cincinnati district of Ohio, from 1825 to 1833, thus presenting the unusual spectacle of three brothers sitting in the Congress of the United States at one time, a spectacle only once paralleled in the history of the government, namely, by the Washburn brothers, within the last few years.

Robert M'Clelland was born in Greencastle, in this county, on the 1st of August, 1807. In 1831 he was admitted to practice the law in our courts, but removed to Pittsburg, and from thence, in 1833, to Monroe, in the then territory of Michigan. In 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature of his adopted State, and was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1843. In the same year he was elected a member of Congress, and was re-elected in 1845 and 1847. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan. In 1851 he was elected Governor of the State, and was subsequently re-elected. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce Secretary of the Interior, which position he retained during the administration of President Pierce.

William Maclay, a native of our county, was a member of the Senate of the United States from this State, for the years 1789 to 1791.

Samuel Maclay, also a native of our county, was a Representative in the lower House of Congress from 1795 to 1797, and a member of the Senate of the United States, from this State, from 1803 to 1808, when he resigned.

John Maclay, also a native of our county, was a magistrate in colonial times, and was a member of the Carpenter's Hall Conference, at Philadelphia, from Cumberland county, in June, 1776. He was also a member of the Legislature from this county for the years 1791–'92, and 1793–'94. He died in Lurgan township.

These gentlemen were brothers, born in Lurgan township, in our county, and received their education at a classical school taught by Rev. John Blair, pastor of the three "Spring" churches, which was probably the first school of that character in the Cumberland Valley. William removed to Harrisburg and married a daughter of John Harris, and died there in 1804. Samuel Maclay removed

to Mifflin county at the close of the revolution, and filled a number of important local offices there prior to his election to Congress.

Stephen Adams, also a native of our county, removed, at an early age, to the State of Mississippi, where he was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and also to the Senate of the United States.

The following gentlemen natives of our county, served in the House of Representatives of the United States, and in the other positions indicated, viz.: James M'Lene, served in Congress in 1779–'80, was a member of the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 25th of June, 1776; was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of 1776, for the State of Pennsylvania; a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, from Cumberland county, from November 9th, 1778. to December 28th, 1779; was elected to and served in the Council of Censors, from October, 1783, to October, 1784; was elected in October, 1784, a member of the Supreme Executive Council from this county, and served for three years; and was also a representative from this county, in the convention of 1789, which formed the State Constitution of 1790; he was also a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from this county in the sessions of 1787–'88–1788–'89–1790–'91, and 1793–'94. He died March 13th, 1806, and was buried at the Brown's mill graveyard.

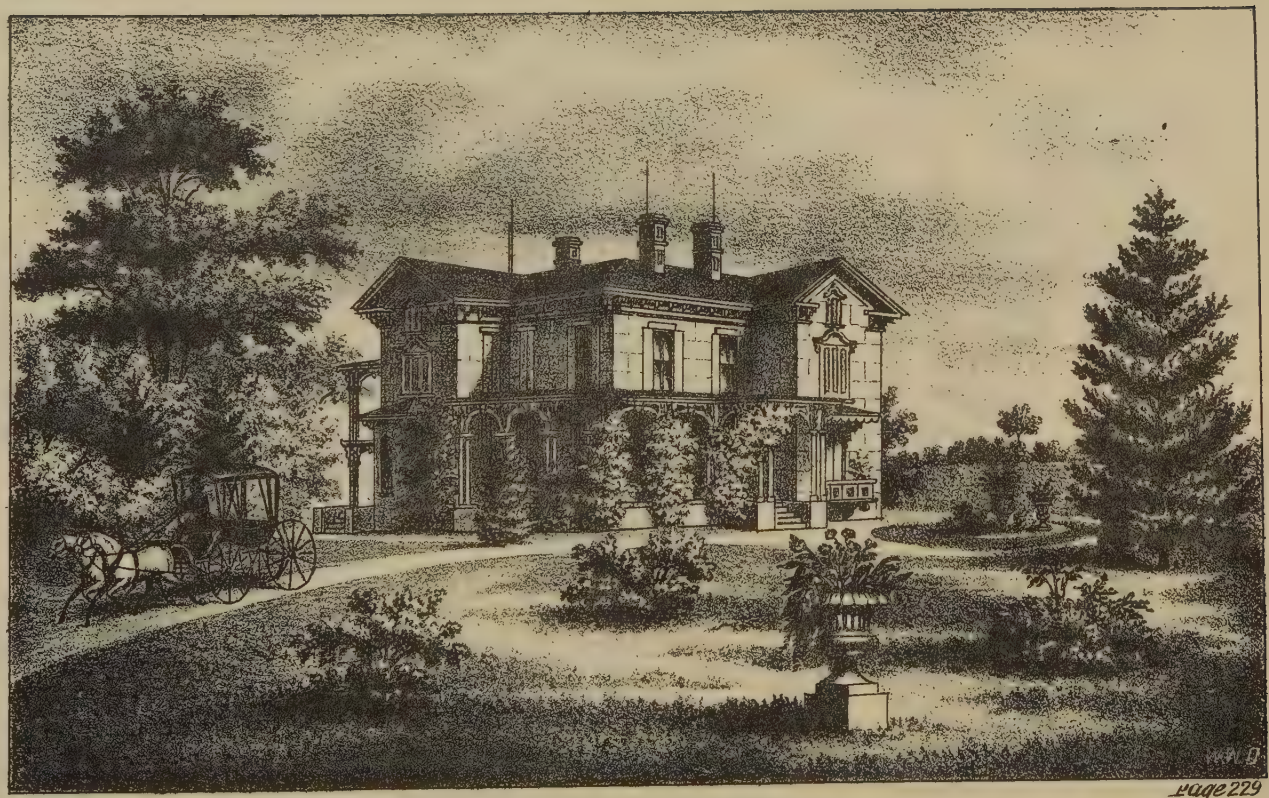
John Rea, a native of this county, represented the Franklin and Bedford district in Congress from 1803 to 1811, being the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Congresses. He was also in the 13th Congress, in the years 1813 and 1815. He was also the first Coroner of the county, elected in October, 1784, and served in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the years 1785–'86–1789–'90–1792–'93–1796–'97–1797–'98 and 1800–1801; and was in the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1823 to 1824, when he resigned, and James Dunlop was elected in his place.

William Maclay, also a native of our county, represented the Franklin, Adams and Cumberland district in Congress for two terms, from 1815 to 1819. He had previously represented this county in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the years 1808 and 1809. He died in 1825.

David Fullerton was elected to Congress from this district in 1819, and took his seat at the opening of the first session of the sixteenth Congress, December 6th, 1819. He resigned in the summer of 1820. He afterwards represented this county in the State Senate from 1827 to 1839.

Thomas G. M'Culloh succeeded him, and filled out his term in Congress. Mr. M'Culloh also represented our county in the House of Representatives of the State in the sessions of 1831–'32–1832–'33 and 1834–'35.

RES. & OFFICE OF DR. B. FRANTZ, W. MAIN ST. WAYNESBORO



RES. OF HON. W. S. STENGER. CHAMB G. PA.

John Findlay, of our county, represented this district in Congress from 1821 to 1827.

James Findlay, his brother, also of our county, was in Congress from the Cincinnati district of Ohio, from 1825 to 1833.

Hon. Alexander Thompson, who was a native of this county, represented the Bedford district in Congress in 1824–'26. He was subsequently our President Judge from 1827 to 1842.

John Thompson, also born in our county, was a member of Congress from Ohio from 1825 to 1827, and from 1829 to 1837.

Thomas Hartley Crawford, a native of Chambersburg, was in Congress from this district from 1828 to 1832. He also represented the county in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1833–'34. Was Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia for many years.

George Chambers, also a native of our town, was a representative of this district in Congress from 1832 to 1836. Was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of 1838, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by appointment from Governor Johnston from April 12th to December, 1851.

James X. M'Lanahan, was born in Antrim township, in this county, in 1809. He served in the Senate of Pennsylvania from this district in 1842–'43 and '44, and represented the district in Congress from 1848 to 1852.

David F. Robinson, also a native of Antrim township, represented our district in Congress for the years 1854 and 1856.

Wilson Reilly, a native of Quincy (formerly Washington) township, in this county, represented this district in Congress in the years 1857 and 1858.

Hon. John A. Ahl, who a few years since represented the Cumberland district in Congress, was born at Strasburg, in our county. His father was a physician, resident there many years ago, and engaged in the practice of his profession.

Hon. Wm. S. Stenger, our present representative in Congress, was born at Loudon, in this county, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1840. He was three times elected District Attorney of our county, and held and discharged the duties of the office from 1863 to 1872.

Hon. William A. Piper, a member of the present House of Representatives of the United States from the State of California, was born in Amberson's Valley, Fannett township, in our county, in the year 1825.

Hon. Alexander Campbell, a member of the present House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Illinois, was also born at Concord, Fannett township, in our county, on the 4th of October, 1814.

There are no doubt others who were born in our county who from other States and Territories held places in the National government, but I have not had the time nor the opportunity to look up their records. These names have been obtained through a cursory examination of some of the journals of Congress, and from other sources.

Besides these, our county has furnished Speakers to both branches of our State Legislature in the persons of Hon. Thomas Carson, in the Senate, and Hon. Frederick Smith, and Hon. John Rowe, in the House. The latter also held from 5th May, 1857, to 1st May, 1860, the important and responsible position of Surveyor General of our Commonwealth.

Messrs. James M'Lene and Abraham Smith, who represented our county in the Supreme Executive Council of the State from 1784 to 1790, were both natives of the county and residents in Antrim township. The latter, if I am correctly informed, was a brother of William Smith, the founder of Mercersburg. He was Lieutenant of Cumberland county for the years 1780–'81 and '82, and I am satisfied that he was a member of the House of Representatives from our county in the sessions of 1784–'85–'85–'86 and '86–'87. He was then, and continued to be until April, 1803, the owner of a tract of near three hundred and fifty acres of land in Antrim township, which in 1803, he sold to Jacob Snively, of that township, when he removed to Mercersburg, where he died. An examination of the assess books of the county from 1786 to 1794 shows also that he was taxed in Antrim township for three hundred and thirty acres of land, and horses and other cattle, all these years, and that he was the only man of his name assessed in the county. He was appointed Lieutenant of Franklin county on the 7th of April, 1785; was elected to and served in the Supreme Executive Council from 1787 to 1790; was a member of the State convention that formed the State constitution of 1790, and represented the Senatorial district, composed of Franklin and Bedford counties, in our State, for the years 1790 to 1794. In his deed to Jacob Snively he is styled *Colonel* Abraham Smith, a title most probably attached to his former positions as *Lieutenant* of the County, as it is not claimed that he did any military service, and a comparison of his signature to that deed with the signature of Abraham Smith, *Lieutenant* of Cumberland county in 1781, shows that they were written by one and the same person.

From 1790 to 1876, covering a period of eighty-six years, twenty-four persons have represented our county in the State Senate. Of these just one half (12), viz.: Abraham Smith, Thomas Johnston, James Poe, Archibald Rankin, Robert Smith, John Rhea, James Dunlap, David Fullerton, James X. M'Lanahan, Thomas Carson, George W. Brewer and Calvin M. Duncan were natives of our coun-

ty; and two others—A. K. M'Clure and Chambers M'Kibben—were residents of the county at the times of their election.

It is worthy, also, of a passing notice, that the two gentlemen who have filled the position of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States for terms longer than any others, should have been natives of adjoining counties, Franklin and Adams, in our State. Matthew St. Clair Clark was born at Greencastle, in our county, was admitted at our bar in 1811, and practiced the law here for several years; was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives December 3d, 1822, and served until December 2d, 1833, and was elected again May 31st, 1841, and served until December 6th, 1843, making a total service of twelve years, six months and six days, the *longest* period the office has ever been held by one person. He was a whole-souled, genial fellow, an intimate associate of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and all the great men who sat in Congress during his period of service.

Edward M'Pherson is a native of Adams county, and after serving this district for two terms in Congress, filled the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives for six consecutive Congresses—or from 1863 to 1875—being twelve years. Mr. M'Pherson's was therefore the longest *continuous* service; Mr. Clark's the longest *actual* service.

Why may not we, as Pennsylvanians, and as citizens of Franklin county, justly feel proud when we look over this roll of "men of mark," and rightfully claim a portion of the honor that their deeds has reflected upon their country?

OUR "LOST ARTS."

In the earlier years of our county's existence there were quite a number of trades and occupations carried on in various parts of the county that have long since been wholly abandoned, or are now very feebly continued. This result is owing mainly to the improvements made in the last one hundred years in machinery, whereby the great majority of the articles that were formerly made by hand are now turned out with the aid of machinery much more rapidly, more perfect, and greatly cheaper than they could be made at the present day in the old way.

In the year 1787 a man named —— Mulholland commenced the manufacture of potash at Strasburg, which he continued till his death, in 1808.

In the year 1789 Patrick Campbell and —— Morrow engaged in the same business at Chambersburg, and continued it until 1797, when the firm was changed to Patrick & Terance Campbell. They had their manufactory in the stone house near the west end of the Wolfstown bridge.

From about 1800 or 1805 to 1825, William Drucks and Anthony Van Pool manufactured iron shovels and pans, in Greencastle, did a large business, and made considerable money.

The manufacture of mill-stones was established in Chambersburg about the year 1792, by James Falkner, Jr., and was extensively conducted for many years. The stones were brought here in the rough, upon wagons, were then shaped up and put together, and large numbers sold in the county, and to other points further west, to those having need for them.

In 1820 George Walker and George Roupe carried on a "burr mill-stone manufactory" on the Baltimore turnpike, about two miles east of Chambersburg.

Andrew Cleary also manufactured mill-stones in Chambersburg as late as 1829, he being the last person who carried on the business in the county. His shop was on West Market street. None of these avocations are now carried on in our county that I know of.

In the latter part of the last century and in the earlier years of this century there were quite a number of oil mills in various sections of the county, where oil was regularly manufactured from flax seed, much of which was annually raised by the farming community. There may yet be some places in the county where this business is carried on, but I do not know their locality if such there be.

Flax mills were also quite numerous in those early days, where the hemp raised by the farmers was broken and prepared for use. For one oil or hemp mill that can now be found grinding or pounding away, there were ten then.

In the last century there were few, if any, *cut* nails used. Almost all nails were then made by hand, upon the anvil, out of the iron bar. Every blacksmith did more or less of such work, and was looked to by his neighbors to supply them with all the nails they needed for fencing, shingling, house building, &c. Early in the century Hugh and Michael Greenfield established a large nail factory at Chambersburg, where they made all kinds of nails by hand. Their shop stood on the lot on which the Foundry of T. B. Wood & Co. now stands. In the year 1819 they declined the business, and handed over the shop to John R. Greenfield & Co., who continued it until about 1820.

From 1808 to 1810 or 1812, there was a nail factory carried on by the County Commissioners in the Jail, the prisoners being the workmen. Large sums of money were annually paid to Col. Samuel Hughes, by the county, for iron to be manufactured into nails in the county nail shops.

In the year 1814 Messrs. Brown & Watson established their "Conococheague Rolling Mill and Nail Factory." They made rolled iron, cut nails, brads, sprigs, &c., and were, I think, the first manufacturers of *cut* nails in our county.

In the year 1821 Christian Etter commenced the manufacture of *cut* nails in Chambersburg. His manufactory was located "on the north side of the Falling Spring, opposite the *English* Presbyterian church.

Thomas Johns commenced the manufacture of augers of all sizes at Chambersburg, at a very early day. They were made by hand, out of flat bars of iron, were twisted in the common vise, the edges filed down and burnished upon a large emery wheel, and the inner surface of the twist was painted black. It required considerable skill and experience to make a perfect article.

William Ferry also subsequently followed the same business extensively for many years. He had his manufactory at his dwelling on West Market street.

Philip Sholl, at a very early period, carried on at Chambersburg, the manufacture of cards for fulling mills, and for all other purposes.

George Faber, also, at a later period, followed the same business quite extensively. For many years he had his "card factory" on the lot where the Gillan property now stands, on West Market street, opposite Miller's Hotel. Mr. Faber gave employment to many females at "setting" or sticking cards. That work was then all done by hand, and it is said that many even of the better class of our females did not disdain to take work from Mr. Faber, and thus earn an honest penny. In after years he invented an ingenious machine for sticking his cards, and did away with female labor. He removed to Pittsburg about the year 1824.

Glove making was also carried on at this point for many years by a man named ——— Rians, and others.

About the year 1794, Anthony Snider commenced the manufacture of scythes and sickles where the upper brewery of David Washabaugh formerly stood, on West King street.

John and Thomas Johns, about the year 1812, commenced the manufacture of sickles and scythes in Chambersburg, and carried on the business largely and successfully for a long time, down to near 1820. Their factory was in "Kerrstown," on South Main street, on the lot south of Heart's pottery.

In the year 1820 a man named Jacob Smith commenced the manufacture of tacks of all sizes at Chambersburg. Each tack was made by hand, as no machinery for their manufacture had then been invented, or if invented had not been introduced here.

The manufacture of hats, which were then all made of wool and furs of various fineness, was early commenced at various points in our county. John M'Clintock carried on in Waynesboro in 1810; John Rowe, Jacob Krepps and John Weitzel about the same time at Greencastle; John M'Murdy and Thomas Carson at Mercersburg; and Jacob Deckert and others at Chambersburg. In the year 1815, Mr. M'Clintock removed from Waynesboro to Chambersburg, and

for many years these gentlemen and others at other points in the county carried on the trade quite extensively. Now there is not a wool or fur hat made in the county. The seething "kettle" no longer sends up its steam clouds towards Heaven, its "planks" are riven and dry, the twang of the "bow" no longer is heard o'er the "hurl," and the song of the jolly "jour" at the midnight hour disturbs not the repose of the guardians of the night. For thirty years past, since the introduction of silk and machinery, the shiny "stove pipe" has supplanted the easy wool and felt of our fathers' time, and the business has been wholly abandoned, except here and there, where large factories exist.

Copper-smithing, too, is a calling almost wholly abandoned in our county. In former years it was largely and profitably carried on here by Jacob Heyser and others. Mr. Heyser came here from Hagerstown in the spring of 1794; at the same time William Baily, Jr., was carrying on the business in the shop occupied by his father for a number of years previously. Now copper stills and kettles and other articles are kept for sale by all our tinners and stove dealers, but they are generally obtained from abroad, from those who make them with the aid of the latest and most approved machinery.

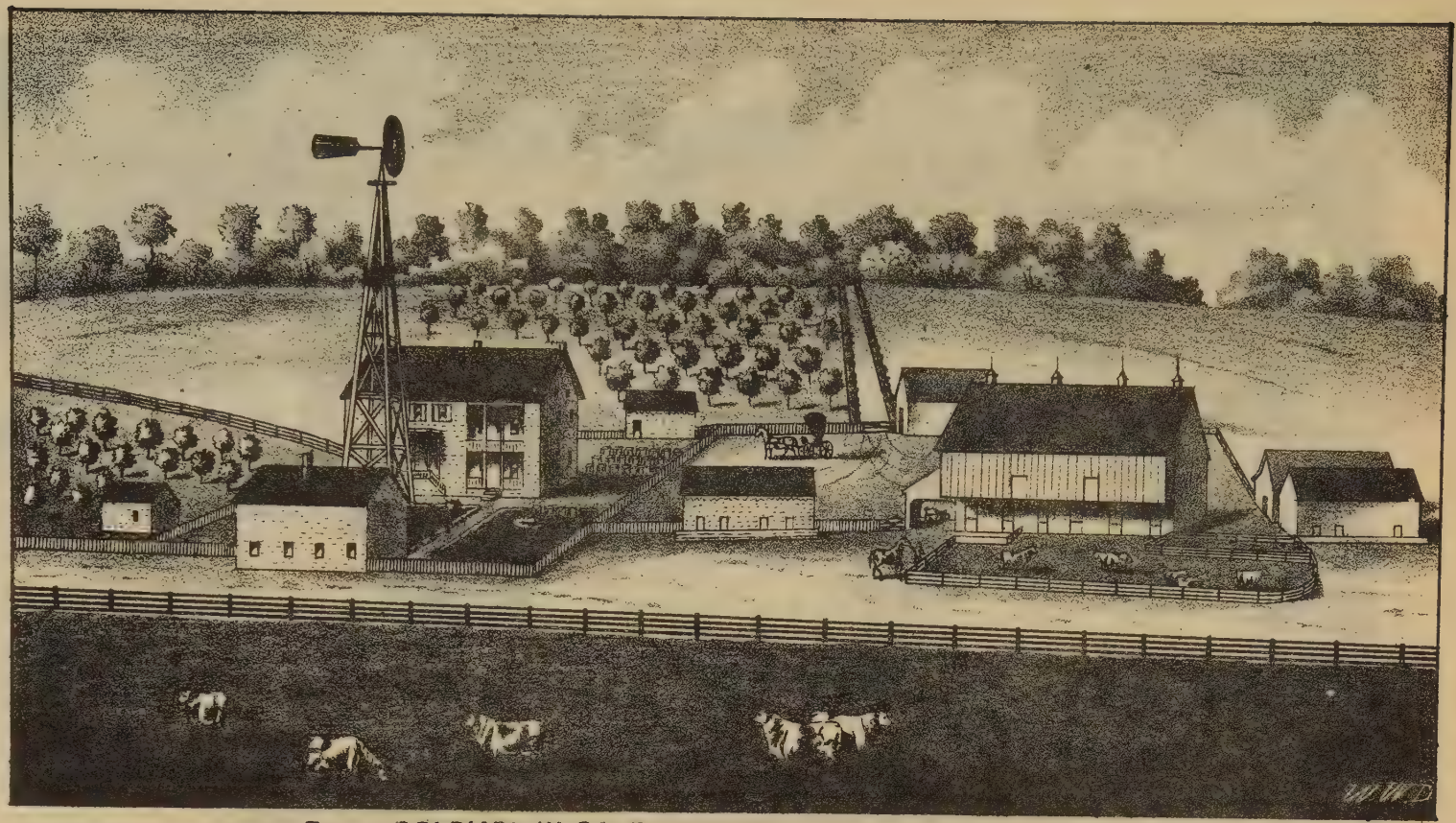
Wagon making and whip making were, for many years, carried on most extensively at Loudon, in our county, after the completion of the turnpike to Pittsburg, and the fame of Loudon's manufactures had spread far and wide over both the east and the west. Now there is not one wagon or one whip made at Loudon, where fifty years ago there were one hundred made.

The old family "spinning wheel," and the "domestic loom," by the aid of which our ancestors, one hundred years ago, were used to manufacture their yarn and thread, and weave the "linsey woolsey" worn by their wives and daughters, and the corn-colored cloth worn by themselves, are now almost forgotten. They are "centennial curiosities" in the present day, and few of our young people know even what these machines look like, and fewer know how to use them.

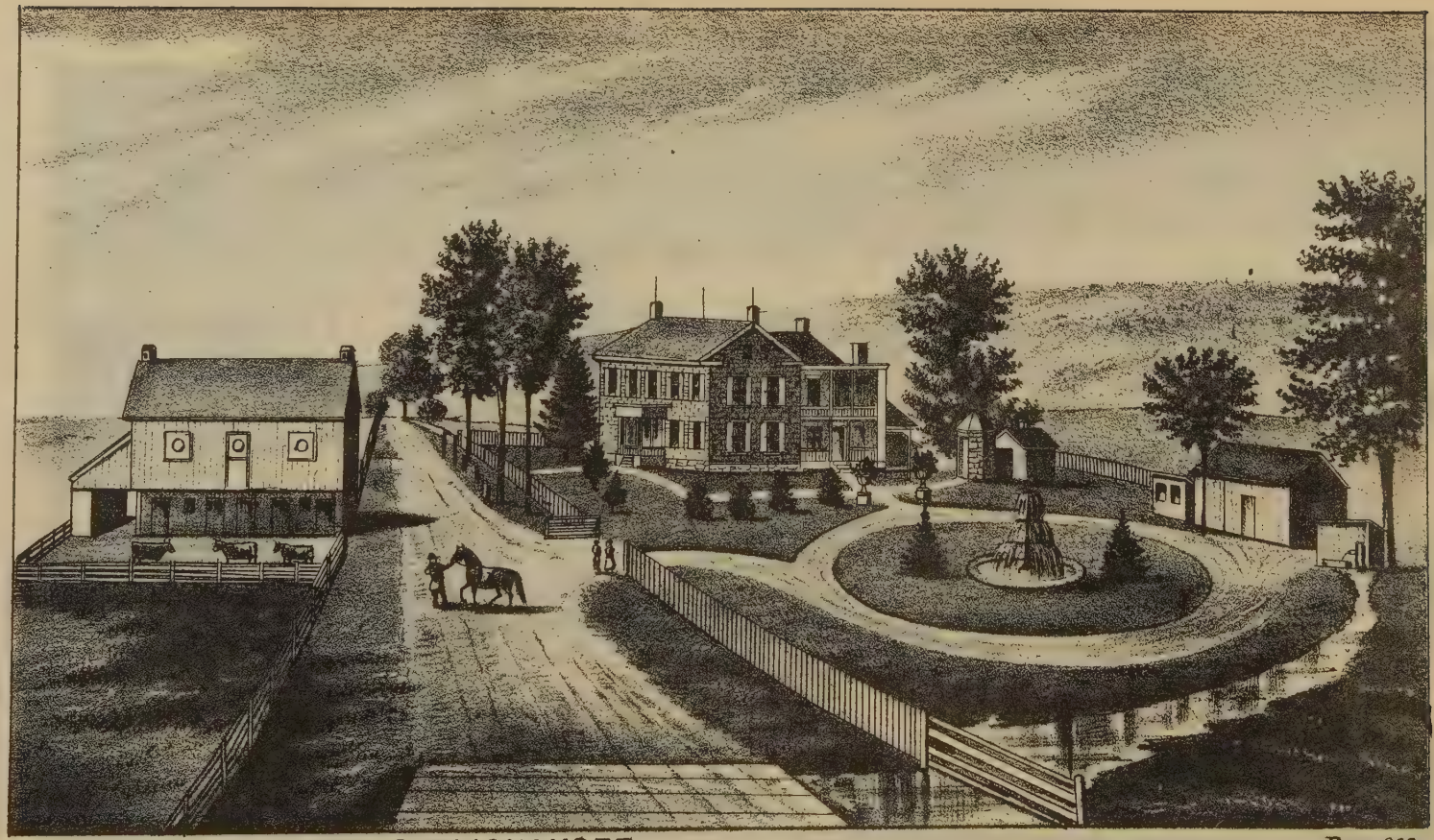
OUR TOWNSHIPS.

I have been very desirous of ascertaining, if possible, when the various townships in our county were organized and out of what territory they were severally created. The territory now embraced in Franklin county was first in Chester county until May 10th, 1729, when Lancaster county was formed; then in Lancaster county until January 29th, 1750, when Cumberland county was formed; and then in Cumberland county until September 9th, 1784, when the act creating our county was passed.

The first authenticated action I have been able to find, looking to the bringing of this valley under the operation of the laws of the



RES. OF SOLOMON W. SOLENBERGER GUILFORD TWP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.
"FARMER'S DELIGHT."



RES. OF DR. J. S. FLICKINGER. 2 MILES NORTH OF FANNETTSBURG PENNA.

State, was the *order* of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, made at November sessions, 1735, as before stated, dividing the valley into *two* townships—the easternmost to be called Pennsborough and the western Hopewell. This was done before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, which was effected by the treaty with the *Five* Nations, at Philadelphia, October 11th, 1736. The government and the Indians had been upon good terms for years before, and both parties encouraged settlers to come hither, the agents of the Proprietaries giving them special licenses to take up lands as early as 1734.

The division line between Pennsborough and Hopewell townships, as has already been stated, crossed the valley at the "Big Spring," about where Newville now is, and all the land from Newville to the Maryland line was thereafter in Hopewell township, Lancaster county, until May sessions, 1741, when "upon the application of the inhabitants of the township, presented by Richard O'Cain, Esq., the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county erected the township of *Antrim* by dividing the township of Hopewell by a line substantially the same as that now dividing Franklin and Cumberland counties, as has been hereinbefore shown. The territory thus formed into the new township of Antrim, was identical with that now embraced in our county, with the exception of the Little Cove, or Warren township, and the townships of Fannett and Metal.

I have personally examined the records of Cumberland county with great care, and I have had the records of Lancaster county examined in like manner, by a gentleman of the Bar resident there; but we have been unable to obtain any satisfactory information as to the time *when*, or the territory *out of which* the townships of Lurgan, Peters, Guilford and Hamilton were formed. I incline to the belief that Lurgan was created by *order* of the Court of Lancaster county, but no record thereof can be found. And if the other three townships were created by the action of the courts of Cumberland county, they must have been organized immediately after that county was erected, though no record of their formation has as yet been found. I therefore give but the *earliest dates* at which I have been able to find mention of them.

ANTRIM—1741.

Antrim township was undoubtedly named after the county of Antrim, Ireland, from whence many of the early settlers of this valley came Out of its original territory all our townships, except Warren, Metal and Fannett, have been made, and still it is the largest and wealthiest township in the county. In the year 1734 Joseph Crunkleton obtained his license, and in the year 1735 he, Jacob Snively, James Johnston and James Roddy made settlements.

Mr. Crunkleton settled upon the lands now owned by Benjamin Snively and David Eshleman, about two miles east of where Greencastle now stands. Mr. Snively upon the farm so long the residence of Andrew Snively, dec'd. Mr. Johnston on the lands now owned by Christian Stover and Henry Whitmore, and Mr. Roddy on the farm now owned by Andrew G. M'Lanahan, Esq., situated upon the Conococheague creek. They were among the first, if not the very first settlers in the township, and had many Indians for their neighbors when they first located.

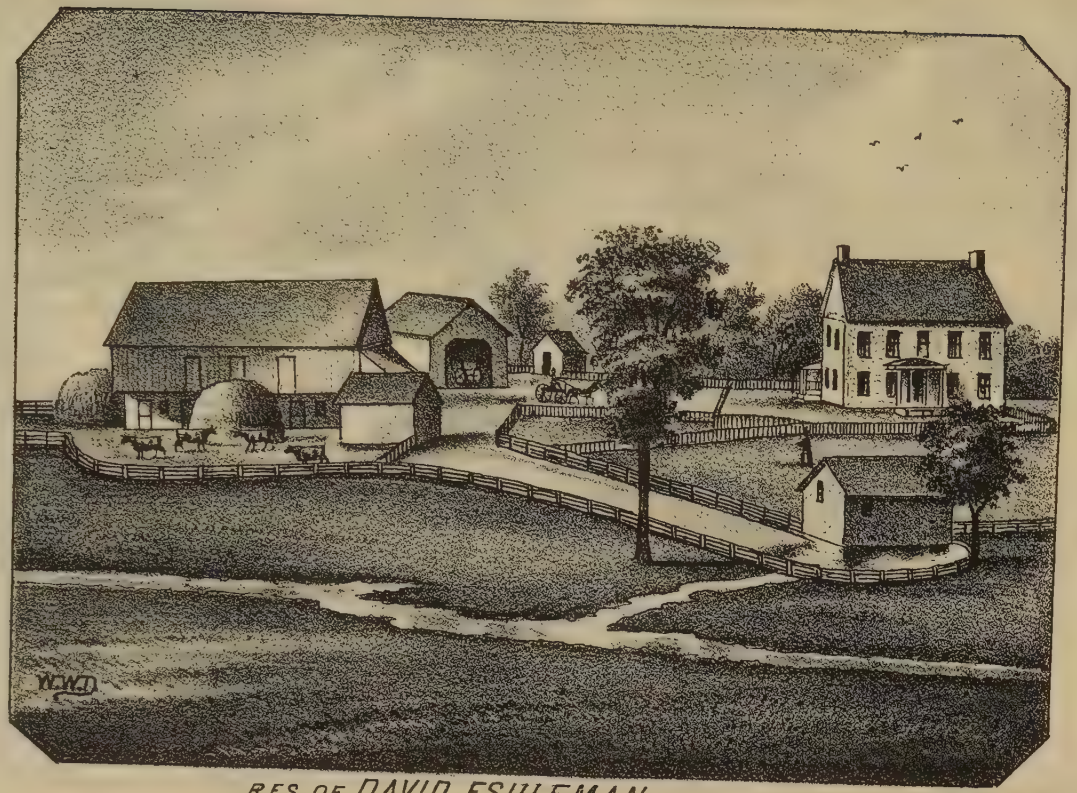
The settlement early took the name of "The Conococheague Settlement," and being fed from the older counties and the Old World, was of rapid growth. A Presbyterian church was organized as early as 1737 or 1738, under the name of "The East Conococheague Presbyterian Church." Their first church edifice, known as the "Red Church," was erected at "Moss Spring," three-fourths of a mile east of Greencastle, and there they worshipped until the erection of the present church in Greencastle, in the year 1830.

In the year 1772, or ten years before Greencastle was laid out, John Crunkleton laid out a town on the road leading from the Conococheague Settlement (now Greencastle) towards where Waynesboro now is, about two miles east of Greencastle, and named the town CRUNKLETON. Lots were sold subject to an annual quit rent; three houses were built, one of which was kept as a tavern by George Clark, and in another a store was kept by John Lawrence. James Clark, one of the former Canal Commissioners of our State, passed his youth there. The town never got beyond its three houses; two of these have been removed, the street and the town plot merged into the farm of Benjamin Snively, Esq. Its very name is almost forgotten, and strangers pass over its site without seeing any evidences that there a town once existed.

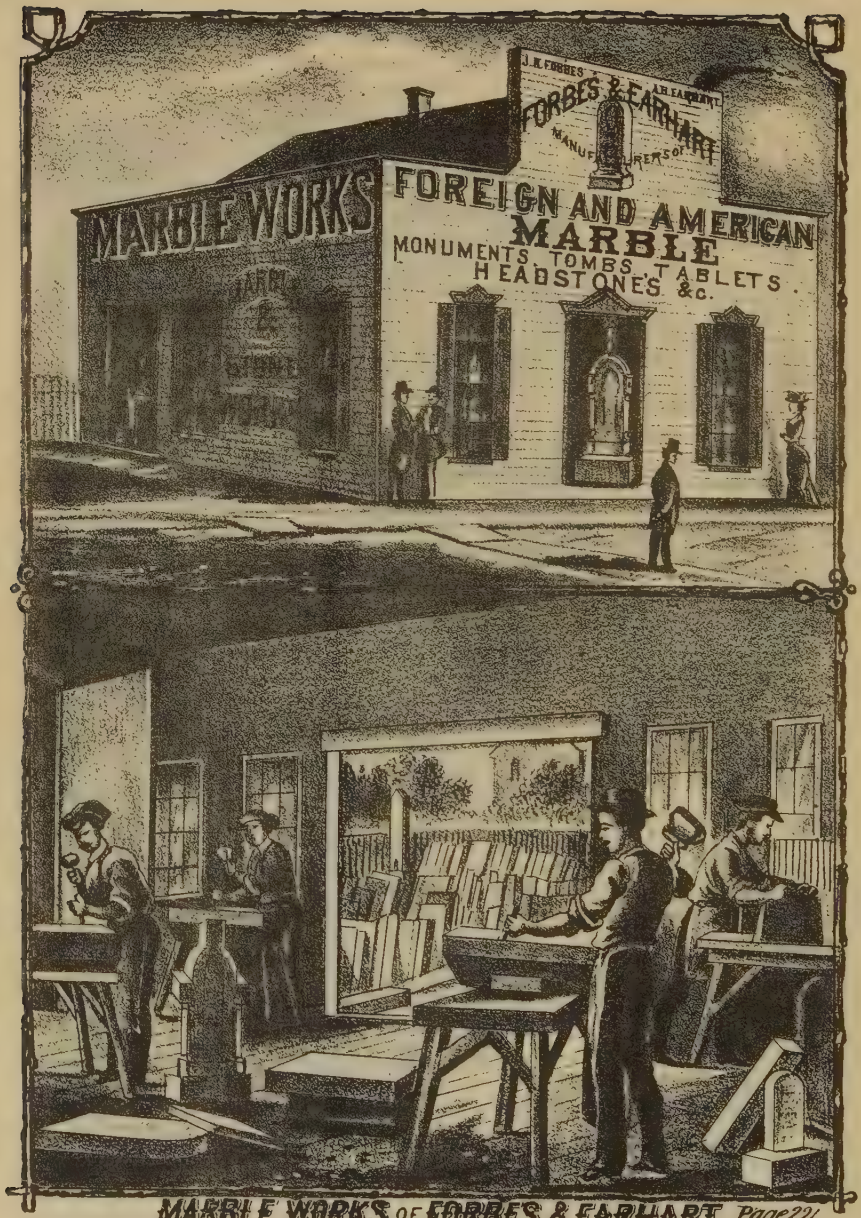
LURGAN—1743.

I cannot tell certainly from what this township took its name. Most likely it was called after the town of *Lurgan*, in the county of Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, eighteen miles south-west of the city of Belfast, the birth-place of James Logan, the secretary of William Penn, and President of the Supreme Executive Council in 1736–'38.

It originally extended across the eastern end of our county, from the top of the South mountain to the top of the Kittatinny mountain, and embraced all the territory now within the townships of Lurgan, Letterkenny, Green and Southampton. The earliest date at which I could find mention of it among the records of Cumberland county is in 1751, but an original deed for certain lands in Green township has been shown me, dated December 1, 1753, in



RES. OF DAVID ESHLEMAN, ANTRIM TP.



MARBLE WORKS OF FORBES & EARHART, Page 22

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

which it is set forth that the *warrant* for the land therein mentioned had been issued in 1743, and that it was then in *Lurgan* township, *Lancaster county*. Whether it ever extended eastward further than the present boundary of Cumberland county, I cannot say. Being the most eastern portion of our county, it was early settled. The original settlers were chiefly Scotch-Irish, though some Germans were also found in the township at a very early period. The "Middle Spring Presbyterian Church" was organized about the year 1740. Their church edifice stands but a short distance east of the county line in Cumberland county.

A Scotch-Irishman of the name of Thomas Pomeroy was one of the earliest settlers in this township. One of his early ancestors was a French Huguenot, and, at the time of the massacre of Saint Bartholomew's day, in 1572, he was engaged in teaching a classical school in Paris. He escaped from the city on that terrible night, and with some other Huguenots crossed over to Ireland, where he settled. Nearly one hundred and fifty years afterwards Thomas Pomeroy, before mentioned, one of his descendants, left Ireland, the place of his birth, and removed to Liverpool, England, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. From thence he emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, and located in Lurgan township, about two miles east of where the town of Roxbury now stands, on a small stream, which rises in the neighboring mountains and is now known as Rebuck's run. He was the great-great-grandfather of John M. Pomeroy, Esq., of our town. There he raised a large family, and died about the beginning of the revolutionary war. His son Thomas, the great-grandfather of John M., was there born in the year 1733, and settled near the ancestral home, living happily, and prosperously with his increasing family. On the morning of the 21st of July, 1763, Thomas Pomeroy left his home for the purpose of hunting deer. Returning after a short absence he found his wife and two children dead, having been tomahawked and scalped by a small party of lurking savages, who were doubtless concealed near by when he went away. A Mrs. Johnson, an inmate of the house, had an arm broken, her skull fractured, and the scalp torn off her head. She was left for dead, but showing signs of life, was removed to Shippensburg, where she received medical aid. The bodies of these victims of fiendish cruelty were buried a short distance from the place of their murder, in a spot of ground on which the barn belonging to the late John A. Rebuck was subsequently erected.

PETERS—1751.

This township was evidently named after Richard Peters, who figured so conspicuously in Colonial times in this State as the Secretary of the Colonial Governors Thomas, Palmer, Hamilton, Mor-

ris and Denny, from 1743 to 1762. It appears first in the records of Cumberland county in the year 1751, and was most likely created by the courts of that county after its organization in 1750. It then embraced all the territory in the present townships of Peters and Montgomery, and also all that part of the present township of St. Thomas west of Campbell's run. Its earliest settlers were also chiefly Scotch-Irish, as is evidenced by their names, viz.: the Campbells, Wilsons, M'Clellands, M'Dowells, Welshs, Smiths, M'Kinneys, &c., &c., who were found in the township as early as 1730. A Presbyterian church was organized in the year 1738, under the name of "The Upper West Conococheague Church," embracing all the territory now occupied by the congregations of Welsh Run, Loudon and St. Thomas. The church edifice stood about two miles north-east of where the town of Mercersburg now stands, and was generally known as the "White Church." "Fort Loudon," so well known in "ye olden time," was in this township, and was built by Colonel John Armstrong in the year 1756. It was one of a chain of forts built by the colonial government after the defeat of General Braddock, to keep the Indians out of this valley.

GUILFORD—1751.

This township also appears on the records of Cumberland county for the first time in the year 1751, and was most likely created by the court of that county. Its earliest settlers were mostly Irish, or Scotch-Irish, though there were some English among them. I know not from whence it derived its name. There is a town called *Guildford*, or *Gilford* in the county of Surry, England, and it is stated in history that some of the English non-conformists of that region, when persecuted for their religious opinions, passed over to the Scots, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, and from thence removed to America. It may be that some of them, or their descendants were among the early settlers in this township, and that through them it got its name. On the records of Cumberland county, and in the early records of our county, the name is spelled *Gilford*, or *Gillford*. I have not found that the boundaries of the township were ever different from what they now are. The town of Chambersburg as originally laid out, was wholly within this township. The Presbyterian "Congregation of the Falling Spring" was organized here about the year 1735.

HAMILTON—1752.

This township was undoubtedly named after James Hamilton, who was the Governor of the colony from 1748 to 1754, the very period within which it must have been created, and also from 1754

to 1765, and from May to October, 1771. Its name first appears on the records of Cumberland county in 1752, and most likely it was organized by the order of the court of that county, about that time, or in the previous year, though no record thereof has been found. It originally embraced nearly all of the present township of St. Thomas which lies east of Campbell's run. Its first settlers were mostly Scotch-Irish, who made their settlements at about the same time that settlements were made in the surrounding districts.

FANNETT—1761.

This township originally embraced the territory now within the township of Metal. Path Valley, in which the greater part of the township lies, was in old times called the "Tuscarora Path," and the Indian title to the territory between the Kittochtinny mountains on the east, and the Tuscarora mountain on the west, was only extinguished by the treaty made with the Six Nations, at Easton, on the 23d of October, 1758. Long before that period, however, settlers had crowded into Path, Horse and Amberson's Valleys, attracted by the beauty of the lands within them. These intrusions are said to have commenced as early as 1744, but were in violation of the agreement between the Colonial authorities and the Indians, and the latter made complaint to the government, and threatened to redress their grievances themselves if the intruders were not promptly removed. The government called upon the magistrates of Cumberland county to redress the wrongs of the Indians by expelling the settlers. Accordingly, in May, 1750, Richard Peters, the Secretary of the Governor, attended by Benjamin Chambers, William Maxwell, William Allison, John Finley and others, magistrates of the county of Cumberland, went over to Path Valley, where they found many settlements. They had Abraham Slack, James Blair, Moses Moore, Arthur Dunlap, Alex. M'Cartie, David Lewis, Adam M'Cartie, Felix Doyle, Andrew Dunlap, Robert Wilson, Jacob Pyatt, Wm. Ramage, Reynold Alexander, Samuel Patterson, John Armstrong, John Potts and others brought before them, who were all convicted, and put under bond to remove at once out of the valley with all their families, servants and effects, and to appear at court at Carlisle and answer such charges as might be made against them. Their houses, cabins, and other improvements were then all burned to the ground, by order of the magistrates. After the purchase of the land from the Indians some of these men returned and located lands in the valley, and their descendants are there yet.

The first mention that I have found of the name of this township (Fannett) in the records of Cumberland county is in the year 1761. It was undoubtedly organized by the order of the Court of Quarter Ses-

sions of that county, most probably in that or the preceding year. Its original shape was that of a long, narrow point; and it is said that it was named by its early settlers, who were mostly Scotch-Irish, after "Fannett Point," a promontory and light house in the county of Donegal, Province of Ulster, Ireland.

Richard and John Coulter took up a large body of land in the upper end of the township, near Concord, in the year 1756, and Francis Amberson settled in the valley now called after him, "Amberson's Valley," in the year 1763. Soon afterwards Barnabas Clark, after whom "Clark's Knob" is named, John Ward, Cromwell M'Vitty and others also settled in the latter named valley, and their descendants are now among its most prominent citizens. There are two post offices, one large steam tannery, two churches, (one union and one protestant Methodist), one general store, three blacksmith shops, one cabinet-maker shop, three carpenter shops, one wheelwright shop, and four good school houses in this little valley.

LETTERKENNY—1762.

This township was formed out of the southern part of Lurgan township, by order of the court of Cumberland county, about the year 1760 or 1761, and then included the territory now in Greene township. The first mention that I find of it in the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county was at March term, 1762. What it took its name from I cannot say. Some affirm that there is a town, or district, of the same name in Ireland, and that the early settlers being mostly Scotch-Irish, the township was called after it. But I have not been able to find that there is any such place in the "Green Isle," and therefore cannot say that this statement is either true or false. Settlements and improvements were made in that region of the county shortly after the year 1730, though the office rights issued and surveys made do not date back earlier than 1736, the year the Indian title was extinguished.

John B. Kaufman, Esq., our late county surveyor, who is a native of the township, and fully acquainted with the facts connected with its early settlement, says: "Several surveys were made and warrants issued in 1736, 1744 and 1746, but they were not very numerous until 1750, though we find abundant evidences prior to this latter date that settlements had been made years before. When the French and Indian war became serious in 1755, and the settlers were burnt out, or massacred, and could not remain in safety, many of them abandoned their improvements and removed eastward into the older settlements. Emigration was checked and almost totally ceased until about the year 1760 or 1762. Then there was a large influx of settlers, and by the time the revolution broke out the

farming lands both in this valley and in Horse valley were largely taken up. I cannot find either warrants or surveys in Letterkenny township prior to 1762."

"From this date the office rights multiply rapidly, especially after the cheaper rates of £5 sterling per hundred acres were inaugurated under the application system. This system went into effect in 1766. All that was necessary, as long as this law was in force, was for the settler to make application to the Land Office for so many acres, bounded by certain lands. An order of survey was then issued, and the applicant, for a small fee for his application and order of survey, could take up a tract not exceeding four hundred acres, without paying for the land a farthing, except the fees above named, and the expenses of surveying. It was expected that the land would be paid for after the return of the survey, and a patent then be taken out. This, however, was frequently not done, and the purchase money of many tracts has not yet been paid to the Commonwealth. The land then cost twenty-two and two-tenths cents per acre; hence it is not wonderful that as soon as the Indian troubles ceased the lands in Letterkenny were rapidly occupied. As this township is mostly slate land, now considered by many as inferior to the limestone and freestone, or pine lands of Green, Southampton, Guilford, Antrim, &c., it may seem strange that the first settlers selected the slate lands, which were often quite hilly, in preference to the others. But when it is remembered that the slate lands were heavily timbered, and had abundant springs and meadows, and were smoother and easily cultivated; and the limestone lands were nearly all quite destitute of timber, were often poorly watered, were broken by ridges of rock, and were in other respects uninviting and barren, the reasons for their preference are easily seen."

"Some settlers who had taken out warrants at an early day at £15 10s. per one hundred acres, and paid a part of the purchase money, afterwards, when the rates were reduced, abandoned the old warrants and took out new ones and obtained patents on them. But as the Scotch-Irish of those days were actual settlers, and not speculators, whenever they went to the trouble to obtain evidence of title they generally lived on their lands and retained them."

"After the battle of Trenton some of the Hessians captured there found their way to this vicinity, and settling here, became useful and industrious citizens, and their descendants are amongst the most worthy and respectable of our people."

"So much has been said in praise of the Scotch-Irish pioneer that I will not spoil a subject so well handled and oft repeated by enlarging upon it. And concerning the 'Dutchman,' who has taken his place, in a great measure, he has done his part so quietly that there is not much to say about him. When the Germans first made

their appearance the old pioneer did not always look upon them with much favor, and it is said that one of them who did not like 'Hans,' wondered, reverently, of course, 'what God Almighty meant in making the Dutchman and letting him have the best of the land besides.'"

"But the Scotch-Irishman, sturdy and strong, upright and fearless, if not a very successful farmer, still performed a mission that cannot be easily overestimated, and as a descendant of a Swiss German, I can and do cheerfully give my meed of praise to the early settlers of the Cumberland Valley."

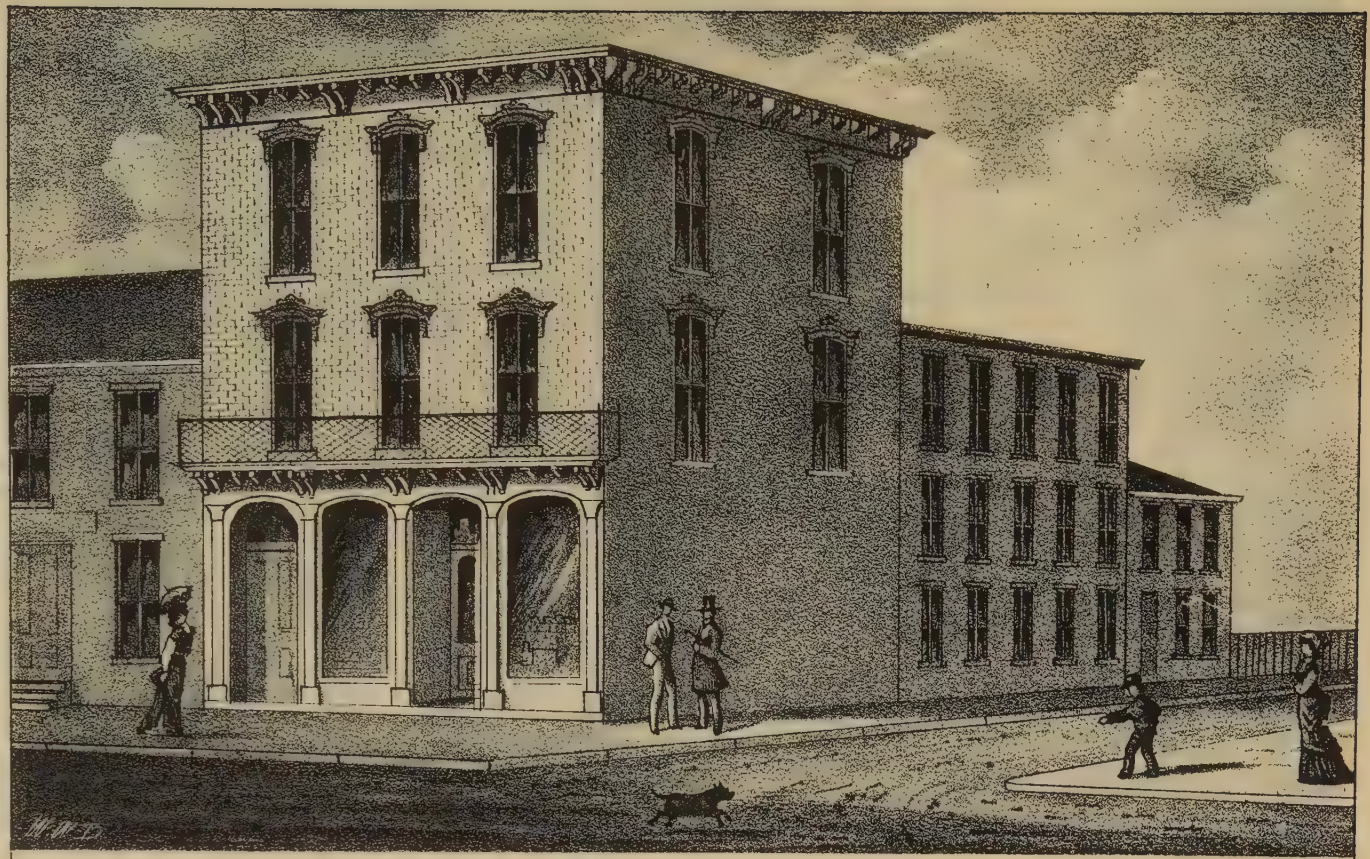
Major James M'Calmont, so famous in early times as an Indian fighter, was born near Strasburg, in this township. Because of the massacre of certain of his neighbors and acquaintances, he became the sworn enemy of the savages. He was peculiarly fleet of foot, knew every nook and corner of the country, was a sure shot, and had many hair-breadth escapes in his contests with the Indians, many of whom are said to have fallen by his gun. He is said to have been very modest when speaking of his exploits, and never admitted that he had *killed* an Indian. He would say: "I shot *at* him," and it was pretty well understood that when *he* shot *at* an Indian there was a savage that *needed burial.*

"The Rocky Spring" Presbyterian Church is within the bounds of this township. It was organized about the year 1738, and had a very large membership for many years.

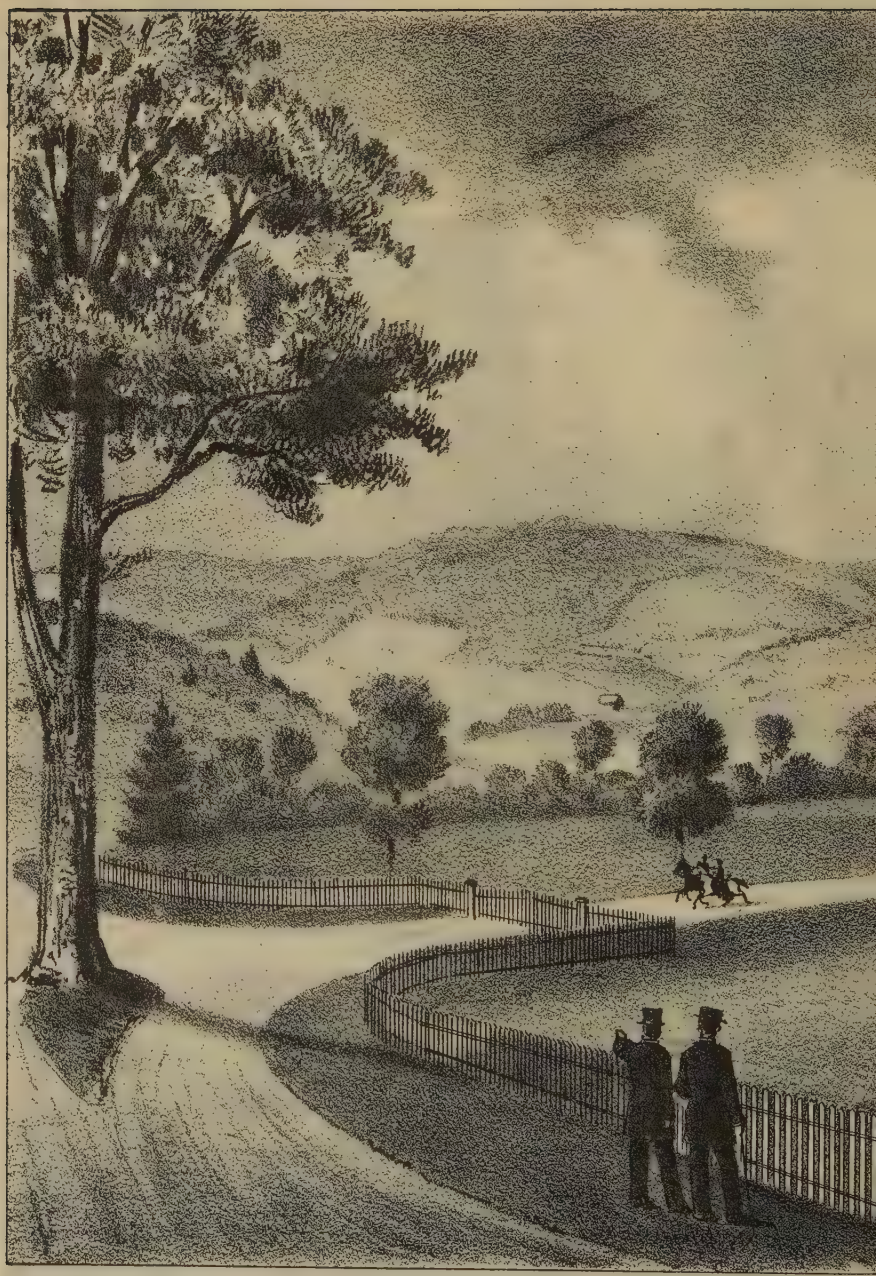
WASHINGTON—1779.

This township was organized by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county about April term, 1779, out of Antrim township. At January term, 1779, a petition of the citizens of Antrim township was presented, praying for the division of that township, and James Johnston, Abraham Smith, Humphrey Fullerton, James M'Clenehan, Elias Davison and William Finley were appointed commissioners to examine and report upon the propriety of the division. I have been unable to find any record of the report of these commissioners, nor of the action of the court thereon. They should have reported to April term, 1779, and most probably did, as the name of the new township—Washington—appears upon the record of the court immediately thereafter. It was called after General Washington, who was then "first in the hearts of his countrymen," as the leader of their armies in the contest then going on for the independence of the United Colonies. The new township took from Antrim more than one-half the latter's area, and embraced all that territory now within the township of Quincy.

Settlements were made in what is now Washington township as



RES. OF ADAM FORNEY, WAYNESBORO, PA.



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CLERMONT HOUSE, sc

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IDGE SUMMIT, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

RES. OF REV. J. F. OLLER, W. MAIN STREET, WAYNESBORO, PENNA.

early as 1735–'40. The tract of land upon which Waynesboro now stands was taken up in 1749. The first road from what is now Fulton county (then *Cumberland* county) through Peters and Antrim, and what is now *Washington* township, was laid out by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county in the year 1768. At the April sessions of the courts of Cumberland county, in the year 1761, a petition of the citizens of Peters township was presented setting forth "that they have no prospect for a standing market for the produce of their country, only at Baltimore, and having no road leading from their township to said town of Baltimore, and flour being the principal commodity their township produceth, and having *two* mills in said township, viz.: John M'Dowell's and William Smith's, they pray the court to appoint men to view and lay out a road from each of said mills to meet at or near the house of William Maxwell, and from thence to run by the nearest and best way towards said town of Baltimore until it intersects the "*temporary line*," or the line of York county. The Court appointed Henry Pawlin, James Jack, John Allison, Joseph Bradner, John M'Clellan, Jr., and William Holliday, viewers, any four of them to make report. No report was made until April term, 1768, when the viewers reported in favor of a road, for the accommodation of the people of Peters, *Air* and *Hamilton* townships. The roads were to be "*bridle* roads" from the mills to the boundaries of Peters township. They were to unite at or near James Irwin's mill, in Peters township, thence crossing the Conococheague creek *at the mouth of Muddy run*, thence through *Antrim* township to the Gap, commonly called "Nicholson's," in the South mountain, and thence to the town of Baltimore. This is substantially the route of the present turnpike from Mercersburg, by way of Greencastle and Waynesboro, towards Baltimore, and the reason that none of these towns are named is because they were not then in existence.

MONTGOMERY—1781.

This township was formed out of the southern part of Peters township, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county. At the October term, 1780, the petition for the division of the township was presented, and the court appointed James Maxwell, John M'Clellan, John Work, James Campbell, Adam Holliday and Thomas Campbell to examine and report upon the propriety of the division. They reported at January term, 1781, and their report was then confirmed, dividing the township as follows, viz.: "Beginning at a pine on the Bedford county line, thence five hundred perches to the south branch of Smith's run; thence down said run an easterly course until where it empties into the

West Conococheague creek; thence south seventy-one degrees, east nine hundred and ninety-four perches to the Baltimore road, near Charles Lowry's; thence north eighty degrees, east one thousand one hundred and forty perches to a buttonwood tree standing on the bank of the East Conococheague creek, at the mouth of Wood's run, being the whole extent of said division line—the south side to be called 'Montgomery.'" This name was undoubtedly selected in honor of Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, who had been killed in the attack upon Quebec, Canada, on the 31st of December, 1775. The first settlers were mostly Scotch-Irish, though there were a number of Welsh in the south-eastern part of the township, from whom the present village of "Welsh Run" took its name. They located between the years 1730 and 1735. The first Presbyterian church there was organized about the year 1736, about which time their first church edifice was erected, which was used until the year 1760, when it was burned by the Indians. In 1741 the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian congregation was divided, and a congregation organized in the Welsh Run district, under the name of "The Lower West Conococheague Church." About 1774 they built their second church, which was used until the present beautiful structure ("The Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church") was put up on the site of the old church, and dedicated September 30th, 1871.

On the 1st of September, 1787, Mr. John Kennedy, one of the citizens of this township, and the owner of five hundred acres of land in it, advertised through the Carlisle *Gazette* that he had laid out a new town at the forks of the east and west branches of the Conococheague creek; that there were two hundred and twenty-six lots in his town, each of which was eighty-two and one-half feet wide by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep; that the streets were to be sixty and eighty feet wide, two of which were named "Water street," (east and west); that the lots were to be disposed of by lottery on the 13th of November, 1787; that each lot must be inclosed with a rail or paling fence within three years, and a house of brick, stone, frame or log, at least twenty-two feet square, with a chimney of brick or stone, must be put up within five years, and that the annual quit rent on each lot would be three bushels of merchantable wheat. No name was given to the new town, and the whole enterprise must have been abandoned for some cause or another. A wharf and a warehouse were erected at the site of this town many years ago, and wheat and other grains purchased and floated down the Conococheague in flat boats to the Potomac, and by that river to Georgetown, which was then the principal market for the products of this region of country. The erection of the mill dams on the creek interfered with this trade, and it was long ago abandoned.

SOUTHAMPTON—1783.

This township was organized out of the south-eastern part of Lurgan township, by the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, about the year 1783. I have been unable to find the exact date of its organization, but as it appears upon the records of that county in that year, and does not appear earlier, it must have been organized about that time. Its earliest settlers were also Scotch-Irish, who located in that township (then Hopewell, Cumberland county) as far back as the year 1738. It is said that the township was called after the county of Southampton, in the south of England, in which there is a city, and important seaport, of the same name, containing about 60,000 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN—1784.

This township appears on the records of our county in the year 1785, and was carried along upon the books of the Commissioners' office, for taxation purposes, as late as the year 1822. I could find no trace of it on the records of Cumberland county, and therefore it must have been organized by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county in 1784, or in the early part of 1785. It was formed out of parts of Guilford and Hamilton townships, and embraced the town plot of Chambersburg, and seven tracts of land adjacent thereto in both townships, containing about 1,150 acres. The *Borough* of Chambersburg was erected by an Act of Assembly approved 21st March, 1803, with boundaries greatly less in extent than those of the *township* of Franklin, yet the assessments were made for the township for nineteen years afterwards, and how the township organization was then gotten rid of, and the surplus land, outside the borough limits, returned to the adjoining townships, I cannot tell. It may have been done by the order of our Court of Quarter Sessions, but as all the records of that Court prior to 1864, were destroyed when our town was burnt on the 30th of July in that year, I cannot speak with any certainty as to any action of that Court in relation to this township. It was undoubtedly named after our county.

GREENE—1788.

This township was formed out of the eastern end of Letterkenny township, by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of our county in the year 1788. The records containing the action of the Court no longer exist, but there are contemporaneous records in the Commissioners' office which show that the township did *not* exist in 1787, and *did* exist in 1788. Besides this, the township officers have the township records of 1788, which show the election held

that year for their first township officers. These data render it certain that the township was organized in 1787, or in the early part of 1788. It was undoubtedly named after Major General Nathaniel Greene, of the revolutionary army, who but a few years before had so gallantly contested the possession of the Carolinas with the British troops under Lord Cornwallis.

The original settlers in this township (then Hopewell or Lurgan), were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who came into it contemporaneously with the settlement of the surrounding districts. I have not been given the *dates* of their settlements, and cannot therefore particularize them. Among them were the Armstrongs, Thomsons, Ramages, Stewarts, Culbertsons, M'Clays, Hendersons, Criswells Bittingers, Fergusons, Bairds, Johnsons, &c., &c., who lived there many years, who are buried there, and whose descendants are among the most worthy in the township, and still adhere to the faith of their forefathers. A house built in 1755, one hundred and twenty-one years ago, is still standing, and in a fair state of preservation.

The town of Greenvillage stands upon the summit level between the Susquehanna and Potomac, the waters rising east of it flowing into the former, and those rising west of it flowing into the latter. Years ago a certain James M'Nulty, a Roman Catholic, kept a tavern in the village, and the celebrated Lorenzo Dow frequently preached in his bar-room to crowded audiences, "*subject to certain rules*," among which was one that he should not abuse the Catholics, and whenever Lorenzo in his haste or zeal forgot the "*rules*," *out went the candle*, and the preacher and his audience were left in the dark.

METAL—1795.

This township was formed out of the southern end of old Fannett, by the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, about the year 1795. As in the case of Franklin and Greene townships, no record of its organization can be found, because of the destruction of the records of the court. But from the records referred to before, as existing in the Commissioners' office, (wherein tables containing the names of all the townships are found), it is certain that this township must have been created about 1795, for its name does *not* appear in 1795, and *does* appear in May, 1796. Its earliest settlers were chiefly Scotch-Irish, of the same religious faith as those who settled in the upper part of the Path Valley. Among them were the Elliotts, Walkers, Nobles, M'Connells, Kilgores, Alexanders, M'Cartneys, M'Curdys, Elders, Skinners, Campbells, Mackeys, Montgomerys, Armstrongs, &c., &c. A Presbyterian congregation was formed about the year 1767, composed of the Presbyterians of the whole valley. They early differed as to the location of their church edifice, and finally divided and formed two congregations,

that in the southern end of the valley taking the name of "The Lower Path Valley Presbyterian Church," built their church about one mile south of where Fannettsburg now stands. The congregation in the northern part of the valley took the name of "The Upper Path Valley Presbyterian Church," and built their church edifice where the village of Spring Run now stands. The Reverend Amos A. M'Ginley ministered to both churches from 1802 to 1851—nearly fifty years. When first called his salary was fixed at five hundred dollars per year, one-half of which was paid by each congregation. About the year 1820 or 1823, when times became very hard, money scarce and everything very high, the sessions of the churches met and added two hundred dollars to their pastor's salary, one-half thereof to be paid by each congregation. In a few years, when times became better and prices lower, Mr. M'Ginley called the sessions of the churches together and told them that they must take off the extra two hundred dollars, and he afterwards continued to preach for them until his retirement, in 1851, at his old salary of five hundred dollars. Few clergymen can be found in these days who would act so disinterestedly as did Dr. M'Ginley in this case.

This township was undoubtedly so called because of the large quantity of *metal* to be found within its boundaries.

WARREN—1798.

The "Little Cove," as this district was called in former times, was a part of Bedford county until the 29th of March, 1798, when an Act of Assembly was approved annexing it to our county, and making it a part of Montgomery township. It was formed into a township during that year, by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of our county, and called "Warren," in honor of Brigadier General Joseph Warren, who had been killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1776. Because of the destruction of our county records I have been unable to fix the exact date of the order of court organizing the township, but it must have been between the April and August terms of that year, for on the 3d of January, 1799, the County Commissioners paid Benjamin Williams six dollars, in part of his services for assessing *Warren* township.

Settlements were made in this township as early as 1740. Quite a number of them were under rights from Lord Baltimore and the Maryland authorities, whilst the true position of the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was yet undetermined. There are no towns in the township.

ST. THOMAS—1818-1820.

This township was formed out of territory taken from Peters and Hamilton. That part of the township *east* of Campbell's run was

taken from Hamilton, that *west* of the run from Peters. The precise date of its organization is in more doubt than the organization of townships formed in the last century. The records of our Court of Quarter Sessions, by whose order it was created, have been destroyed, and no contemporaneous record, either in the township or elsewhere, has been found that would fix the date. The first assess book for the laying of a tax in it was issued in November, 1820, but citizens of the township claim that it was formed in 1818.

The early settlers in the township were chiefly Scotch-Irish, who went there between 1733 and 1737. There were also some Germans in the eastern or Hamilton part of the township at a very early date.

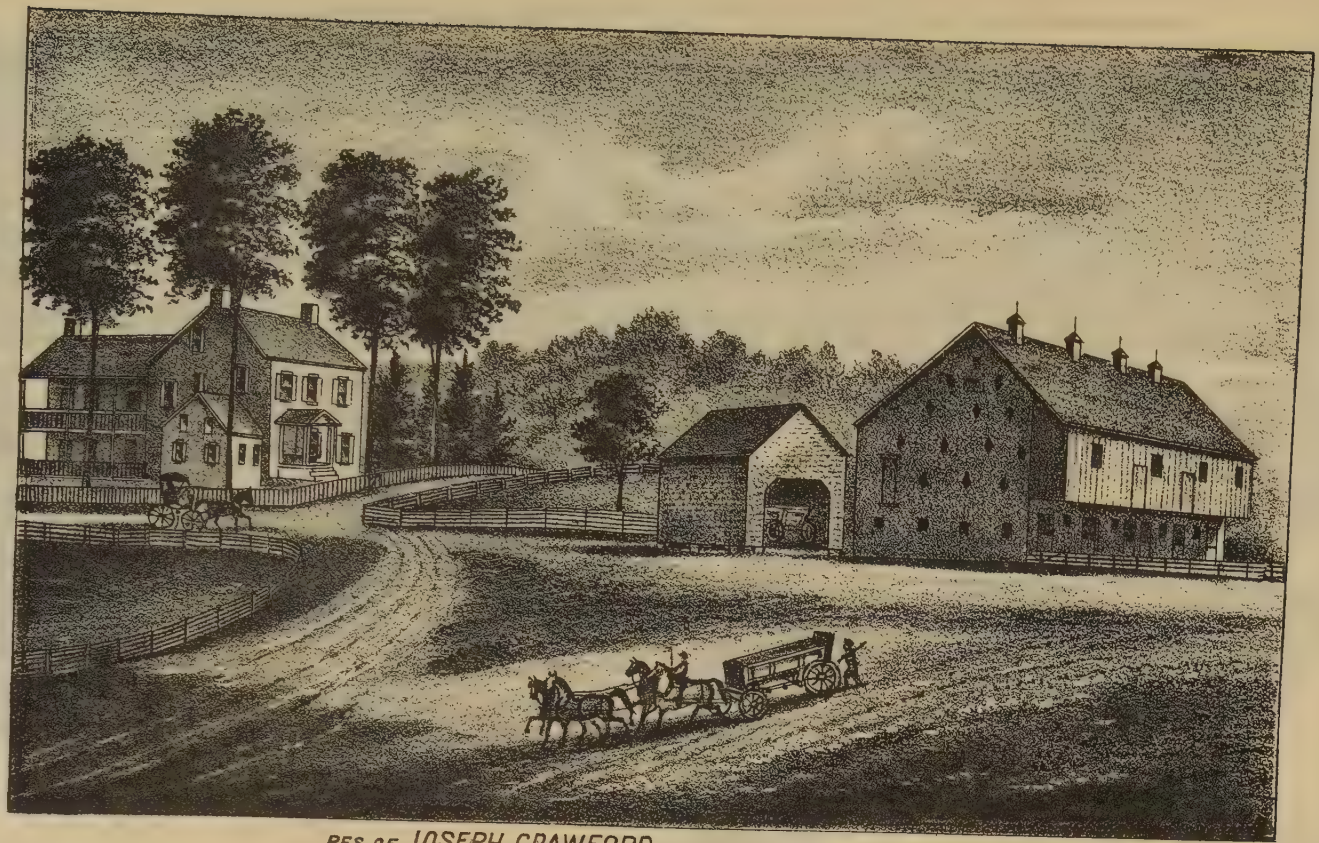
The township, it is said by old residents, was called after Thomas Campbell, the founder of Campbellstown, (or St. Thomas, as it is now called), by putting the prefix *Saint* to his given name, making the new name "St. Thomas."

QUINCY—1837–1838.

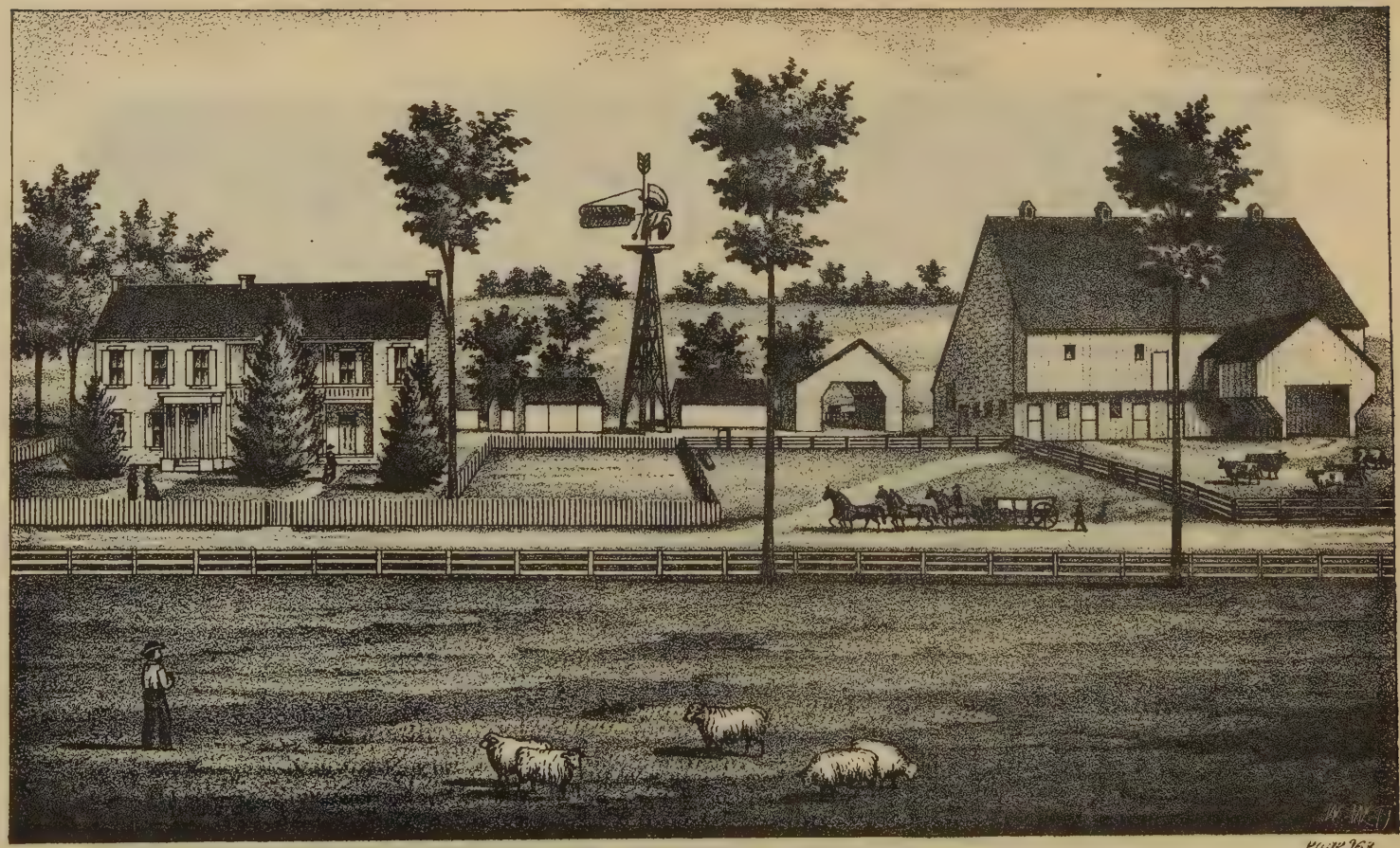
This township was formed out of the northern part of Washington township, by the Court of Quarter Sessions of our county, and embraces rather more than the one-half of the territory originally in Washington township. It was organized very late in the year 1837, or within the first nine months of 1838. The assess books for 1837 were issued in November of that year, and no book for this township appears amongst them, whereas it does appear among those issued in November, 1838.

The country now embraced in the township was early settled by a mixed population of Germans and Scotch-Irish. Frederick Fisher located in 1737; George Wertz came from York county in 1745; Adam Small settled about the same time. John Snowberger, a Swiss, settled in 1750; John M'Cleary, of Scotland, in 1768, and his descendants occupied the same tract of land for one hundred and two years. Christopher Dull, Abraham Knepper, Adam Small, George Royer, John and George Cook, Samuel Toms, John Heefner and others were early settlers.

William Hayman, Jr., says: "The first settlers were a hardy and industrious class of men, who came principally from Germany, or from other districts of this country settled by the Germans. They had no lofty affixes or suffixes to their names. There were no Generals, Colonels or "D. D's." amongst them; and as they were plain and economical in their style of living, having few luxuries, they seldom needed the "M. D's." They were peaceable, and strictly honest in their dealings with their neighbors and fellow men. They loved the institutions of the land, and were slow to favor innovations, thinking that the old and well-known ways were the best. They went in



RES. OF JOSEPH CRAWFORD. GUILFORD TWP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.



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RES. OF **MILTON CRAWFORD**, GUILFORD TP, FRANKLIN CO., PA. (FROM THE SITE OF THE OLD HOMESTEAD.)

for the substantials of life. Their clothing was plain and comfortable, both in summer and in winter. Shoddy was unknown to them. Every farmer put out a small patch of flax for himself and his household. The fields yielded abundantly, and the men served their country as faithfully in raising produce for the sustenance of mankind as many who occupied public stations and bore arms."

This township is very rich in iron ores and other minerals, and has in it some of the most productive farm lands in our county. The old residents say that it was called after John *Quincy* Adams, the sixth President of the United States.

POST OFFICES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The first settlement in our county, as has heretofore been stated, was made about the year 1730. Thirty-four years afterwards, or in 1764, the town of Chambersburg was laid out, and twenty years after that, or in 1784, the county of Franklin was formed, and yet, it was not until six years later, or in 1790, that the people of the county were given a post office. Considerable settlements had been in existence for years before at Fort Loudon, Chambersburg, Mercersburg, Greencastle, Waynesboro', Roxbury, Strasburg, St. Thomas and other points in the county, whilst the population had increased from between three and four thousand in 1750, to nearly fourteen thousand in 1784, and numbered fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty-five in 1790; and yet for nearly sixty years our ancestors in this part of the Cumberland Valley had not a single post office among them. How they were able to transact their necessary public and private business, it is difficult to imagine. It is well known that letters were not near as numerous then as now; but how a people numbering nearly sixteen thousand, with a county organization, and all the consequent public and private correspondence, could thus get along for six years I cannot conceive. Of course they had to depend upon the courtesy of travelers, or neighbors, or rely upon private post riders, for the transmission of their letters and other postal matter.

The Hon. James H. Marr, Acting First Assistant Post Master General, has certified to me the following list of the post offices in our county, with the dates of their establishment, respectively, and the names of the first post masters, viz.:

Chambersburg, John Martin,	appointed P. M.	June	1, 1790
Greencastle, John Watson,	"	April	4, 1799
Mercersburg, James Bahn,	"	Jan.	1, 1803
Fannettsburg, James Sweeney,	"	March	30, 1809
Brown's Mills, William Brown,	"	July	1, 1813
Concord, Edward W. Doyle,	"	Jan.	16, 1816
Waynesboro, Michael Stoner,	"	Dec.	31, 1818

Roxbury, William Reynolds,	appointed P. M.	Feb. 5, 1822
St. Thomas, John Shafer,	"	Feb. 21, 1824
Dry Run, William Campbell, Jr.,	"	Sep. 15, 1825
Fayetteville, John Darby,	"	Sep. 4, 1826
Greenvillage, James M'Nulty,	"	Sep. 12, 1827
Jackson Hall, John S. Kerr,	"	Jan. 12, 1828
Loudon, Benjamin Stenger,	"	Dec. 24, 1828
Upper Strasburg, William M'Clellan,	"	Feb. 28, 1828
State Line, David Brumbaugh,	"	Feb. 9, 1830
Quincy, Jacob Byer,	"	March 27, 1830
Welsh Run, John Eldon,	"	May 17, 1830
Marion, William Martin,	"	March 2, 1833
Orrstown, James B. Orr,	"	Jan. 26, 1836
Sylvan, William Bowers,	"	Feb. 3, 1837
Bridgeport Mills, Martin Hoover,	"	Feb. 15, 1837
Mont Alto, John Kuhn,	"	Dec. 14, 1843
Scotland, George R. M'Ilroy,	"	June 26, 1849
Spring Run, William A. Mackey,	"	Nov. 13, 1850
Amberson's Valley, B. J. Culbertson,	"	Dec. 16, 1850
Doylesburg, Philip T. Doyle,	"	May 23, 1854
Carrick Furnace, Geo. W. Swank,	"	July 5, 1860
Shady Grove, Frederick B. Snively,	"	Dec. 7, 1860
Mount Parnel, John Mullan,	"	April 3, 1862
Clay Lick, Elam B. Winger,	"	April 21, 1862
Mowersville, Jacob Snoke,	"	March 3, 1868
New Bridge, H. P. Piper,	"	Sep. 8, 1868
Mason & Dixon, A. B. Barnhart,	"	May 15, 1868
Richmond Furnace, W. Burgess,	"	May 23, 1872
Williamson, E. H. Hagerman,	"	Aug. 20, 1872
Five Forks, W. H. Brown,	"	March 5, 1873
Rouzersville, C. H. Buhrman,	"	June 26, 1873
Lehmaster's, C. Plum,	"	——— 1877

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

ALTO DALE. See Funkstown.

BRIDGEPORT (P. O., Bridgeport Mills) is situated in Peters township, at the intersection of the roads from St. Thomas to Mercersburg, and from Loudon to Upton. It is a very old settlement. As early as 1730 or 1731 John, William, Nathan and James M'Dowell, four brothers, took up a large quantity of land immediately around where the village now is. Within a few years afterwards John M'Dowell built a grist mill, and in 1756 built the fort, which during those early days was so well known as "M'Dowell's Fort." A magazine was early established there by the Colonial authorities for the deposit and safe keeping for arms and munitions of war. About

fifty-five years ago a stone bridge was built there over the West Branch of the Conococheague, and from that time the place was called *Bridgeport.* The town has grown up principally within the last twenty-five or thirty years. The population is now near one hundred and fifty.

CAMP HILL is situated in Montgomery township, at the base of Casey's Knob, six miles south of Mercersburg. It was started by William Auld, Esq., about the year 1830, and took its name from a large camp meeting that was held there at that time. Its population numbers nearly fifty persons.

CARRICK (P. O., Carrick Furnace) is situated in Metal township, on the road leading from Loudon through Path Valley northward, about four miles south of Fannettsburg. Carrick Furnace was built by General Samuel Dunn in the year 1828. It is now carried on by R. M. Shalter, and manufactures about thirty tons of iron per week. The population of the village is about one hundred and twenty persons.

CASHTOWN is situated in Hamilton township, on the slate road leading from Chambersburg to Mercersburg, six miles from the former place. Its population numbers about fifty persons.

CENTRE, or CENTRE SQUARE, is situated in Lurgan township, on the road leading from Orrstown to Roxbury. The population numbers about one hundred and fifty persons.

CHAMBERSBURG (P. O.) is situated at the confluence of the Conococheague creek and the Falling Spring. Benjamin Chambers settled here about the year 1730. On the 30th of March, 1734, before the Indian title was extinguished, he obtained a license from Samuel Blunston, the agent of the Penns, to take up four hundred acres of land, on both sides of the creek, at the point where Chambersburg now stands. He immediately built a saw mill at the mouth of the Falling Spring, and a few years afterwards erected a flour mill just south of his saw mill. In the early part of June, 1764, Colonel Chambers laid out the town of Chambersburg, and on Thursday, the 28th day of that month, held a lottery to dispose of the lots. The town grew slowly, and lots commanded but poor prices, as thirteen years afterwards, viz.: on the 12th day of July, 1777, Colonel Chambers sold the lot Trostle's tavern now stands upon to Nicholas Snyder for one pound ten shillings, Pennsylvania currency, (or $4.00 of our present money), upon the condition that within two years he should build a house upon it at least *sixteen feet square*, and forever pay an annual *quit rent* of fifteen shillings to the said Chambers, or his heirs or assigns.

In September, 1784, by the act creating the county of Franklin, Chambersburg was made the county seat of the new county. Its population was then not more than four or five hundred. In 1786 there were ninety-six houses here, and in 1788 one hundred and

thirty-four. We have now about 1085 houses, of stone, brick and framed timber, all of them substantially, and many of them tastefully built and ornamented. We have fourteen churches, viz.: two Presbyterian, one Reformed, one English Lutheran, one Protestant Episcopal, two Methodist Episcopal, one German Reformed, one Baptist, one German Lutheran, one United Brethren, one Roman Catholic, and two colored Methodist. Our Court House is one of the best in the State, whilst our prison is a disgrace to the county.

We have two banks, with commodious banking rooms, a convenient and tasteful Masonic Hall, two Odd Fellow's Halls, "Repository Hall," for public meetings, concerts, &c., and seven of the most convenient and best conducted hotels to be found anywhere in the interior of the State. We have also an immense straw-paper mill, (Heyser's), a large steam flouring mill, (Wunderlich & Nead's), the Chambersburg flour mill, and the Chambersburg Woolen Mills. We have also the foundry and iron works of T. B. Wood & Co., and the furniture manufactory of Henry Sierer & Co., where everything in their lines of business is made, and we have water works and gas works. Our population is about six thousand eight hundred, and our municipal debt does not exceed ninety-five thousand dollars. The borough of Chambersburg was formed out of parts of the townships of Guilford and Hamilton, by an Act of Assembly approved 21st March, 1803, and has been enlarged several times since by the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

CHARLESTOWN is situate in Peters township, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to M'Connellsburg, about three miles from the former place. It has a population of near fifty persons.

CHEESETOWN is situated in Hamilton township, three miles northwest of Chambersburg, on the road leading towards Keefer's store. It was begun by Joseph Bowman about the year 1840, and has a population of near forty persons.

CHURCH HILL is a small village in Peters township, on the "Warm Spring" road. It has sprung up recently, and is located upon land formerly the property of the "Old White Church," from which it takes its name. The population numbers about thirty persons.

CLAY LICK (P. O.) is situate in Montgomery township, at the base of *Clay Lick* mountain, from which it takes its name. It was begun by Jacob Negley about the year 1831. Its population is near one hundred.

CONCORD (P. O.) is situated in Fannett township, in the upper end of Path Valley. It was laid out by James Widney, and the first sale of lots for building purposes was made by him in the year 1797. It was doubtless called after *Concord*, Massachusetts, the place where, on the 19th of April, 1775, the British troops under Lieut. Col. Smith, first felt the temper of the continental minute

men. The town now contains thirty-four dwellings, two churches, two stores, one hotel and one grist mill, and one hundred and seventy-six inhabitants.

COVE GAP is situated in Peters township, at the point where the public road leading out of the Little Cove, or Warren township, intersects the turnpike leading from M'Connellsburg to Mercersburg. Its population is about fifty persons.

DOYLESBURG (P. O) is situated in Fannett township, three miles south of Concord, at the mouth of Burns' Valley, on the public road from Concord to Dry Run. It was laid out by Philip T. Doyle, in the year 1851, and contains a large steam tannery, one store and eleven dwellings, with a population of about seventy persons.

DRY RUN (P. O) is situated in Path Valley, Fannett township, eight miles north of Fannettsburg. The first house was built by John Holliday, in the year 1833. James Stark built the second one about the year 1836. In 1838 Stephen Skinner laid out the town and called it "Morrowstown," (Morrow, being the maiden name of his wife). By this name it was known for many years. It had been called "Dry Run" before the town was laid out, from the fact that the stream which passes through the town frequently ceased to flow. The older name was preferred to that of Morrowstown, and has now come into general use. The population numbers one hundred and eighty persons.

FAIRVIEW is situated in Southampton township, at the point where the road from Shippensburg to Roxbury crosses the Conodoguinet creek. It was laid out by the late William G. M'Lellan, Esq., of Strasburg, about twenty-five years ago. Its population numbers ninety persons.

FANNETTSBURG (P. O.) is situated in Metal township, on the old "Tuscarora Path," twelve miles north of Loudon. Settlements were made at this point as early as 1787, but the town was laid out by William M'Intyre, on the 25th July, in the year 1790, and took its name from the township of Fannett, of which it then formed a part. The lots were sold at the price of four to six pounds, subject to a quit rent of seven shillings and six pence each. A number of these quit rents yet exist. There is one church (Methodist) and a public hall in the town, and two churches, one Presbyterian and one Reformed, near the town. The population numbers about three hundred.

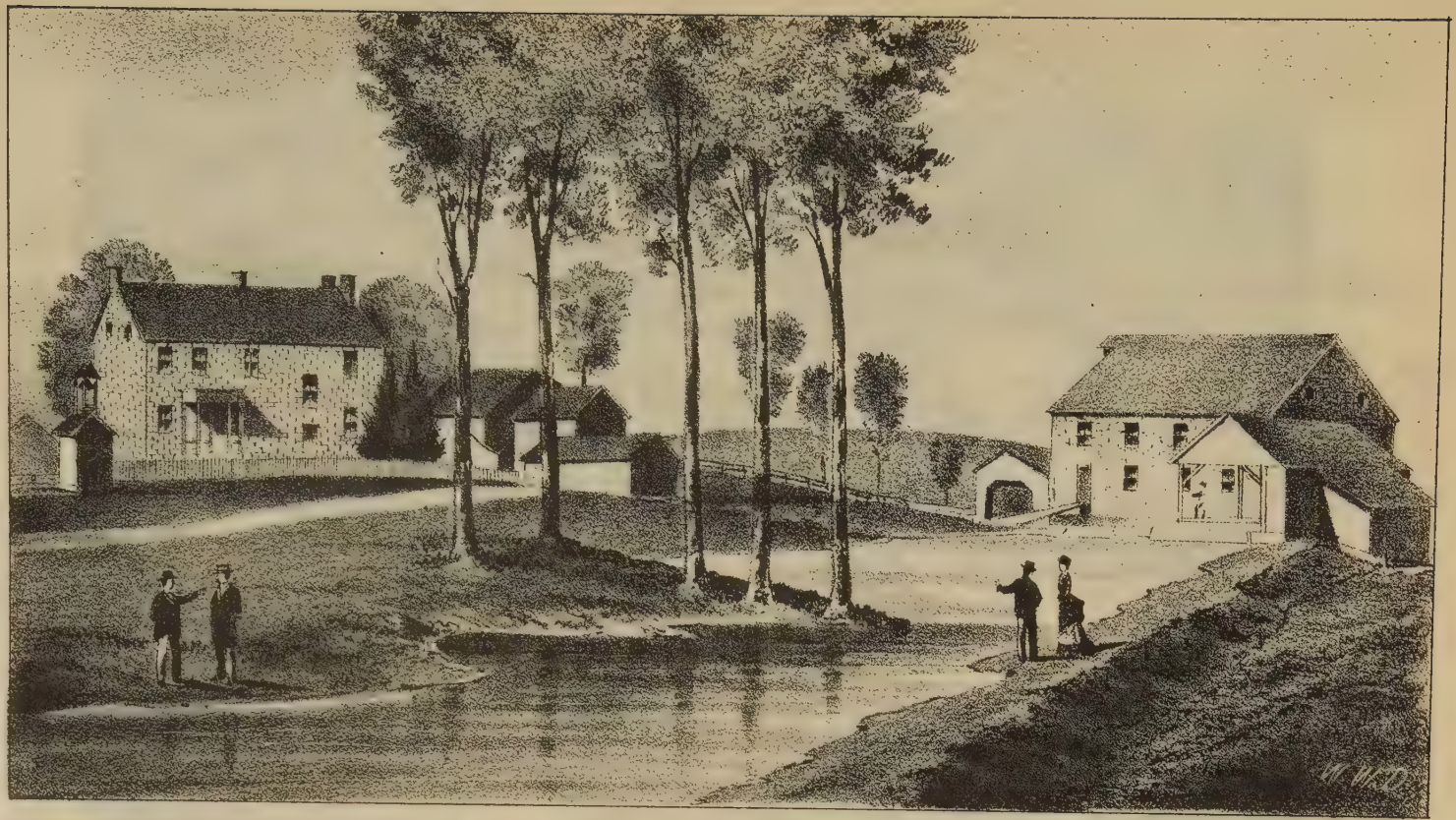
FAYETTEVILLE (P. O.) is situated in Greene township, on the turnpike road leading from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, six miles east of the former place. Settlements were made in this neighborhood at a very early day. Edward Crawford owned a very large tract of land—a thousand acres or more—but a short distance south of where the village stands. In the year 1768 a petition was pre-

sented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, from citizens of Peters, Hamilton and Guilford townships, for a public road leading from James Campbell's, near Loudon, through Chambersburg, to the county line in Black's Gap. Edward Crawford, Josiah Cook, George Brown, William M'Brier, William Holliday and Nathan M'Dowell were appointed viewers, who reported favorably, and at January term, 1772, the road was granted. Its route was nearly that of the present turnpike. Samuel Beightal bought the property now known as the "Renfrew Mill" estate from John Penn the elder and John Penn the younger, proprietaries, in the year 1792. Jacob Burkholder owned the land that Greenwood now stands upon, about the same time. In the year 1810 David Eby built the merchant mill, saw mill and several dwelling houses, and called the place "Milton Mills." In 1824 a school house was built. In 1826 John and Benjamin Darby bought the mill property, dwelling houses, &c., from the Bank of Chambersburg. Shortly after the Darbys purchased they laid off lots fronting the pike and began to build houses. The "arcade" was built by John Darby, Jacob Koontz and Miss Whitmore. They then applied for a post office, to be called "Milton Mills," but their application was denied, unless they would agree to change the name of the village. A family council was held, lots were cast, and the name of "Fayetteville" selected, in honor of General La Fayette.

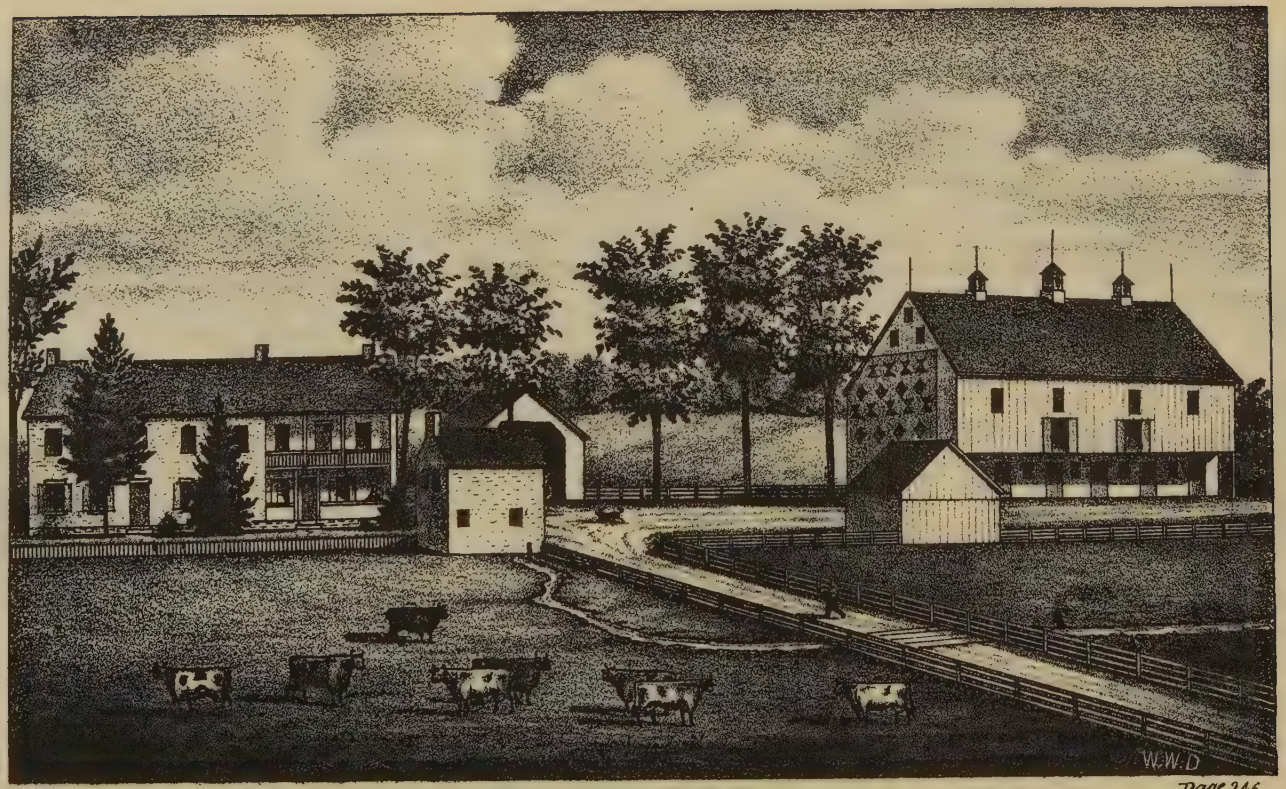
Findlayville, about a half mile west of Fayetteville, and now incorporated in it, was laid out by Colonel John Findlay, of Chambersburg, about the year 1830. He sold a number of lots, and some buildings were put up, but the name never took. The places are now united under the one name—Fayetteville. There are five churches in the place—one Lutheran, one Covenanter, one United Brethren, one Winebrennarian and one Presbyterian. There are also two hotels, one town hall, three dry goods stores, one grocery store and two drug stores, and two schools, one of which is graded. The population is about six hundred.

Funkstown (P. O. name Mont Alto) is situated in Quincy township, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Quincy, five miles south of the former place. John Funk was the first settler, and built the first house in the town in the year 1817. The town was called after him, though of late years an effort has been made to change the name to *Alto Dale*, but it does not take with the people of the neighborhood. There are three churches in the town, viz.: one Reformed, one Methodist and one Brethren in Christ. The population of the village is about three hundred and sixty-five.

Germantown is a small village in Greene township, situate on the public road leading from Scotland to Fayetteville, about midway between the two places. It contains a population of about fifty persons.



RES. & MILL PROPERTY OF D. L. RENFREW, GREEN TP, NEAR FAYETTEVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. NANCY RENFREW. GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

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GREENCASTLE (P. O.) is situated in Antrim township, at the intersection of the Cumberland Valley railroad and the Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike road. The land on which the town stands was taken up on a warrant issued to Samuel Smith, September 7th, 1750. He conveyed to John Smith, 4th November, 1761. John Smith conveyed to John Davison, 6th November, 1762, and he sold to *William* Allison, 25th April, 1763. A patent was issued to William Allison, 26th July, 1766, and by his deed, dated 3d May, 1769, he conveyed the tract (three hundred acres) to his son, *Colonel* John Allison, who laid out the town in 1782. He named it "Green-Castle," some think in honor of Major General Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame; but it is more likely that it was called after Green-Castle, a large fishing station, where there is a fort and harbor, in the county of Donegal, Province of Ulster, Ireland.

Colonel Allison divided his town plot into two hundred and fifty-six lots, of equal size, and numbered them from one to two hundred and fifty-six, inclusive, and put the price of each lot at three pounds, or eight dollars. He then made a lottery, and every person who purchased a ticket was entitled to a lot somewhere in the new town, and the *drawing* or lottery was held to determine what lots the ticket-holders should get. There were no blanks. Every ticket was bound to draw a lot; the only *chance* or uncertainty being whether it should be located on the public square or on a back street. Whatever *number* a ticket-holder drew he got the lot bearing the *same number* on the plot of the town, and received a deed therefor from Colonel Allison, subject to an annual quit rent of ten shillings specie.

There are six churches in the town, viz.: one Presbyterian, organized in 1737 or 1738, one Reformed, one Lutheran, one United Brethren, one Methodist Episcopal and one African Methodist. The edifices of the first three churches named are of the most commodious and tasteful character, whilst the others named are sufficient for all their wants There is also a fine town hall in the place, for the holding of lectures, concerts, &c. The town was made a borough by an Act of Assembly passed March 25th, 1805, and has now a population of seventeen hundred.

GREENVILLAGE (P. O.) is situated in Greene township, on the Harrisburg turnpike, five miles from Chambersburg. It was laid out by Samuel Nicholson in 1793. He purchased of Reuben Gillespie forty-five acres of land at fifty dollars per acre, "at the intersection of the Chambersburg and Strasburg roads." This land, and others around, was located as early as 1748. Jonathan Hirst built the first house where the town now stands, on the north-east corner of the intersection of the present turnpike and the Scotland road. It stood until the year 1844. The "village" takes its name from the

township, which was called after General Nathaniel Greene, of the revolutionary army. There is one hotel, two churches and two stores in the place, and the population numbers three hundred persons.

GREENWOOD (P. O., BLACK'S GAP) is situated in Greene township, on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg turnpike, eight miles east of Chambersburg, at the entrance of Black's Gap, in the South mountain. Settlements were made in the neighborhood at a very early day. The Black's Gap road was laid out in 1750, and was made by Robert Black, the great-grandfather of Robert Black, Esq., of Greenwood. Conrad Brown made the first improvement at this point about the year 1814.

JACKSON HALL (P. O.) is situated in Guilford township, on the road leading from Chambersburg to Mount Hope and Waynesboro, five miles distant from the former place. It was commenced by Jacob Snyder, in the year 1812. It is called after President Jackson, and contains one store and about twenty-eight inhabitants.

LENNHERVILLE is situated on the Warm Spring road, in Hamilton township, just south of Cashtown, of which it may be considered as a part. It was started by and named after Henry Lennher, who resides and keeps a store there.

LOUDON (P. O.) is situated on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, in Peters township, near the base of the Cove mountain, fourteen miles west of Chambersburg. It is a very old place, and was the scene of many a stirring incident in old Colonial times. It is mentioned in history as "Loudon town," as early as 1756. In that year "Fort Loudon" was built by the Colonial government, for the protection of the frontier settlers against the incursions of the Indians. It stood about a mile south-east of the present town, and was frequently garrisoned by British and Provincial troops. Before the making of wagon roads over the mountains it was a great point of departure for pack-horse trains for Bedford, Fort Cumberland and Pittsburg. The present town was laid out by Johnston Elliott, in the year 1804. For half a century, and particularly from the completion of the Pittsburg turnpike, in the year 1819, it was a great place for the manufacture of wagons, wagon gears and whips; but after the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad to the Ohio its business rapidly fell away. It now has one hotel, two graded schools and three churches, and a population of three hundred and fifty. The Southern Pennsylvania railroad passes by the town, and affords the citizens much greater facilities for all purposes than they formerly had.

MAINSVILLE (formerly Smoketown) is situated in Southampton township, on the road leading from Shippensburg to the old Southampton iron works, and about two miles south of the former town. It was laid out by Wm. Mains, Esq., about ten years ago, and con-

tains a church, store and blacksmith shop, and a population of about forty persons.

MARION (P. O.) is situated in Guilford township, on the great road from Chambersburg to Greencastle, six miles south of the former place. Settlements were made in the neighborhood as early as 1748, and a tavern was kept near the south end of the town long years ago. The village was commenced about the year 1810. It was first called *Independence*; but when a post office was established there, it was called *Marion*, no doubt after General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox of the Carolinas," so dreaded by the British and Tories of the South in revolutionary days. The first store opened in the place was in the year 1822, by Major Cook. The present population is one hundred and twenty-three.

MARION STATION is situated in Guilford township, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, six miles south of Chambersburg, and about half a mile east of the town of Marion. A new village is springing up there. A warehouse now owned and conducted by Diehl & Co., was built there in the year 1862, since which seven or eight new and elegant dwellings have been put up, a German Reformed church is also being built, and Andrew A. Statler is building a large dwelling and store near the station, on land purchased from Jacob Myers, at the rate of $900 per acre. A sale of lots has also recently been had, and a number of dwelling houses are now under contract. It is a very desirable point for a private residence.

MASON AND DIXON (P. O.) is situated on the Cumberland Valley railroad, in Antrim township, immediately at the State line, where the public road from Middleburg to Welsh Run crosses the railroad. There are a warehouse, a store and several dwellings at this point. Population about thirty persons.

MERCERSBURG (P. O.) is situated on the Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike, at the northern line of Montgomery township. Much the larger part of the town is in Montgomery township, and a small part of it is in Peters township. It is a very old settlement. Locations were made in the neighborhood as early as 1730, and it is stated that a man named James Black, built a mill at or near where the town now stands, about the year 1730. His improvement was at first called "Black's town." The settlers around were nearly all Scotch-Irish, and by the year 1738 a Presbyterian church was organized under the name of "The West Conococheague Church." Subsequently William Smith bought out Mr. Black; the date of that purchase I have not been able to ascertain, but it was as early as 1750. The property subsequently passed into the hands of William Smith, Jr., a son of William Smith, by inheritance from his father, and was known during the troublesome times from 1750 to 1764 as "Squire Smith's town," the proprietor, William Smith, then being one of the Justices of the Peace for Cum-

berland county. An extensive trade was carried on with the Indians and first settlers on the western frontiers from this point during those years. It was nothing uncommon to see from fifty to one hundred pack horses there at one time, loaded with merchandise, salt, iron, and other commodities ready to be transported over the mountains to the Monongahela country. As is usual in frontier settlements, there were many unruly spirits to be found about the place, and on more than one occasion they became participants in riotous and illegal proceedings that led to trouble with the Colonial authorities, and with the British troops stationed at Fort Loudon.

The town was laid out in 1780 by William Smith, Jr., the lots being subject to an annual quit rent of ten shillings. He called it Mercersburg, in honor of General Hugh Mercer, of the revolutionary army, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, and died a few days afterwards. General Mercer was an eminent physician, and resided for a number of years in the neighborhood of Davis' Fort, south of Mercersburg, near the Maryland line, where he practiced his profession.

Having enjoyed some military training and experience in Europe, and having a taste for military life, he was early in 1756 appointed a captain in the Provincial service, in which he continued for some years, rising to the rank of colonel. On the 13th of July, 1757, he was appointed and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, one of the Justices of the Peace for Cumberland county. He was intimately acquainted with General Washington, who had a high regard for him, and upon the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Congress, in 1776, upon the recommendation of General Washington, who had served with him in Forbes' campaign in 1758, appointed Dr. Mercer a brigadier in the army of the United States. Whilst the army was encamped near New Brunswick, New Jersey, General Mercer had shown great kindness to the father of Mr. Smith, or to Mr. William Smith himself, it is not known which, but in remembrance of that kindness, Mr. Smith named his new town Mercersburg.

The town now contains seven churches, viz.: one Presbyterian, one United Presbyterian, (formerly Associated Presbyterian), one Reformed, one Lutheran, one Methodist Episcopal, one United Brethren and one Bethel. Mercersburg College, under the care of the Reformed church, is located there, the President of which is Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D. There is also a Female Seminary there, under the care of Rev. Jacob Hassler. "The Farmers' Bank of Mercersburg" was established in 1874, Mr. George Steiger is its President, and William M. Marshall, Esq., its Cashier. Fairview Cemetery was laid out in 1866. The population of the town at the present time is about twelve hundred.

MIDDLEBURG (P. O., STATE LINE) is situated in Antrim township,

immediately at the Maryland State line, on the great road leading from Greencastle to Hagerstown, Maryland. It was laid out by Jacob Strickler, about the year 1812, and takes its name from the fact of its location midway between the towns named. The town is regularly laid out, and at present has two churches, one Reformed and one United Brethren, two stores and a town hall in it. The population is about two hundred.

The town was originally called "Spiglersburg." A man named Jack Wolgamot, built the first house in the place. He was a reckless, rollicking fellow, and often had the constables after him, with a warrant for his arrest for the non payment of his debts, contracted in Maryland and in Pennsylvania. For the purpose of escaping the officers of the law, he built his house, which is still standing, *across the State line, as he thought*, one-half in Maryland, and the other half in Pennsylvania, so that when an officer came, all he had to do to put him at defiance was to slip across the line into the other State, take his seat and laugh at the baffled officer. He, however, made a mistake as to the true location of the State line, and built all of the house in the State of Maryland, except the chimney, which is in Pennsylvania. But as this error was not discovered for many years after the house was put up, his ruse served his purposes on many an occasion, when he did not wish to have the company of those officers who had warrants against him.

MONT ALTO (P. O). See Funkstown.

MOUNT HOPE (P. O. name FIVE FORKS) is a small village situated in Quincy township, on the road from Chambersburg to Waynesboro, four miles north-west of the latter place. There is a store, grist mill, and a blacksmith shop, and a population of about eighty persons in the place.

MOWERSVILLE (P. O.) is a small village in Lurgan township, about three and a half miles east of Roxbury. It was started by Joseph Mowers, Esq., fifteen or more years ago, and contains a store, blacksmith shop, carriage manufactory, &c., with a population of about forty persons.

NEW FRANKLIN is situated in Guilford township, on the road leading from Chambersburg to Waynesboro, four miles south-east of the former place. It was commenced by Balthazar Kountz, in 1795, and John Himes, Sr., built the next house in 1827. It now contains one store and seventy-seven inhabitants.

NEW GUILFORD is situated in Guilford township, three miles east of New Franklin. It contains a population of about sixty persons.

ORRSTOWN (P. O.) is situated in Southampton township, on the old State road from Shippensburg to Strasburg, five miles west of the former place. Settlements were made in that neighborhood as early as the year 1738, and for many years prior to the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad, down to within a very few years past, a very

large number of horses and cattle were annually passed along the State road from the great west to the markets of the east. The town, which is one of the most beautiful in the county, was laid out in 1833, by John and William Orr. They called it at first Southampton, after the township; but in 1835, when application was made for a post office to be called Southampton, the Post Office Department refused the grant for the reason that there was already an office of that name. Hon. George Chambers, who was then in Congress, named the office "*Orrstown*," and the name has since attached to the town. It was incorporated as a borough in the year 1847, and now contains one hotel, two stores, one carriage factory, and four churches, viz.: one Lutheran, one Presbyterian, one United Brethren, and one Winebrennarian. The population is three hundred and twenty-five.

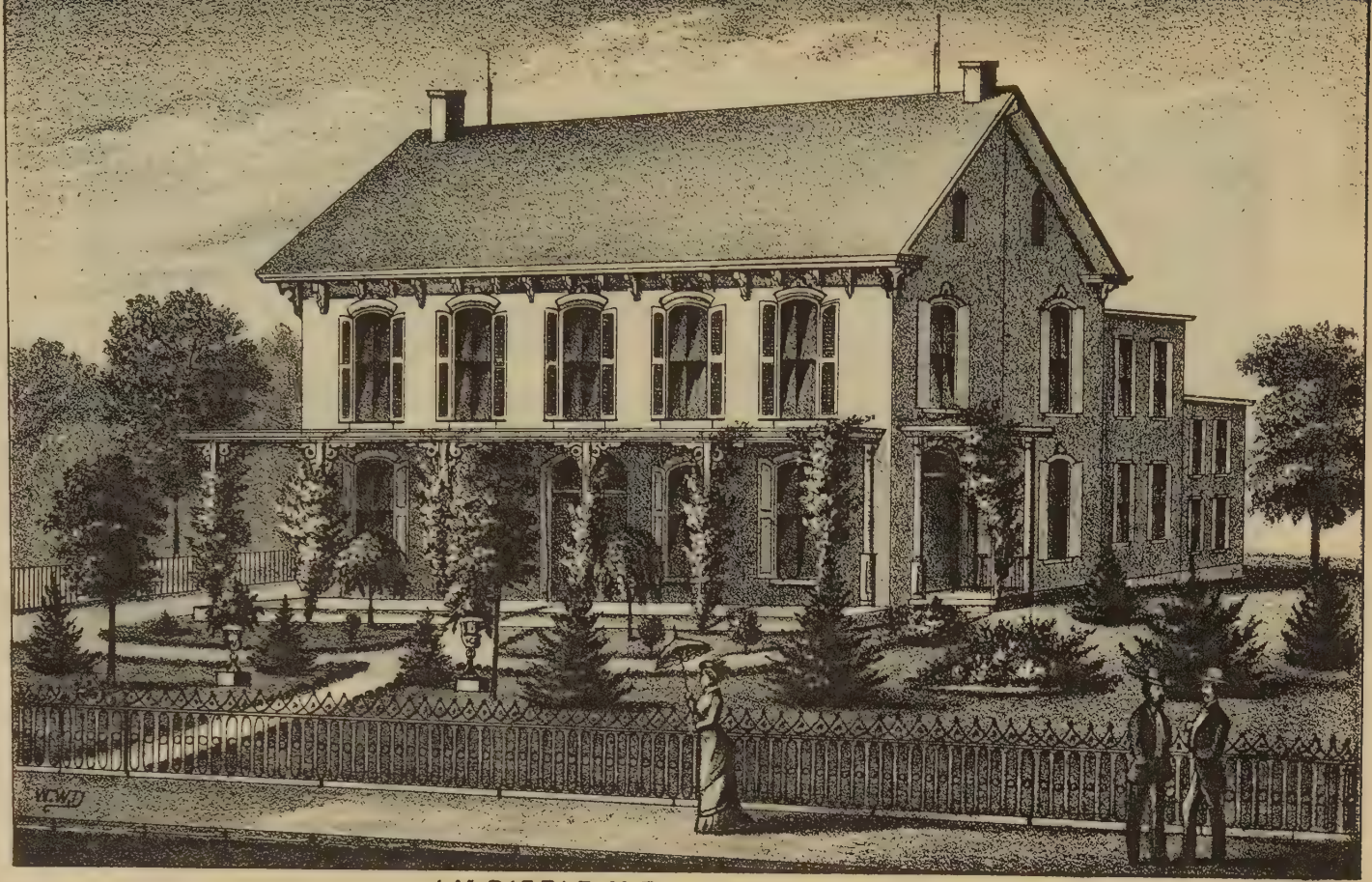
PIKESVILLE. See Rouzersville.

PLEASANT HALL is situated in Letterkenny township, on the old State road, about two and a half miles east of Strasburg. It was laid out by Joseph Burkhart about the year 1840. It contains one store, one wagon-maker's shop and a blacksmith shop, and several dwellings. The population is about thirty persons.

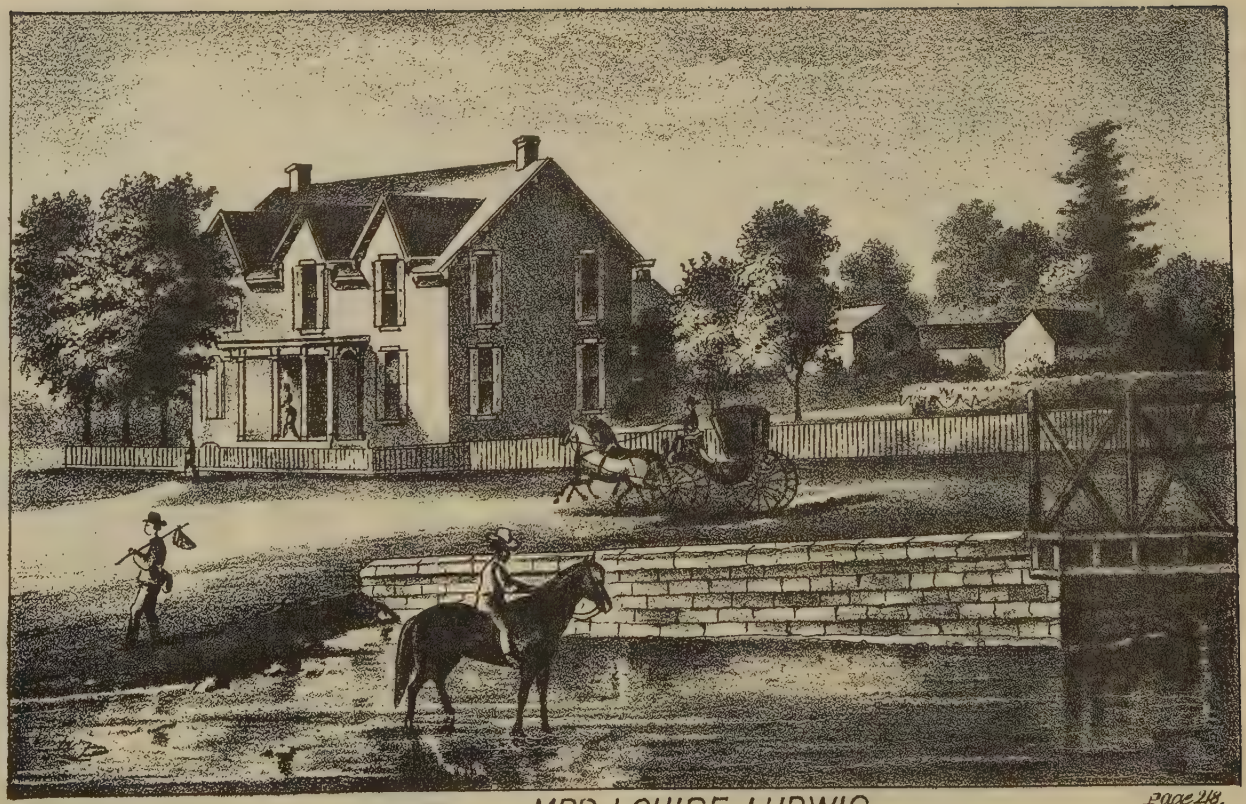
QUINCY (P. O.) is situated in Quincy township, about four miles directly north of Waynesboro, on the road leading to Fayetteville. Many of the earlier settlers in this section of our county were Germans, as is shown by their family names. As it had been the policy and practice of the agents of the proprietaries, in the early years of the past century, to send the German emigrants into York county, (which then included what is now Adams county), it is very likely that many of those Germans came over the mountains from York county, and settled down in the eastern part of our county, instead of coming up through Lancaster county by way of Harris' Ferry, (now Harrisburg), as all the other early settlers of the Cumberland Valley did. They made settlements in what is now Quincy township as early as 1737, and many of their descendants are to be found there yet,

RICHMOND (P. O., "RICHMOND FURNACE") is situated in Metal township, at the termination of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad and Iron Company's railway, four miles north of Loudon. The locality was formerly better known as "Mount Pleasant Furnace," the oldest furnace in the county. The furnace has been rebuilt by the present owners, and it and the village is now called "Richmond," after Richmond L. Jones, who was president of the company at the time their railroad was built. There is a large warehouse, a store, a number of dwellings, and a population of about sixty persons in the place.

ROUZERSVILLE (P. O.) or PIKESVILLE is a small village in Washington township, on the turnpike leading from Waynesboro to Em-



RES. OF J.M. RIPPLE, M.D. WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN CO. PA.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. LOUISE LUDWIG.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

mittsburg, Maryland, three miles east of Waynesboro. It contains a church and store, and a population of about thirty persons.

ROXBURY (P. O.) is situated in Lurgan township, upon the banks of the Conodoguinet creek, at the base of the Kitatinny mountains. It was commenced by William Leephar, about the year 1778. He built a grist mill about the year 1783. "Sound-well Forge" was built at Roxbury by Leephar, Crotzer & Co., in 1798, and "Roxbury Furnace" by Samuel Cole, in the year 1815. The Hughes' ran these works at one time, and the last persons who carried them on were Messrs. Fleming & Sheffler, in 1857. In the old "pack horse" times there was a considerable amount of business done at Roxbury. For many years past, however, the town has not improved much. There are two churches in the place—the "Union church," built in 1815, and the "Methodist Protestant," built in 1873. Population about two hundred.

ST. THOMAS (P. O.) is situated in St. Thomas township, on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, eight miles west of Chambersburg. Settlements were made in the neighborhood of where the town stands as early as 1737. *Thomas* Campbell laid out the town about the year 1790, and for many years afterwards it was known by the name of "Campbellstown." It is only, however, within the past thirty or thirty-five years that the *town* began to be generally called "St. Thomas." Within the recollection of the writer it was frequently called by its old name—"Campbellstown." There are two hotels, three stores and two groceries in the town. There are also four church edifices, occupied by five denominations, viz.: one Reformed, one Methodist, one Brethren, and one used by the Presbyterians and Lutherans jointly. The population numbers about four hundred.

SCOTLAND (P. O.) is situated on the Conococheague creek, in Greene township, about five miles north-east of Chambersburg, and a short distance south of Scotland station, on the Cumberland Valley railroad. It contains two churches, (one Covenanter and one United Brethren), three stores, a grist and saw mill, a planing mill, and a population of about two hundred and twenty-five persons.

SHADY GROVE (P. O.) is situated in Antrim township, on the Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike, two miles east of Greencastle. A warrant for the land on which it stands was granted to Thomas Minnock in 1752. The town was started by Melchi Snively, Esq., in 1848. There are now one store, twenty-four dwellings and one hundred and twenty inhabitants in the place.

SHIMPSTOWN is a small village situated in Montgomery township, three miles south of Mercersburg, on the road to Clay Lick. Population about fifty persons.

SMOKETOWN is a small village situated in Greene township, one

and a half miles south-east of Scotland. It contains a population of about seventy-five persons.

SNOW HILL, or SCHNEEBERG, is situated on Antietam creek, in Quincy township, one mile south of Quincy. Since the decline of Ephrata, in Lancaster county, it is the principal institution of the German Seventh-day Baptists of the United States. The society have a farm of about one hundred and thirty acres, with a grist mill upon it. They have also a large brick building, for the brothers and sisters, two stories high and one hundred and twenty feet long. They have also a church in which worship is held weekly, every Saturday. Their annual religious meetings are held here. Their whole property is worth about twenty-five thousand dollars. There are only about eight male, and seven female members remaining upon the premises—all old people—and as there are no accessions to their numbers, the society must soon become extinct.

SPRING RUN (P. O.) is situated in Fannett township, on the main road through Path Valley, six miles north of Fannettsburg. There are two churches, one Presbyterian and one United Brethren, two stores, one tannery, and several shops, and a population of about fifty persons.

SPRINGTOWN is a small village, chiefly of farm houses, situated in Metal township, one mile north of Fannettsburg. A small fort or block-house stood here during the troublous times of 1750–1764, to which the settlers in the neighborhood frequently fled for refuge during the incursions of the hostile Indians. Population about twenty persons.

STOUFFERSTOWN is situated in Guilford township, one and one-fourth miles east of Chambersburg, on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg turnpike. The oldest house in the place was built by Patrick Vance, about 1773. Daniel Stouffer built the "Falling Spring Mill," or "Stouffer's Mill," about 1792, and the village has grown up around it during the last twenty-five or thirty years. The population is now about two hundred.

STRASBURG (P. O., UPPER STRASBURG) is situated in Letterkenny township, on the old State road leading from Shippensburg to Fannettsburg, near the base of the Kittochtinny mountains. It was laid out by Dewalt Keefer, in the fall of 1789, and was called after the city of Strasburg, in Germany. After the completion of the Three Mountain road it became quite a business place, and so long as transportation was done by the old-fashioned "Conestoga wagon," and horses and cattle were brought from the west to the east in droves, Strasburg, because of the absence of all tolls on the road, and because an abundant supply of feed was to be had at low rates, was able to hold its own, but all improvement was at an end. It has three churches—one used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, one Methodist and one United Brethren, in which the

Presbyterians worship at stated times. It has also one hotel, one steam tannery, one saw mill, two stores, two blacksmith, two shoemaker, two cabinet-maker, one tailor and one saddler shops, and two hundred and ninety-three inhabitants.

TOMSTOWN is situated in Quincy township, at the base of the South mountain, one mile south-east of Quincy. It was started by a man named John Toms, sixty years ago or more. It contains one store, and twenty-five or thirty houses. Population about two hundred.

UPTON (P. O.) is situated in Peters township, on the Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike, four miles west of the former place. The first improvement was made by Alexander White, where the hotel is now kept, in the year 1812. The town was commenced by George Cook, in the year 1840, but the greater portion of it has been built since 1860. The post office was established in 1836, and the name "Jacksonville" was selected for it, but disapproved by the Post Office Department, as there was already an office of the same name. At the suggestion of Miss Elizabeth Watson, of Greencastle, the name of "Upton" was taken for the office, which has also attached to the village. There are one store and hotel, and several shops in the place. Population about one hundred and eighty.

WATERLOO is a small village situated in Washington township, near the turnpike leading from Waynesboro to Emmittsburg, Maryland. It is a short distance south of Pikesville, or Rouzersville, of which it may be considered as forming a part.

WAYNESBORO (P. O.) is situated in Washington township, on the line of the turnpike road from M'Connellsburg to Baltimore. It is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in our county. The land upon which the town stands was taken up by John Wallace, Sr., in 1749. A settlement gradually grew up, in after years, at the point where the town now stands, and was called "Wallacetown." In the year 1797, John Wallace, Jr., formally laid out the present town, and called it "Waynesburg," in honor of General Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony"—of the revolutionary army. The price of lots on "Main street" was fixed at five pounds specie, and on the cross streets at six pounds, with an annual quit rent of one dollar on each of them. The land around Waynesboro is among the most fertile and valuable in our valley. On the 21st December, 1818, the town was incorporated into a borough, by the name of "Waynesboro." There are two hotels, two drug stores, four dry goods stores, four hardware stores, and eight churches in the town, viz.: the Trinity Reformed, St. Paul's Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Baptist or Dunker, Reformed Mennonite and Catholic. There are also a town hall, a Grangers' hall and an Odd Fellows' hall, and three large manufacturing establishments in the place, viz.: "The Geiser Manufacturing Company," makers of grain threshers, reapers, mowers, &c.; "Frick & Co.," steam en-

gine and boiler works, and "George F. Lidy & Co.," lumber manufacturers. John Bell has also for years carried on a large pottery at this point. The population of the town is about fifteen hundred.

WELSH RUN (P. O.) is situated in Montgomery township, on the road leading from Mercersburg to Hagerstown, Maryland, six miles from the former place. David Davis, an emigrant from Wales, purchased a large tract of land along the stream near by, between the years 1736 and 1740, and being joined by a number of others from his native land, the settlement received the name of "Welsh Run." The village now contains one store, one tannery, one blacksmith shop, one wagon-maker's shop, one physician's office and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. "Kennedy Academy," (Rev. J. H. Fleming, principal), is situated here, as is also the "Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church."

WILLIAMSON (P. O.) is situated in St. Thomas township, on the line of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, five miles south-west of Marion. It was commenced about the year 1870, by Samuel Z. Hawbaker, who then owned the land around, and who built the principal buildings in the place. There is a store, a grist and saw mill, and about fifty inhabitants in the place.

WILLOW GROVE is situated in Guilford township, on the Spring road, about three miles south-east of Chambersburg. It was started by John Stouffer, about the year 1850, and contains one grist mill, one straw paper mill, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

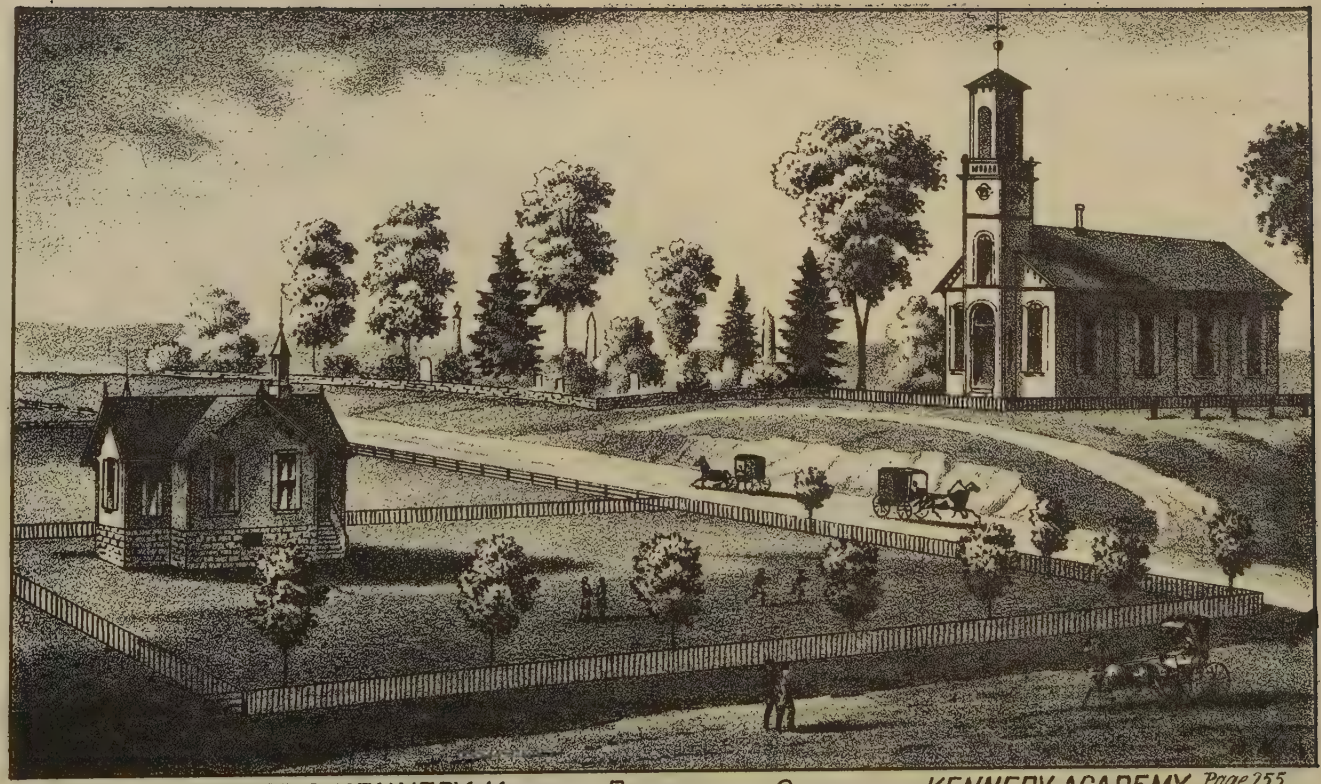
LIEUTENANTS AND SUB-LIEUTENANTS OF MILITIA.

In the olden time, as appears by the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, there existed an officer called the "County Lieutenant," who figured prominently in all the military affairs of the State. He was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, and held his office at the pleasure of that body. The office was somewhat like that of a Brigade Inspector, but the powers of the incumbent were greatly larger than those of this latter named officer, and his duties much more diversified. By the act of 17th March, 1777, (now obsolete), it was provided that "the President in Council, or in his absence the Vice President, should appoint and commission one reputable freeholder in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county, to serve as lieutenants of the militia; and also any number of persons, not exceeding two for said city, and in the several counties any number not exceeding the number of battalions, to serve as *sub*-lieutenants, who were severally to have such rank as the President or Vice President might confer upon them. In the absence of the County Lieutenant, any two of the sub-lieutenants had power to perform all his duties.

ROUZERVILLE, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

ST. JOHNS EV. LUTHERAN CHU

PARSONAGE, MERCERSBURG FRANKLIN CO. PA.



ROBERT KENNEDY MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND KENNEDY ACADEMY Page 255
WELSH RUN PA.

By the act of the 20th of March, 1780, now also obsolete, they were each required to give bond, with good securities, in the sum of twenty thousand pounds. They were to divide the several counties into militia districts, to contain not less than four hundred and forty, nor more than one thousand militia-men; cause the said militia to be enrolled; divide each district into eight parts, or companies; fix the time for holding elections for officers—one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign, for each company, and one lieutenant colonel and one major for each battalion of eight companies. They were required to collect the militia fines, through the sub-lieutenants, who were to settle every *three* months, whilst the lieutenants were required to settle every *six* months, or forfeit the sum of ten thousand pounds. The fine of an officer for non-attendance at company exercise was the price of three days' labor, and the fine of non-commissioned officers and privates for such absence was the price of one and a-half days' labor. At battalion trainings the fine of a field officer for non-attendance was the price of eight days' labor, and other commissioned officers four days labor, and privates two days labor. All fines were collected under warrants from the County Lieutenant by sale of *all the goods of the delinquent, or by imprisonment* in jail for ten days for each fine.

The county lieutenants bought the arms for the militia—had them marked with the name of the county, battalion and company, and appraised all private arms and horses that went into service—paid for those arms that were lost or horses that were killed. When the militia were called out into service they gave them notice of the time and place of assembling, held and heard appeals, and granted relief, forwarded the troops called out to their points of destination, providing in the meanwhile for their support.

The county lieutenants were the representatives of the State government in military matters in the several counties, and had very arduous and important duties to perform in the troublous times of the revolution. To them the Supreme Executive Council issued their orders direct, and they enforced them through their subordinates—the sub-lieutenants—one of whom was attached to each battalion.

The pay of the county lieutenants was the value of one and a half bushels of wheat per day, and the pay of the sub-lieutenants, the value of one and a quarter bushels of wheat per day, to be paid out of the militia fines collected. On the 7th of April, 1785, *Colonel* Abraham Smith, of Antrim township, was appointed lieutenant of our county, and served until after his election as councillor, when he resigned on the 28th November, 1787. On the 1st December, 1787, Major Jeremiah Talbott was appointed lieutenant for this county, and served until the abolition of the office under the constitution of 1789–'90.

JOHN BROWN'S RAID INTO VIRGINIA.

The year 1859 has become celebrated in the annals of our country, because of the anti-slavery raid then made by John Brown and his followers into the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia against human slavery. The exciting, and oft-times bloody, struggles which took place in Kansas, between the advocates of slavery, and the free-state men of the nation, whilst that region of country was being settled up, have become historical. John Brown was amongst the most active and ardent of the free-state men of Kansas, and owes his cognomen of "Ossawatomie Brown," to his participation in one of the fearful fights that took place there. So utterly hostile was he to every thing that in any way gave sanction to human slavery, that he became disgusted even with the Constitution of the United States, and in the month of May, 1858, was one of a band of about fifty ultra anti-slavery men who assembled at Chatham, Canada West, and made a new constitution of forty-eight articles, and a schedule "for the proscribed and oppressed people of the United States." That convention, on the 8th day of May, 1858, unanimously elected John Brown commander-in-chief of all the forces that might be called into the field under their constitution. At the same time J. H. Kagi was elected Secretary of War; Richard Realf, Secretary of State; George B. Gill, Secretary of the Treasury; Owen Brown, Treasurer; and Alfred M. Ellsworth and Osborne Anderson members of Congress.

From that time forward the energies of John Brown were devoted to the making of preparations for the destruction of slavery. Money was collected and men were enlisted, both in the east and the west. John Brown and two of his sons, under the name of Smith, visited Virginia at various times between May, 1858, and June or July, 1859, and Harper's Ferry was finally selected as the point for commencing operations. The money collected by Brown was devoted to the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and the payment of the travelling expenses of those "choice spirits" whom he had persuaded to join him in his enterprise, who were instructed to come to Chambersburg in twos and threes, and there quietly take boarding, so as not to attract attention to their movements. Of course all this was done silently and secretly, no person but Brown and his followers knowing *who* they were, *where* they came from, nor *what* was their purpose in coming to Chambersburg.

I. Smith, *alias* John *Brown*, was first seen at Chambersburg about June or July, 1859. He was accompanied by one or two of his sons. They got boarding for awhile at one of our hotels, and afterwards in a private family in one of the back streets of the town, and professed to be engaged prospecting for minerals in the mountains of Maryland and Virginia, skirting the Potomac river. Their

absences were frequent—sometimes shorter, sometimes longer—and they never spoke of where they had been nor what they had been doing. In a short time, about July or August, 1859, a number of boxes were forwarded here through the commission house of Messrs. Oaks & Caufman, consigned to *I. Smith & Sons.* These boxes were most carefully secured, so that their contents could not be seen, being in many cases double boxes. They were represented by the *Smiths* to contain picks and mattocks, and other tools for mining, and they were hauled away from the warehouse by persons employed by *Smith*, who were resident in sections of our county remote from Chambersburg. Smith (or Brown) himself came several times with a two-horse wagon and took away part of the goods consigned to him, and the purchases made here by him.

There was nothing whatever in the conduct of *Smith*, nor of any of those who were with him here, nor, indeed, in the character of the freight he was receiving, to induce Messrs. Oaks & Caufman, or any of their employes, to think that he and those with him were not what they professed to be, nor that their consignments were not what they said they were.

It is now known that those boxes contained Sharpe's rifles and pistols, carbines, swords and pike heads, and ammunition suited to the fire arms named; but then all these things were most carefully concealed from the most prying and inquisitive eyes.

The people of Chambersburg were greatly censured because they did not find out what these boxes really did contain, whilst they were passing through the warehouses here, and because they did not discover the objects and purposes of Brown in time to have prevented his useless and murderous raid. But Brown told no one here what he had in view, and his consignments came as any other consignments did, and were delivered to him by the carriers without a suspicion in regard to them. Besides, Brown, whilst here, openly purchased mattocks and picks, and other articles such as he said were in his boxes, and such as he would have had need for had his business really been such as he stated it to be. His every act served to prevent suspicion, and to make those dealing with him believe that he was only what he professed to be; and when his mad effort had failed, and the truth became known as to *who* he was and *what* his purposes had been, none were more surprised than were the people of Chambersburg.

Shortly after Brown appeared in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, under his assumed name of I. Smith, he rented a small farm in Maryland, a few miles from the ferry. There he took the goods he received at Chambersburg, thus gradually collecting a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and a body of twenty-two men, of whom seventeen were white and five colored. The resolute and

daring character of Brown was well calculated to make him a leader in such an enterprise, and to inspire confidence in his followers.

His first effort was made Sunday evening, October 16th, 1859. Before leaving his mountain retreat to commence operations, he made an address to his followers, concluding thus: "And now, gentlemen, let me press one thing on your minds. You all know how dear life is to you, and how dear your lives are to your friends; and in remembering that, consider that the lives of others are as dear to them as yours are to you. Do not, therefore, take the life of any one if you can possibly avoid it; but if it is necessary to take life in order to save your own, then make sure work of it."

To all of those taken prisoner by Brown, and who inquired as to the object of the proceedings, his answer was, "*To free the slaves*," and to the question, by what authority he was acting, the reply was made, "*By the authority of God Almighty.*"

The result of Brown's mad undertaking is well known. Within forty eight hours of its commencement, it was crushed into nothingness by the troops of the general government, under Colonel Robert E. Lee, and those of the State of Virginia, under Colonels Baylor, Shutt, and others. Of Brown's whole band of twenty-two men, ten whites and three negroes were killed—three whites, two of whom were severely wounded, and two negroes, were taken prisoners, and four escaped, two of whom, J. E. Cook and Albert Hazlett were subsequently captured. John E. Cook, who with two or three others had attempted to escape north, along the South mountain, was captured in Quincy township, in our county, and was confined in jail here for some time before his surrender to the authorities of Virginia. In his pocket book was found a commission in the following form:

No. 4. HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT, No. 4.
NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, MARYLAND.

WHEREAS, John E. Cook has been nominated a captain in the army established under the Provisional Government. *Now, Therefore*, in pursuance of the authority vested in us, we do hereby appoint and commission said John E. Cook, captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, October 15, 1859.

H. KAGI, JOHN BROWN,
Secretary of War. Commander-in-Chief.

Brown was convicted November 2d, 1859, and sentenced to be hung December 2d, 1859; Cook was convicted November 10th, 1859, and sentenced to be hung December 16th, 1859, along with Edwin Coppee, white, and Shields Green and John Copeland, colored. Hazlett was captured at Carlisle and surrendered to the Virginia authorities, and subsequently tried, convicted and hung. The other executions took place at the times appointed. When the union

armies captured Richmond they released from the penitentiary there, a colored man named Jerry Myers, who had been tried and convicted as an accomplice of Brown's, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He denied that he had ever aught to do with Brown's movements. After his liberation he came to Chambersburg, where he lived until his death, several years ago.

Looking back at the undertaking of John Brown, and all its surroundings and attendant circumstances, one cannot fail to be impressed with the belief that he was not in his right mind. No sane man would have attempted what he did with such inadequate preparations as he had made. Neither he, nor those acting with him, could have reasonably hoped for success had they for a moment seriously considered the power of the State upon which they made their raid.

John Brown, upon being asked why sentence should not be passed upon him, said: "I deny everything but what I have all along admitted, *the design on my part to free the slaves.* That was all I intended. I never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the Law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or, at least, the New Testament. That teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do unto me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further, to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to interfere, as I have done, was not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I submit; so let it be done."

Of John Brown's bravery, no testimony could be more emphatic than that of his opponents. Governor Wise, who saw him after his conviction, said: "They are mistaken who take him to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw, cut, and thrust, and bleeding, and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage and fortitude, and simple ingeniousness. He is cool, collected and indomitable, and inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth. He is as brave and resolute a man as ever headed an insurrection. He has coolness, daring, persistency, stoic faith and patience, and a firmness of will and purpose unconquerable. He is the farthest possible remove from the ordinary ruffian, fanatic or madman." Colonel Washington, also, said that "Brown was the coolest man he ever saw in defying death and danger. With one

son dead by his side, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand, held his rifle with the other, and commanded his men with the utmost composure, encouraging them to be firm, and to sell their lives as dearly as possible."

I have referred to this chapter in the history of our country, because in our county town of Chambersburg, unknown to our people, this great opponent of human slavery had established his base for the receipt of supplies for his undertaking; here he lived for several months; here his followers secretly and silently assembled; here the office of his war department was established, and from hence went out his orders north, south, east and west, and from hence his chosen band of little over a score, went off upon that desperate, dare-devil enterprise, in which nearly all of them rendered up their lives to the furtherance of the cause they had so blindly espoused. Unaided by any others than those leagued with them, without the countenance of those surrounding them, and with no hope of assistance from the anti-slavery element of the country, like the gallant six hundred at Balaklava, they

"Rushed into the jaws of death"—

and went down into bloody graves, martyrs to a desperate and hopeless undertaking.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

We have had four Constitutional Conventions in Pennsylvania in the past one hundred years.

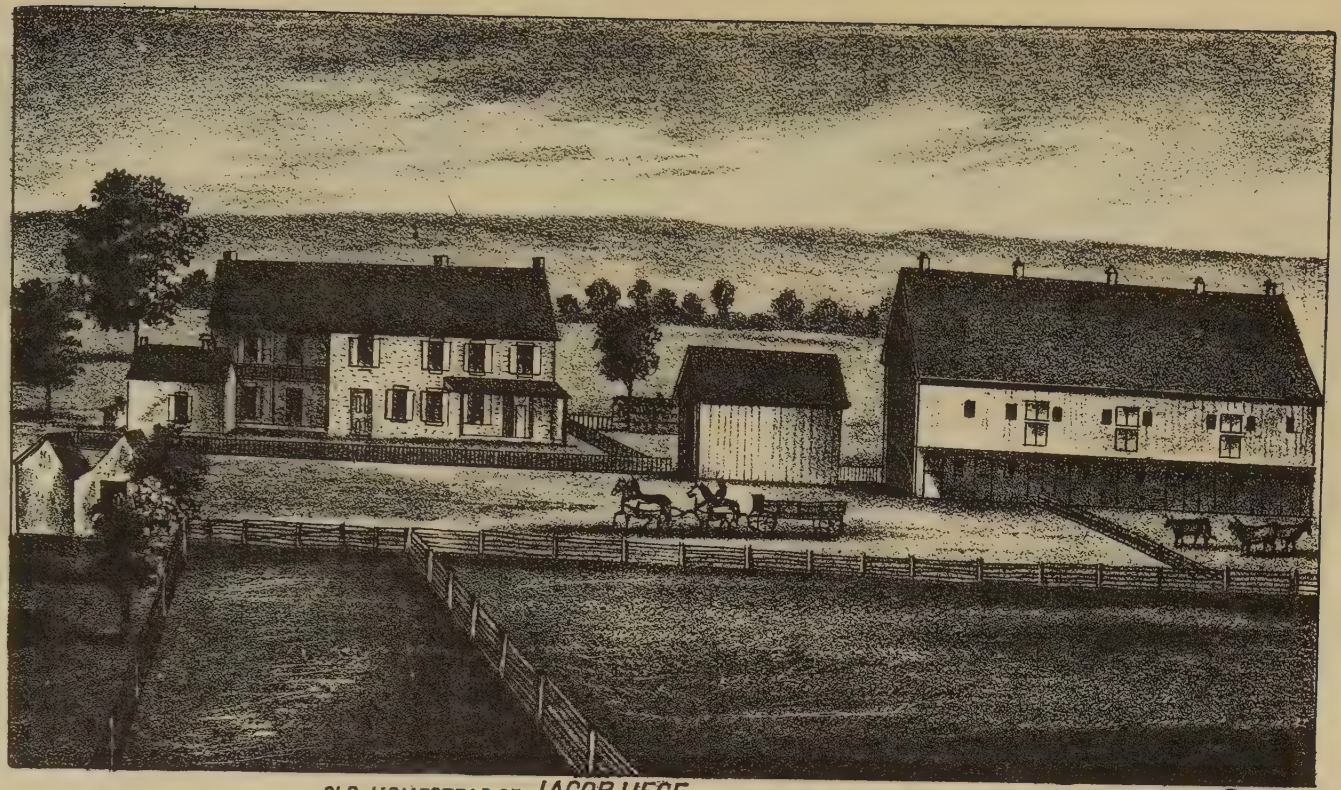
The delegates to the first Convention were elected July 8th, 1776, in pursuance of a resolve of the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania, which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18th, 1776.

Among the members of that *Conference* from Cumberland county, were James M'Lene, Colonel John Allison, John M'Clay, Dr. John Calhoun and John Creigh, all of whom, I believe, were from the region of country now in our county.

The Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia, July 15th, 1776, and passed and adopted a constitution, which was signed September 28th, 1776. There were eight delegates from Cumberland county, only one of whom, James M'Lene, Esq., was, I believe, from our county.

The second Constitutional Convention convened in Philadelphia, November 24th, 1789, and framed a new constitution, which was subsequently adopted by the people of the State. The members from Franklin county were James M'Lene and George Matthews.

The third Constitutional Convention met at Harrisburg, May 2d, 1837. After several adjournments they reassembled at Philadelphia, November 28th, 1837, and adjourned finally February 22d, 1838. The constitution, as amended, was adopted by the people at October election, 1838, by one thousand two hundred and thirteen majority.



OLD HOMESTEAD OF JACOB HEGE. PETERS TWP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.
(P.O. WILLIAMSON.)

STORE & RES. OF E. H. HAGERMAN, WILLIAMSON STN. FRANKLIN CO., PA.

This convention was composed of senatorial and representative delegates. The senatorial district composed of Franklin, Cumberland and Adams counties, was represented by James Dunlop, of Franklin county, and Levi Merkle, of Cumberland county.

The representative delegates from Franklin county were George Chambers, of Chambersburg, and Joseph Snively, of Antrim.

The fourth and last Constitutional Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, November 12th, 1872, and on the 27th of the same month adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of January, 1873. This convention was composed of one hundred and thirty-three delegates—twenty-eight from the State at large, and one hundred and five from the senatorial districts.

The nineteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, was represented by Samuel M. Wherry, of Cumberland, and J. M'Dowell Sharpe and John Stewart, of Franklin.

The new constitution was submitted to the voters of the Commonwealth at a special election held 16th December, 1873, and was adopted by a majority of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two votes.

CONGRESSMEN.

Under the constitution of 1776, delegates to the Congress of the United States were appointed by the General Assembly of the State, to serve for one year, and were liable to be superseded at any time. One of our citizens was twice appointed, viz.:

James M'Lene, 3d March, 1779, to 13th Nov., 1779, to fill a vacancy.
James M'Lene, 13th November, 1779, to 13th November, 1780.

Under the constitution of the United States, which went into force on the first Wednesday of March, 1789, members of Congress were required to be elected by the people. They were thereafter elected by a general ticket throughout the State. At the first election, held in October, 1789, there were eight members of Congress elected, the highest vote for the successful candidates being that of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery county—eight thousand, seven hundred and seven votes; and the highest vote for the unsuccessful ticket being seven thousand and sixty-seven, for John Allison, of Franklin county.

I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the residences of the members of Congress elected between 1789 and 1802 to determine which ones, if any of them, were from our county.

On the 2d of April, 1802, an act was passed dividing our State into eleven congressional districts. By that act the counties of Franklin and Bedford were made a district, to elect one member. The following persons were elected, and served for the following years, viz.:

1803–1805, John Rea, of Franklin, . . . VIIIth Congress.
1805–1807, " " . . . IXth "
1807–1809, " " . . . Xth "
1809–1811, " " . . . XIth "
1811–1813, William Piper, of Bedford, . . XIIth "

ACT OF 20TH MARCH, 1812—5TH DISTRICT—CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN AND ADAMS, TWO MEMBERS.

1813–1815, Robert Whitehill, Cumberland; Dr. William Crawford, Adams; John Rea, Franklin, (1); XIIIth Congress.
1815–1817, William Maclay, Franklin; Andrew Boden, Cumberland; XIVth Congress.
1817–1819, William Maclay, Franklin; Dr. William Crawford Adams; XVth Congress.
1819–1821, David Fullerton, Franklin, (2); Andrew Boden, Cumberland; Thomas G. M'Culloh, Franklin (2); XVIth Congress.

Perry county was created in March, 1820, and made part of the *Fifth* District, and so voted at the regular election in 1821, when Colonel John Findlay was first elected.

1821–1823, James M'Sherry, Adams; James Duncan, (3), Cumberland; John Findlay, (3), Franklin; XVIIth Congress.

ACT OF 2D APRIL, 1822—11TH DISTRICT—ADAMS, FRANKLIN, CUMBERLAND AND PERRY, TWO MEMBERS.

1823–1825, John Findlay, Franklin; James Wilson, Adams; XVIIIth Congress.
1825–1827, John Findlay, Franklin; James Wilson, Adams; XIXth Congress.
1827–1829, James Wilson, Adams; William Ramsay, Cumberland; XXth Congress.
1829–1831, Thomas H. Crawford, Franklin; William Ramsay, Cumberland; XXIst Congress.
1831–1833, Thomas H. Crawford, Franklin; William Ramsay, Cumberland; XXIId Congress.

ACT OF 9TH JUNE, 1832—12TH DISTRICT—ADAMS AND FRANKLIN, ONE MEMBER.

1833–1835, George Chambers, Franklin, . . XXIIId Congress.
1835–1837, " " " . . XXIVth "
1837–1839, Daniel Sheffer, Adams, . . . XXVth "
1839–1841, James Cooper, " . . . XXVIth "
1841–1843, " " " . . . XXVIIth "

ACT OF 25TH MARCH, 1843—16TH DISTRICT—FRANKLIN, CUMBERLAND AND PERRY.

1843–1845,	James Black, Perry, . . .	XXVIIIth Congress.
1845–1847,	" " "	XXIXth "
1847–1849,	Jasper E. Brady, Franklin, .	XXXth "
1849–1851,	James X. M'Lanahan, Franklin,	XXXIst "
1851–1853,	" " "	XXXIId "

ACT OF 1ST MAY, 1852—17TH DISTRICT—ADAMS, FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND JUNIATA.

1853–1855,	Samuel L. Russell, Bedford, .	XXXIIId Congress.
1855–1857,	David F. Robison, Franklin, .	XXXIVth "
1857–1859,	Wilson Reilly, Franklin, . .	XXXVth "
1859–1861,	Edward M'Pherson, Adams, .	XXXVIth "
1861–1863,	" " " .	XXXVIIth "

ACT OF 10TH APRIL, 1862—16TH DISTRICT—ADAMS, FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

1863–1865,	Alex. H. Coffroth, Somerset, .	XXXVIIIth Congress.
1865–1867,	A. H. Coffroth, (4), Somerset, / William H. Koontz, "	XXXIXth "
1867–1869,	" " "	XLth "
1869–1871,	John Cessna, Bedford, . .	XLIst "
1871–1873,	Benjamin F. Myers, Bedford,	XLIId "
1873–1875,	John Cessna, " .	XLIIId "

ACT OF 28TH APRIL, 1873—18TH DISTRICT—FRANKLIN, FULTON, JUNIATA, HUNTINGDON, SNYDER AND PERRY.

1875–1877,	William S. Stenger, Franklin, .	XLIVth Congress.
1877–1879,	" " " .	XLVth "

(1) Robert Whitehill and Dr. William Crawford, were elected for the Fifth District in 1812, but Mr. Whitehill died April 7th, 1813, soon after his return home, upon the adjournment of the XIIth Congress, of which he had been a member from another district, of which Cumberland formed a part; and at a special election held on the 11th May, 1813, John Rea was chosen to fill the vacancy, by a majority of five hundred and twenty-three over Edward Crawford, of Franklin. He took his seat in the extra session of Congress, which met in May, 1813.

(2) David Fullerton resigned after the close of his first session in Congress, because his constituents disapproved of his votes upon the Missouri Compromise, and upon some other questions. On the 9th of October, 1820, Thomas G. M'Culloh was elected to fill the vacancy. He took his seat 13th November, 1820, and served until the 3d of March, 1821.

(3) At the regular election in 1820, James M'Sherry, of Adams, and James Duncan, of Cumberland, were elected; but before the meeting of the XVIIth Congress, Mr. Duncan resigned, and at the regular election in 1821, John Findlay, of Franklin, was chosen his successor over Thomas G. M'Culloh.

(4) At the opening of the first session of the XXXIXth Congress, Mr. Coffroth was awarded a seat on a *prima-facie* case, and served during most of the session, but Mr. Koontz obtained the seat on a contest, and was sworn in July 18th, 1866.

LEGISLATORS—SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—SENATE.

Under the constitution of 1776, which was in force when the county of Franklin was organized, there was no *State Senate*. The State was governed by an *Assembly* of the Representatives of the freemen of the State, and by a President and Council. Councillors were elected for three years. The following persons served as Councillors for this county, viz.:

James M'Lene, ... from 1784 to 1787
Abraham Smith, ... " 1787 to 1790

Under the constitution of 1790, the Supreme Executive Council was abolished, and it was provided that the government of the State should be carried on by a Governor, and a Senate and House of Representatives, all of whom were to be elected by the people, the Governor to hold office for three years, Senators for four years, and Representatives for one year. The following are the senatorial districts in which Franklin county has been since 1790, and the names of the various persons who have represented this district in the Senate, with their terms of service.

DISTRICT—FRANKLIN AND BEDFORD.

Abraham Smith, of Franklin,	from	Dec.,	1790, to	December,	1794
Thomas Johnston,	"	"	"	1794, to	"	1803
James Poe,	"	"	"	1803, to	"	1807
Archibald Rankin,	"	"	"	1807, to	"	1811

By the act of 21st March, 1808, Franklin county was made a senatorial district, and given one Senator.

James Poe,	from Dec.,	1811, to Dec.,	1819
Robert Smith,	" "	1819, to "	1823
John Rea, (resigned),	" "	1823, to "	1824
James Dunlop,	" "	1824, to "	1827
David Fullerton,	" "	1827, to "	1839

By the act of 16th June, 1836, Franklin, Cumberland and Adams were made a senatorial district, to elect *two* Senators. The persons who served under this act in this district, were—

Charles B. Penrose, of Cumberland, from Dec., 1837, to Dec., 1841
Jacob Cassat, of Adams, from December 1837, to December 25, 1838, (1)
Thomas C. Miller, of Adams, from Jan. 13, 1839, to December, 1841

Under the constitution of 1838, the senatorial term was reduced to three years. The Senators were—

William R. Gorgas, of Cumberland,	for 1842, 1843 and 1844
James X. M'Lanahan, of Franklin,	" " " " " "

By the act of 14th April, 1843, Franklin and Adams were made a senatorial district, to elect one member. The Senators were—

Thomas Carson, of Franklin,	1845, 1846, 1847
William R. Sadler, of Adams,	1848, 1849, 1850
Thomas Carson, of Franklin,	1851, 1852, 1853
David Mellinger, of Adams,	1854, 1855, 1856
George W. Brewer of Franklin,	1857, 1858, 1859

By the act of 20th May, 1857, Adams, Franklin and Fulton were made a senatorial district, and given one Senator. The Senators were—

A. K. M'Clure, of Franklin,	1860, 1861, 1862
William M'Sherry, of Adams,	1863, 1864, 1865
David M'Conaughy, of Adams,	1866, 1867, 1868
Calvin M. Duncan, of Franklin,	1869, 1870, 1871

By the act of 6th May, 1871, Cumberland and Franklin were made a senatorial district, to elect one member. Under it James M. Weakley, of Cumberland, served in 1872, 1873 and 1874.

By the constitution of 1873, the senatorial term was again made *four* years.

By the act of May 19th, 1874, Franklin and Huntingdon were made a senatorial district, to elect one member. Under it the Senator elected in this district in 1874, was to serve but *two* years.

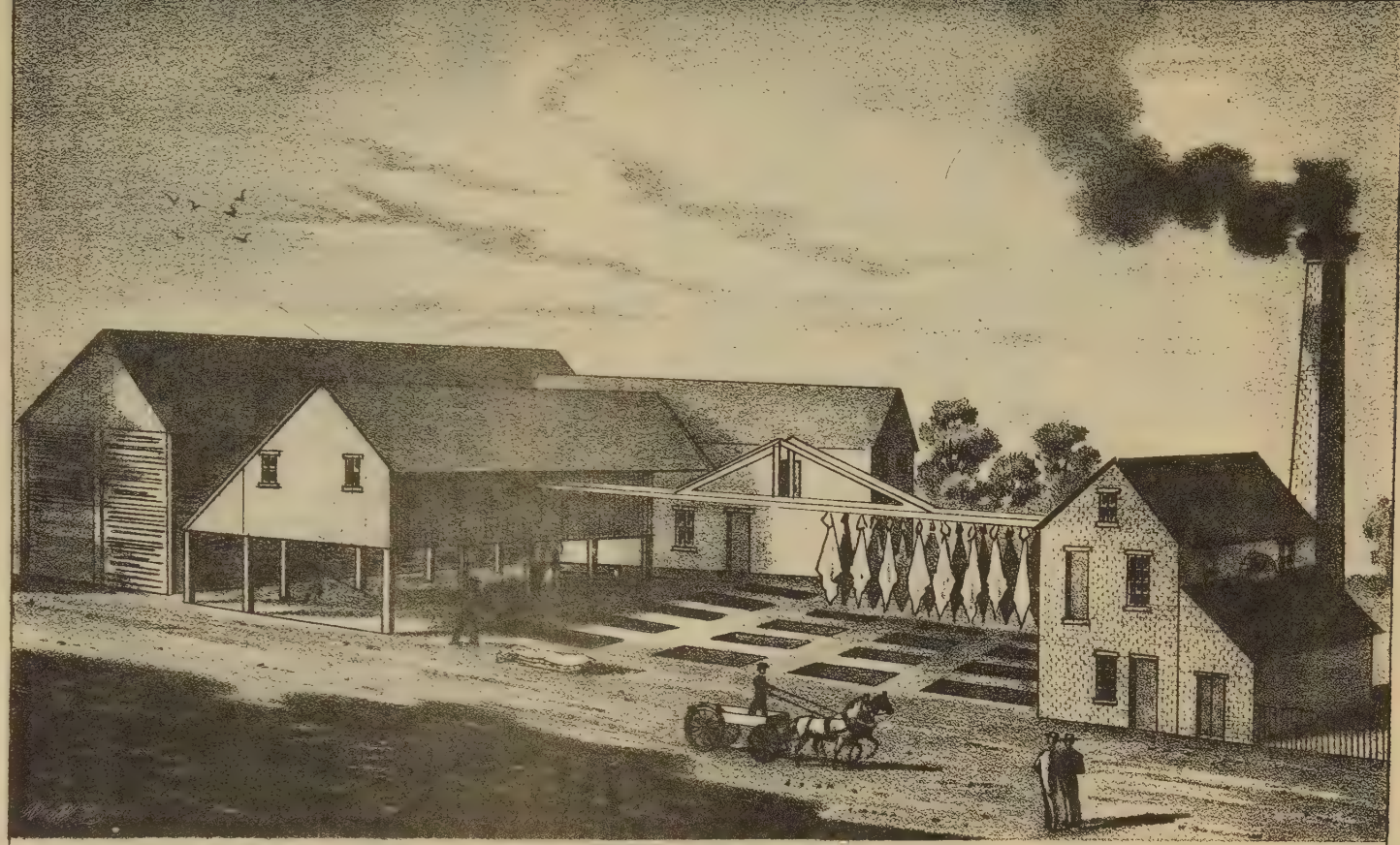
Chambers M'Kibbin, of Franklin, served in 1875 and 1876; Horatio G. Fisher, of Huntingdon, elected November, 1876, for four years.

(1) Mr. Cassat died at Harrisburg during his second session in the Senate, on the 25th of December, 1838, and General Thomas C. Miller, of Adams county, was elected to fill the vacancy. He subsequently removed to Cumberland county, and died there a few years ago.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Names of persons who have represented the county of Franklin in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

1784–1785, James Johnston, Abraham Smith, James M'Cammont.
1785–1786, James M'Cammont, Abraham Smith, John Rea.
1786–1787, Abraham Smith, James M'Cammont.
1787–1788, James M'Lene, James M'Cammont.
1788–1789, James M'Lene, James Johnston.
1789–1790, James Johnston, John Rea.
1790–1791, James Johnston, James M'Lene.
1791–1792, James Johnston, John Maclay.
1792–1793, James Johnston, John Rea.
1793–1794, James M'Lene, John Maclay.
1794–1795, William Henderson, James Poe, Daniel Royer.
1795–1796, William Henderson, James Poe, Daniel Royer.
1796–1797, James Poe, William Henderson, John Rea.
1797–1798, William Henderson, John Rea, William Findlay.
1798–1799, John Scott, Andrew Dunlop, John Spear.
1799–1800, Daniel Royer, John Scott, Andrew Dunlop.
1800–1801, John Rea, James Poe, John Statler.
1801–1802, John Rea, James Poe, John Statler.
1802–1803, Robert Peebles, James Poe, John Statler.
1803–1804, William Findlay, Robert Peebles, Jacob Dechert.
1804–1805, William Findlay, Jacob Dechert, James M'Connell.
1805–1806, William Findlay, Jacob Dechert, James M'Connell.
1806–1807, William Findlay, William M'Clelland, George Nigh.
1807–1808, William Maclay, Robert Smith, Jacob Heyser.
1808–1809, William Maclay, Robert Smith, Jacob Heyser.
1809–1810, Jacob Dechert, James Smith, Archibald Bard.
1810–1811, Jacob Dechert, James Smith, Archibald Bard.
1811–1812, Robert Smith, James Smith, Jacob Dechert.
1812–1813, Robert Smith, David Maclay, Jacob Dechert.
1813–1814, Robert Smith, David Maclay, Jacob Dechert.
1814–1815, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell, John Cox.
1815–1816, Robert Smith, Jacob Dechert, David Maclay.
1816–1817, Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson, Ludwig Heck.
1817–1818, Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson, Ludwig Heck.
1818–1819, Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson, Ludwig Heck.
1819–1820, Andrew Robeson, William Alexander, Ludwig Heck.
1820–1821, Samuel Dunn, John Stoner, Robert Crooks.
1821–1822, John Holliday, Peter S. Dechert, John Flanagan.
1822–1823, John King, John Holliday, Peter S. Dechert.
1823–1824, Frederick Smith, Robert Smith, William Maclay.
1824–1825, Frederick Smith, James Walker, William Alexander.
1825–1826, Frederick Smith, James Walker, William Alexander.



TANNERY OF L. S. FORNEY, E. MAIN ST. WAYNESBORO, PA.

SULPHUR
LIVERY STABLE
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ONE MILE
W. W. DENSLOW, DEL.
MOUNTAIN SPRING.
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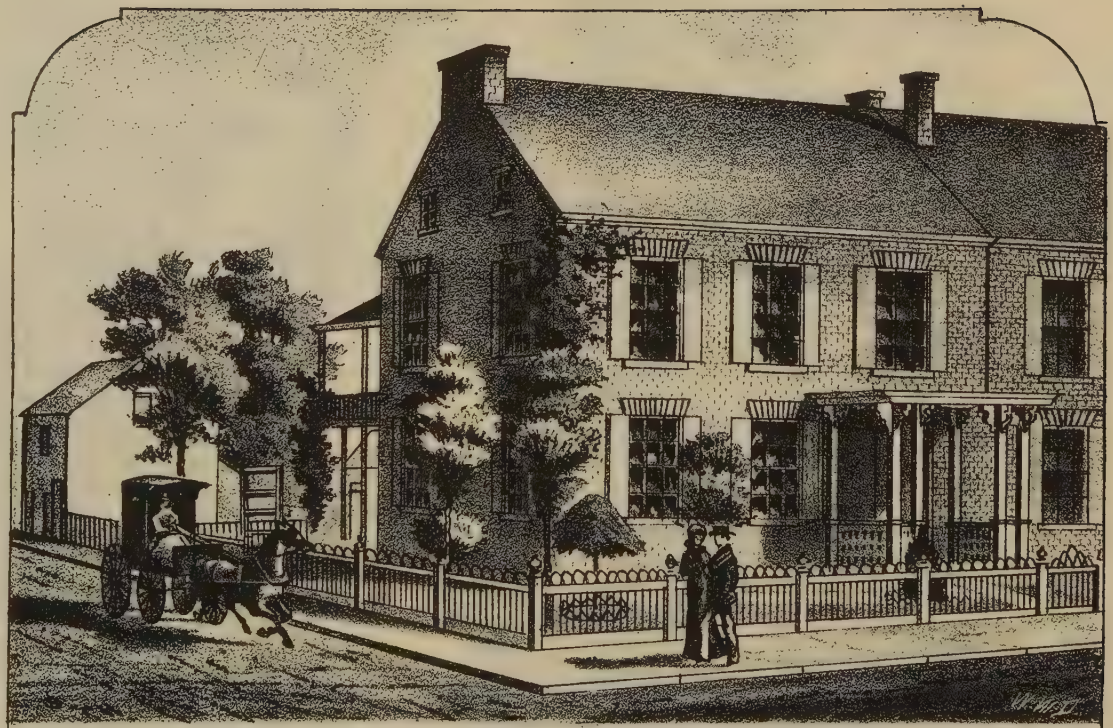
IRON

MMIT STN. W.M.R.R.

MOUNTAIN SPRING.



RES. OF DANIEL HOOVER, COR. OF CHURCH & SOUTH STS WAYNESBORO, PA.

1826–1827, Frederick Smith, James Walker, Peter Aughinbaugh.
1827–1828, Philip Berlin, Andrew Robeson, Benjamin Reynolds.
1828–1829, Ludwig Heck, William Boal, John Cox.
1829–1830, Frederick Smith, John Cox.
1830–1831, Frederick Smith, John Cox.
1831–1832, James Dunlop, Thomas G. M'Culloh.
1832–1833, Thomas Bard, Thomas G. M'Culloh.
1833–1834, Thomas H. Crawford, William S. M'Dowell.
1834–1835, Thomas G. M'Culloh, Thomas Carson.
1835–1836, Thomas Carson, John D. Work.
1836–1837, John D. Work, John Flanagan.
1837–1838, James Colhoun, Henry Funk.
1838–1839, William M'Kinstry, Frederick Smith.
1840, William M'Kinstry, James Nill.
1841, Andrew Snively, Joseph Pomeroy.
1842, Andrew Snively, Peter Cook.
1843, Jacob Walter, Thomas Carson.
1844, Jasper E. Brady, Thomas Carson.
1845, Jasper E. Brady, Andrew Snively.
1846, John Stewart, John M. Pomeroy.
1847, Thompson M'Allister, John M. Pomeroy.
1848, William Baker, Samuel Seibert.
1849, William Baker, Samuel Seibert.
1850, William Baker, John M'Lean.
1851, David Maclay, John M'Lean.
1852, David Maclay, George A. Madeira.
1853, John Rowe, Charles T. Campbell.
1854, John Rowe, Samuel Gilmore.
1855, James B. Orr, James Lowe.
1856, James B. Orr, James C. Boyd.
1857, George Jacobs, John Witherow.

By act of 20th May, 1857, Franklin and Fulton were made a district and given two members.

1858, A. K. M'Clure, James Nill.
1859, A. K. M'Clure, James Nill.
1860, James R. Brewster; James C. Austin, of Fulton.
1861, James R. Brewster; James C. Austin, "
1862, John Rowe; William W. Sellers, "
1863, Jonathan Jacoby; William Horton "
1864, J. M'Dowell Sharpe; William Horton, "

By act of 5th May, 1864, Franklin and Perry were made a district and given two members.

1865, A. K. M'Clure, J. M'Dowell Sharpe.
1866, F. S. Stumbaugh; G. A. Shuman, of Perry.
1867, F. S. Stumbaugh; G. A. Shuman, "

1868, B. F. Winger; John Shively, of Perry county.
1869, John H. Walker; John Shively, "
1870, George W. Skinner; D. B. Milliken, "
1871, George W. Skinner; D. B. Milliken, "

By act of 6th May, 1871, Franklin was made a district and given one member.

1872, Thaddeus M. Mahon,
1873, Thaddeus M. Mahon.
1874, George W. Welsh.

By act of 19th May, 1874, Franklin was given three members.

1875, Hastings Gehr, M. A. Embich, Simon Lechron.
1876, Hastings Gehr, M. A. Embich, Simon Lechron.
1877–1878, Hastings Gehr, H. C. Greenawalt, William A. Burgess.

JUDICIARY—LIST OF OUR JUDGES SINCE 1790—4TH DISTRICT—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD, HUNTINGDON AND MIFFLIN.

President Judge—Thomas Smith, from 20th August, 1791, to 31st January, 1794.

Associates—James M'Dowell, First Associate, 17th August, 1791; James Maxwell, Second Associate, 17th August, 1791; George Matthews, Third Associate, 17th August, 1791; James M'Cammont, Fourth Associate, 17th August, 1791.

4TH DISTRICT—1794—CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, BEDFORD, HUNTINGDON AND MIFFLIN.

President Judge—James Riddle, of Chambersburg, from 4th February, 1794, to latter part of 1804.

Associates—James M'Dowell, George Matthews, James M'Cammont; James Chambers, from November 12th, 1795, until his death, April 25th, 1805.

9TH DISTRICT—1806—ADAMS, CUMBERLAND AND FRANKLIN.

President Judge—James Hamilton, of Carlisle, from 1st March, 1806, to 13th March, 1819.

Associates—James M'Cammont, till his death, in 1809; James Maxwell, James M'Dowell; William Maclay, September 2d, 1809; Archibald Bard, April 2d, 1811; Isaac Eaton, January 9th, 1815.

9TH DISTRICT– 1819—ADAMS, CUMBERLAND AND FRANKLIN.

President Judge—Charles Smith, of Carlisle, from March 27th, 1819, to April 27th, 1820.

Associates—Archibald Bard, Isaac Eaton.,

9TH DISTRICT—1820—CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, ADAMS AND PERRY.

President Judge—John Reed, of Carlisle, from 10th July, 1820, till 29th March, 1824.

Associates—Archibald Bard, Isaac Eaton; Jacob Oyster, August 23d, 1823.

16TH DISTRICT—1824—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET. FORMED 29TH MARCH, 1824.

President Judge—John Tod, of Bedford, appointed June 8th, 1824; served till 25th May, 1827, when he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Associates—Archibald Bard, Jacob Oyster.

16TH DISTRICT—1827—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Alexander Thompson, of Bedford, from 25th June 1827, till 1842.

Associates—Archibald Bard; Jacob Oyster; Matthew Patton, from October 9th, 1830; William M'Kesson, from November 7th, 1832; Robert Smith, from December 12th, 1836.

By the constitution of 1838, the terms of the Judges then in commission were all shortened and terminated; and thereafter the President Judges were nominated by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold for *ten* years, and Associate Judges to hold for *five* years.

16TH DISTRICT—1842—FRANKLIN, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, from 30th June, 1841, to 1st Monday in December, 1851.

Associates—Robert Smith; James J. Kennedy, March 5th, 1842; Samuel Dun, March 5th, 1843; Henry Ruby, March 5th, 1847; John Orr, March 9th, 1848.

By the amendment to the constitution of 1850, the Judges were all made elective.

16TH DISTRICT—1852—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Francis M. Kimmell, of Somerset, from first Monday in December, 1851.

Associates—James L. Black, first Monday in December, 1851; Thomas Pomeroy, first Monday in December, 1851; John Huber, first Monday in December, 1856; James O. Carson, first Monday in December, 1856; John Orr, first Monday in December, 1857.

16TH DISTRICT—1862—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—James Nill, of Chambersburg, from first Monday in December, 1861, till his death, May 27th, 1864.

Associates—John Orr, James O. Carson, first Monday in December, 1861; W. W. Paxton, first Monday in December, 1862.

16TH DISTRICT—1864—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—Alexander King, of Bedford, from 4th June, 1864, till his death, January 10th, 1871. (1)

Associates—James O. Carson, W. W. Paxton; James Ferguson, from first Monday in December, 1866; John Armstrong, from first Monday in December, 1867.

Additional Law Judge—D. W. Rowe, from 18th March, 1868. (2)

16TH DISTRICT—1871—FRANKLIN, FULTON, BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.

President Judge—William M. Hall, of Bedford, from February 1st, 1871, till 17th April, 1874. (3)

Additional Law Judge—D. W. Rowe.

Associates—James Ferguson, John Armstrong; James D. M'Dowell, from first Monday in December, 1871; David Oaks, from the first Monday in December, 1872.

39TH DISTRICT—1874—FRANKLIN AND FULTON.

President Judge—D. W. Rowe, of Greencastle, from 17th April, 1874.

Associates—James D. M'Dowell; David Oaks, till his death, December 2d, 1874.

(1) Judge King was appointed June 4th, 1864, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nill. He was elected President Judge, October, 1864, and was commissioned December 3d, 1864, for ten years.

(2) Judge Rowe was appointed Additional Law Judge, 18th March, 1868. He was elected to the same position in October, 1868, for ten years from first Monday in December, 1868. Under the constitution of 1873, Franklin county became a separate judicial district, to which Fulton county has been attached, and on the 17th April, 1874, Hon. D. Watson Rowe, was commissioned President Judge of the thirty-ninth district, to hold for the balance of his term as Additional Law Judge, viz., till the first Monday of December, 1878.

(3) Appointed 1st February, 1871, to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge King; nominated and elected October, 1871, for full term of ten years. The district having been divided, Bedford and Somerset counties were continued as the sixteenth district, and Judge Hall continues to preside there.

COUNTY OFFICERS—PROTHONOTARIES.

	When Appointed.
Edward Crawford, Jr.,	September 10th, 1784
Edward Crawford,	August 17th, 1791
Edward Crawford,	January 8th, 1800
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,	1802
Edward Crawford, " " "	1805
Jonn Findlay,	January 27th, 1809
John Findlay,	April 1st, 1818
John Shryock,	February 8th, 1821
John Hershberger,	January 14th, 1824
John Hershberger,	December 30th, 1826
John Flanagan,	January 28th, 1830
John Flanagan,	December 24th, 1832
Joseph Minnich,	January 18th, 1836
Recommissioned,	January 2d, 1839
Mathias Nead,	January 29th, 1839
Mathias Nead,	November 14th, 1839

ELECTED HEREAFTER.

Mathias Nead,	November 12th, 1842
Thomas P. Bard,	November 17th, 1845
James Wright,	November 25th, 1848
Isaac H. M'Cauley,	November 22d, 1851
Abraham K. Weir,	November 14th, 1854
Hiram C. Keyser,	December 1st, 1857
Abraham D. Caufman,	December 1st, 1860
K. S. Taylor,	December 1st, 1863
William H. M'Dowell,	December 1st, 1866
George W. Welsh,	December 1st, 1869
John A. Hyssong,	December 1st, 1872
John A. Hyssong,	first Monday of January, 1876

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Edward Crawford, Jr.,	September 10th, 1784
Edward Crawford, Jr.,	September 4th, 1790
Edward Crawford, continued,	December 13th, 1790
Edward Crawford,	January 8th, 1800
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,	1802
Edward Crawford, " " "	1805
John Findlay,	January 27th, 1809
Peter Spyker Dechert,	April 1st, 1818
Joseph Culbertson,	February 8th, 1821

REGISTER AND RECORDER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

	When Appointed.
John Findlay, Jr.,	January 14th, 1824
John Findlay, Jr.,	December 30th, 1826

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Paul J. Hetich,	January 28th, 1830
Paul J Hetich,	December 24th, 1832
Joseph Pritts,	January 18th, 1836
Recommissioned,	January 2d, 1839
Henry Ruby,	January 29th, 1839
Henry Ruby,	November 14th, 1839

ELECTED HEREAFTER.

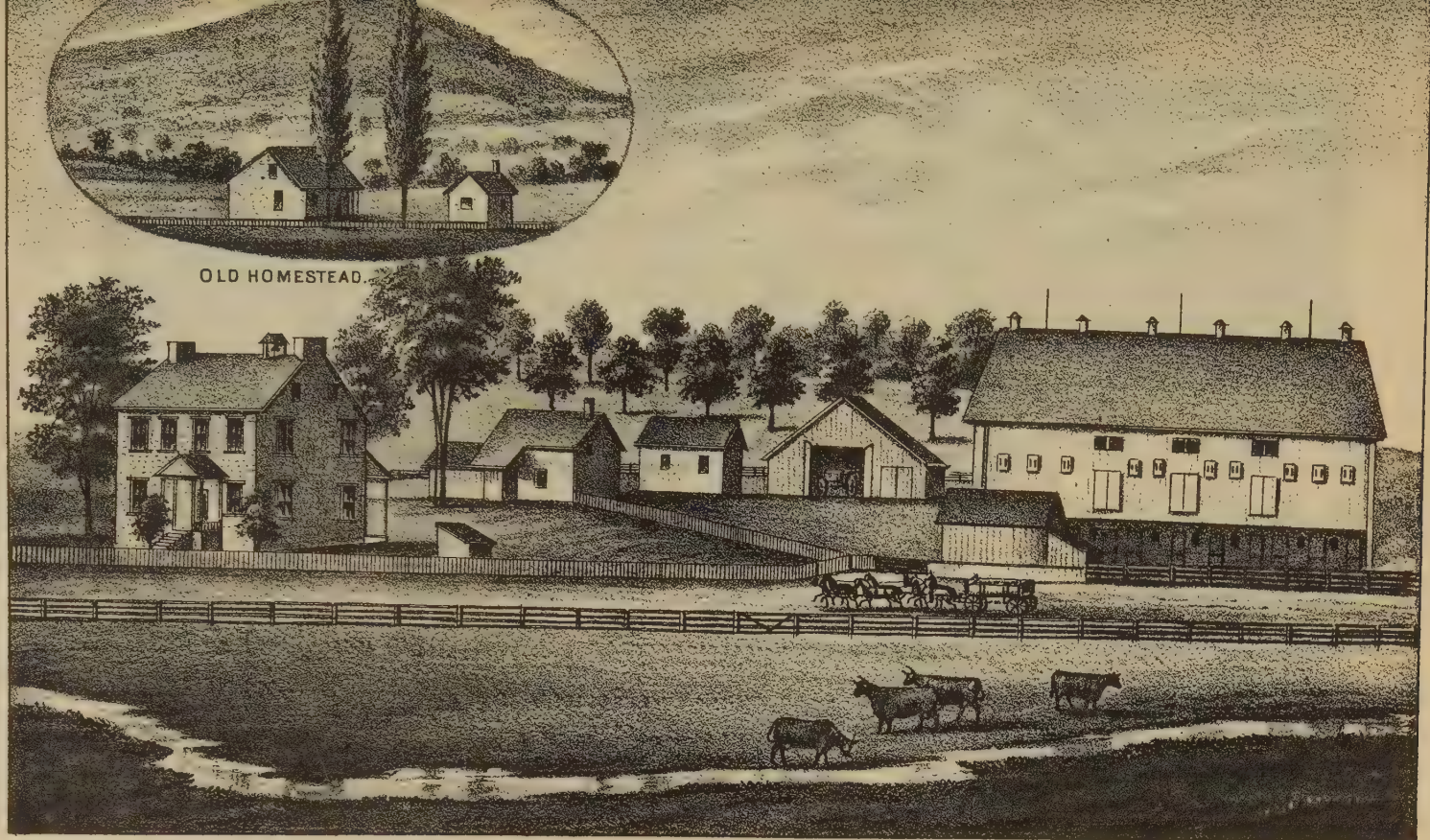
John W. Reges,	November 12th, 1842
James Watson,	November 17th, 1845
Benjamin Mentzer,	November 25th, 1848
David Oaks,	November 22d, 1851
George H. Merklein,	November 14th, 1854
George W. Toms,	December 1st, 1857
Edward C. Boyd,	December 1st, 1860
Henry Strickler,	December 1st, 1863
Henry Strickler,	December 1st, 1866
Hiram T. Snyder,	December 1st, 1869
Adolphus A. Skinner,	December 1st, 1872
Adolphus A. Skinner,	1st Monday of January, 1876

CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER AND ORPHANS' COURT.

Edward Crawford, Jr.,	September 10th, 1784
Edward Crawford, Jr.,	August 17th, 1791
Edward Crawford,	January 8th, 1800
Edward Crawford, continued by proclamation,	1802
Edward Crawford, " " "	1805
John Findlay,	January 27th, 1809
John Findlay,	April 1st, 1818
John Shryock,	February 8th, 1821

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER.

John Hershberger,	January 14th, 1824
John Hershberger,	December 30th, 1826



RES. OF DANIEL HOLLINGER, WASHINGTON TP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.

NORTH STAR TANNERY. A.J NORTH PROP'R MERCERSBURG, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER AND ORPHANS' COURT.

	When Appointed.
Richard Morrow,	January 28th, 1830
Richard Morrow,	December 24th, 1832
Joseph Morrow,	January 18th, 1836
Recommissioned	January 2d, 1839
John Wood,	January 29th, 1839
John Wood,	November 14th, 1839

ELECTED HEREAFTER.

John Wood,	November 12th, 1842
John M. Fisher,	November 17th, 1845
Josiah W. Fletcher,	November 25th, 1848
Henry S. Stoner,	November 22d, 1851
Henry S. Stoner,	November 14th, 1854
B. Y. Hamsher,	December 1st, 1857
William G. Mitchell,	December 1st, 1860
William G. Mitchell,	December 1st, 1863
Thaddeus M. Mahon,	December 1st, 1866
Bernard A. Cormany,	December 1st, 1869
Lewis W. Detrich,	December 1st, 1872
W. Rush Gillan,	1st Monday of January, 1876

SHERIFFS.

Jeremiah Talbot,	October 20th, 1784, for one year.
Jeremiah Talbot,	" 26th, 1785, " "
Jeremiah Talbot,	" 23d, 1786, " "
John Johnston,	" 23d, 1787, " "
John Johnston,	November 8th, 1788, " "
John Johnston,	" 5th, 1789, " "
Henry Work,	from October, 1790, to October, 1793.
Robert Shannon,	" " 1793, " 1796.
George Hetich,	" " 1796, " 1799.
John Hetich,	" " 1799, " 1802.
John Brotherton,	" " 1802, " 1805.
Jacob Snider,	" " 1805, " 1808.
Jacob Merkle,	" " 1808, to Nov. court, 1811.
William Alexander,	" Nov. court, 1811, to Nov. court, 1814.
Thomas Alexander,	" " 1814, " " 1817.
Jeremiah Snider,	" " 1817, " " 1820.
John Maclay,	" " 1820, to June, 1823.
David Washabaugh,	" 16th June, 1823, to Nov. court, 1823.
Archibald Fleming,	" Nov. court, 1823, " " 1826.

Joseph Culbertson,	from	Nov. court,	1826, to	Nov. court,	1829.
David Washabaugh,	"	"	1829, "	"	1832.
Ennion Elliott,	"	"	1832, "	"	1835.
James Burns,	"	"	1835, "	"	1838.
George Hoffman,	"	"	1838, "	"	1841.
William Gilmore,	"	"	1841, "	"	1844.
Adam M'Kinnie,	"	"	1844, to	October "	1847.
John W. Taylor,	"	Oct. court,	1847, "	"	1850.
Thomas J. Earley,	"	"	1850, to	Nov. "	1853.
William Skinner,	"	Nov. court,	1853, to	Oct. "	1856.
Jacob S. Brown,	"	Oct. court,	1856, to	Nov. 18th,	1859.
William M'Grath,	"	Nov. 18th,	1859, to	Oct. 18th,	1862.
Samuel Brandt,	"	October,	1862, to	November,	1865.
John Dœbler,	"	November,	1865, to	October,	1868.
J. W. Fletcher,	"	October,	1868, to	November,	1871.
S. F. Greenawalt,	"	November,	1871, to	Jan. 4th,	1875.
John Sweney,	"	January 4th,	1875, to		

CORONERS.

John Rea,	October	20th, 1784
John Johnston,	October	26th, 1785
Conrad Snyder,	November	20th, 1786
Conrad Snyder,	October	23d, 1787
George Clark,	November	8th, 1788
George Clark,	November	5th, 1789
George Clark,	October	22d, 1790
Matthew Duncan,	October	21st, 1793
Archibald Rankin,	October	21st, 1796
Archibald Rankin,	January	19th, 1801
James Campbell,	October	28th, 1805
Andrew Robeson,	January	11th, 1809
Robert Liggett,	May	1st, 1812
William Young,	February	14th, 1815
Thomas M'Kinstry,	October	24th, 1817
William Young,	December	5th, 1820
David Washabaugh,	March	6th, 1824
James Burns,	January	22d, 1827
Allen K. Campbell,	November	24th, 1829
John Tritle,	November	29th, 1832
James M'Dowell,	November	18th, 1835
William Slyder,	October	30th, 1838
Alexander Hamilton,	November	16th, 1841
John M. M'Dowell,	November	6th, 1844
James Burns,	November	3d, 1849

COUNTY TREASURERS

were appointed by the County Commissioners until the act of 27th May, 1841, provided for their election, in October of that year, to hold office for two years, from the first Monday of January after their election.

The following is a list of the names of those persons who have been Treasurers of this county, with their years of service.

Dr. George Clingan,	1785–1790
Matthew Wilson,	1790–1793
John Riddle,	1793–1796
Patrick Campbell,	1796–1806
David Denny,	1806–1809
Jacob Heyser,	1809–1812
Henry Reges,	1812–1814
John Hershberger,	1814–1817
Jacob Heyser,	1817–1820
William Heyser,	1820–1823
Samuel G. Calhoun,	1823–1824
Dr. John Sloan,	1824–1825
Hugh Greenfield,	1825–1827
William Hamilton,	1827
Daniel Spangler	1827–1830
Joseph Pritts,	1830–1832
Henry Smith,	1832
Jasper E. Brady,	1833–1836
George Garlin, Jr.,	1836–1839
Henry Smith,	1839–1842

ELECTED HEREAFTER FOR TWO YEARS.

Joseph Pritts,	1842–1844
George K. Harper,	1844–1846
George Garlin,	1846–1848
William M'Lellan,	1848–1850
Lewis Denig,	1850–1852
Washington Crooks,	1852–1854
Daniel K. Wunderlich,	1854–1856
J. Smith Grier,	1856–1858
William D. M'Kinstry,	1858–1860
John Stouffer,	1860–1862
George J. Balsley,	1862–1864
James G. Elder,	1864–1866
John Hassler,	1866–1868
George W. Skinner,	1868–1870
William Reber,	1870–1872
Samuel Knisely,	1872–1874
Hiram M. White,	1874–1876
Elias K. Lehman,	1876–1878

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1785, James Poe.
1786, John Work.
1787, John Beard.
1788, Robert Boyd, James M'Connell, William Allison.
1789, James M'Connell, William Allison, Josiah Crawford.
1790, William Allison, Josiah Crawford, Matthew Wilson.
1791, Matthew Wilson, James Poe, Daniel Royer.
1792, Matthew Wilson, James Poe, John Work.
1793, James Poe, Daniel Royer, James Chambers.
1794, Daniel Royer, James Chambers, George Hetich.
1795, James Chambers, George Hetich, Henry Work.
1796, George Hetich, Henry Work, William Scott.
1797, Henry Work, William Scott, William Allison.
1798, William Scott, William Allison, James Irvin.
1799, William Allison, James Irvin, John Holliday.
1800, James Irvin, John Holliday, Nathan M'Dowell.
1801, John Holliday, Robert M'Dowell, David Maclay.
1802, R. M'Dowell, David Maclay.
1803, R. M'Dowell, David Maclay, William Rankin.
1804, R. M'Dowell, David Maclay, Archibald Rankin, Jacob Heyser.
1805, William M'Clay, Archibald Rankin, Jacob Heyser.
1806, William M'Clay, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell.
1807, Jacob Heyser, Patrick Campbell, John Royer.
1808, Pat Campbell, James Smith, Jacob Dechert.
1809, Jacob Dechert, John Rothbaust, Robert Crooks.
1810, John Rothbaust, Robert Crooks, William Alexander.
1811, John Rothbaust, Robert Crooks, William Alexander.
1812, David Rankin, John Cox, Ludwig Heck.
1813, David Rankin, John Cox, Ludwig Heck.
1814, John Cox, Ludwig Heck, Isaac Eaton.
1815, Ludwig Heck, James M'Dowell, John M. Maclay.
1816, James M'Dowell, John M. Maclay, William Bleakney.
1817, John M. Maclay, William Bleakney, Philip Berlin.
1818, William Bleakney, Philip Berlin, William Rippey, Jr.
1819, Philip Berlin, William Rippey, Jr., David Beshore.
1820, William Rippey, Jr., David Beshore, Frederick Miller.
1821, Frederick Miller, David Beshore, Andrew Thomson.
1822, David Beshore, Frederick Miller, Andrew Thomson.
1823, Andrew Thomson, James Walker, Jacob Wunderlich.
1824, Jacob Wunderlich, Philip Laufman, David Fullerton.
1825, Jacob Wunderlich, Philip Laufman, Benjamin Keyser.
1826, Philip Laufman, Benjamin Keyser, William Heyser.
1827, William Heyser, Benjamin Keyser, John Walker.
1828, William Heyser, John Walker, Daniel Shaffer.
1829, John Walker, Daniel Shaffer, John Radebaugh.

1830, Daniel Shaffer, John Radebaugh, John Walker.
1831, Daniel Shaffer, John Radebaugh, Jacob Walter.
1832, John Radebaugh, Jacob Walter, Samuel Dunn.
1833, Samuel Dunn, Joseph Culbertson, John Cox.
1834, Joseph Culbertson, John Cox, Tobias Funk.
1835, John Cox, Tobias Funk, George Hoffman.
1836, Tobias Funk, George Hoffman, George Johnston.
1837, George Hoffman, John Johnston, John Johnston, (of George).
1838, John Johnston, John Johnston, (of George), George Hoffman.
1839, John Johnston, (of George), D. Washabaugh, Emanuel Hade.
1840, John Johnston, (of George), D. Washabaugh, Emanuel Hade.
1841, D. Washabaugh, Emanuel Hade, William Seibert.
1842, Emanuel Hade, William Seibert, Garland Anderson.
1843, William Seibert, G. Anderson, James Burns.
1844, G. Anderson, James Burns, Jacob Oyster.
1845, James Burns, Jacob Oyster, Thomas Pumroy.
1846, Jacob Oyster, Thomas Pumroy, James Davison.
1847, Thomas Pumroy, James Davison, George A. Madeira.
1848, James Davison, George A Madeira, Dewalt Keefer.
1849, G. A. Madeira, Dewalt Keefer, John A. Shank.
1850, D. Keefer, John A. Shank, George S. Eyster.
1851, John A. Shank, George S. Eyster, James Lowe.
1852, George S. Eyster, James Lowe, John Alexander.
1853, James Lowe, John Alexander, John Huber.
1854, John Alexander, John Huber, Jos. Johnston.
1855, John Huber, Jos. Johnston, Robert M'Ilvaney.
1856, Jos. Johnston, Robert M'Ilvaney, Samuel Myers.
1857, Robert M'Ilvaney, Samuel Myers, D. M. Leisher.
1858, Samuel Myers, D. M. Leisher, John S. Nimmon.
1859, D. M. Leisher, John S. Nimmon, J. A. Eyster.
1860, J. S. Nimmon, J. A. Eyster, Jacob S. Good.
1861, J. A. Eyster, Jacob S. Good, James D. Scott.
1862, Jacob S. Good, James D. Scott, John Nitterhouse.
1863, James D. Scott, John Nitterhouse, John Downey.
1864, John Nitterhouse, John Downey, Henry Good.
1865, John Downey, Henry Good, John Armstrong.
1866, Henry Good, John Armstrong, Daniel Skinner.
1867, John Armstrong, Daniel Skinner, Jonas C. Palmer.
1868, Daniel Skinner, J. C. Palmer, William Shinafield.
1869, J. C. Palmer, William Shinafield, E. K. Lehman.
1870, William Shinafield, E. K. Lehman, J. B. Brumbaugh.
1871, E. K. Lehman, J. B. Brumbaugh, S. M. Worley.
1872, J. B. Brumbaugh, S. M. Worley, R. J. Boyd.
1873, S. M. Worley, R. J. Boyd, Jacob Kauffman.
1874, R. J. Boyd, Jacob Kauffman, W. D. Guthrie.
1875, Jacob Kauffman, W. D. Guthrie, Samuel Coble.

1876, Daniel Gelwix, James Patton, J. Watson Craig.

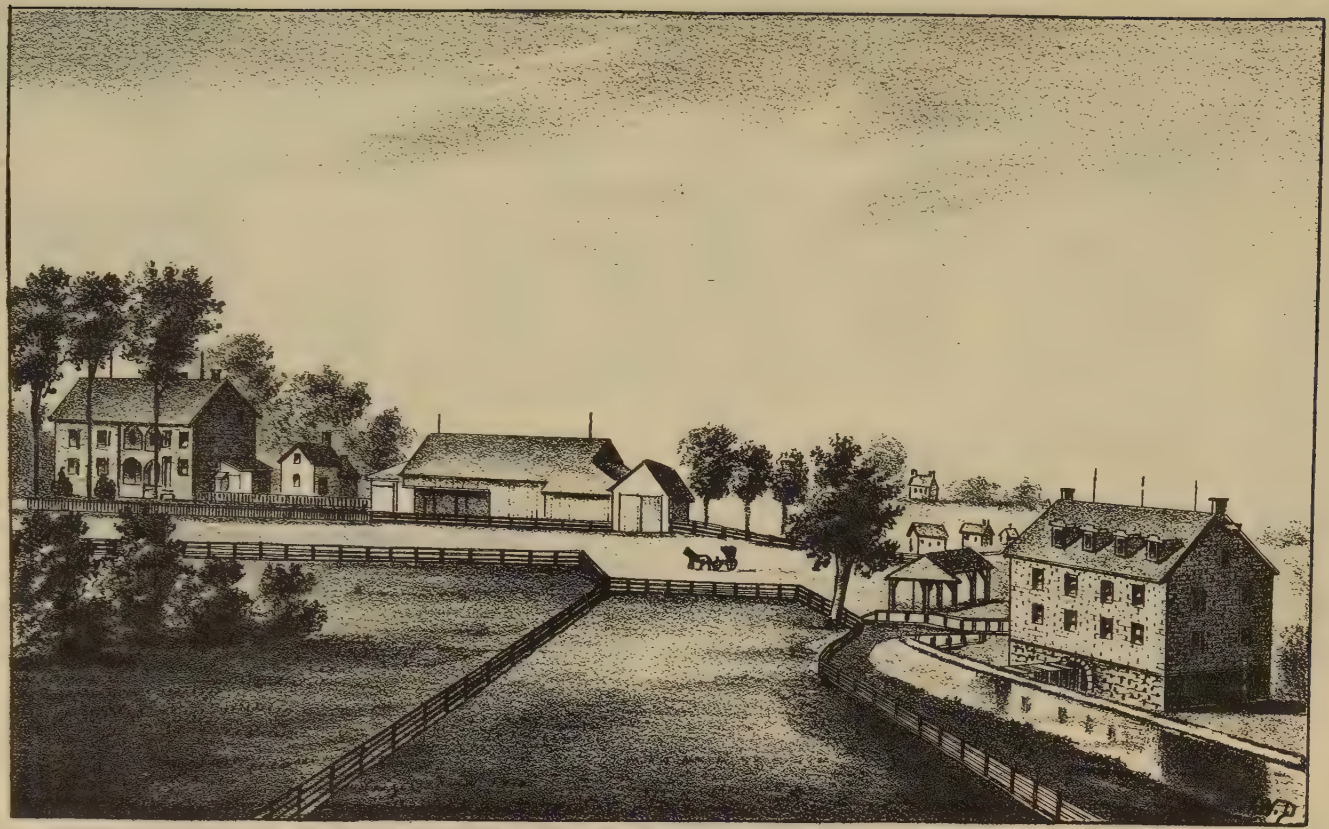
NOTE.—James Poe, John Work and John Beard served as Commissioners during the years 1785, 1786 and 1787.

CLERKS TO COMMISSIONERS.

Unknown,	1784–1788
Robert Boyd,	1788
Unknown,	1789–1796
James Parks,	1796–1799
William Scott,	1799
William Orbison,	1800
William Ward, Jr.,	1801–1804
Thomas G. M'Culloh,	1804–1806
J. M. Russell,	1806
E. B. Mendenhall,	1807
Henry Reges,	1808–1811
William M. M'Dowell,	1811–1815
Peter S. Deckhert,	1815–1818
Daniel Spangler,	1818–1827
Hiram Cox,	1827
John Colhoun,	1828–1836
Richard Morrow,	1836–1842
Henry Smith,	1842
James R. Kirby,	1843
I. H. M'Cauley,	1844–1846
A. H. M'Culloh,	1846–1850
John M. Fisher,	1850–1853
Thomas L. Fletcher,	1853–1856
Jacob Sellers,	1856
William Gelwicks,	1857
Jacob Sellers,	1858
Samuel Longenecker,	1859
George Foreman,	1860–1871
H. C. Koontz,	1871
H. C. Keyser,	1872
H. S. Shade,	1873–1875
H. C. Keyser,	1875
Thomas M. Nelson,	1876

PARTIAL LIST OF COUNTY AUDITORS.

1785–1788, Unknown.
1788, James Johnston, Benjamin Chambers, James Irwin.
1789–1793, Unknown.
1793–1794, Benjamin Chambers, James Irwin, John Rea.
1794–1798, Unknown.
1798–1800, James Ramsey, John Brown.
1800–1801, John Brown, James Buchanan.



FRANKLIN WOOLEN MILL. J. BURNS WHITE PROP'R. GREEN TWP. PO. FAYETTEVILLE, FRANKLIN CO. PA. Page 248.

SHOP AND RES. OF J.H. BEELER E. BALTIMORE ST. GREENCASTLE, PA.

1802, James Buchanan, Nicholas Clopper.
1803, Nicholas Clopper, George Hetich.
1804, George Hetich, William Scott.
1805, Nicholas Clopper, William Scott, Robert Smith.
1806, William Scott, Robert Smith, Thomas Brown.
1807, Robert Smith, Thomas Brown, John Gilmor.
1808, Thomas Brown, John Gilmor, John Holliday.
1809, John Gilmor, John Holliday, David Rankin.
1810, D. Fullerton, David Maclay, Henry Thompson.
1811, Henry Thompson, David Fullerton, D. Maclay.
1812, Henry Thompson, Robert Robison, Joseph Scott.
1813, Robert Robison, Joseph Scott.
1814, Patrick Campbell, David Eby, William Scott.
1815, David Eby, Andrew Robison, William Alexander.
1816, William Alexander, Sr., Andrew Robison, John Walker.
1817, John Walker, John Culbertson.
1818, John Walker, John Culbertson, James M'Coy.
1819, John Culbertson, James M'Coy, John Flanagan.
1820, James M'Coy, John Flanagan, Thomas M'Clelland.
1821, John Flanagan, George Hetich.
1822, Thomas M'Clelland, George Hetich, Thomas Waddell.
1823, George Hetich, Joseph Grubb.
1824, Thomas Waddell, Joseph Grubb, William Gamble.
1825, Joseph Grubb, William Gamble, Thomas Carson.
1826, William Gamble, Thomas Carson, John Walker.
1827, Thomas Carson, John Walker, Isaac Ward.
1828, John Walker, Jacob Negley, John Findlay, Sr.
1829, Isaac Ward, Jacob Negley, John M'Clintock.
1830, Jacob Negley. Archibald S. M'Cune.
1831, Archibald S. M'Cune, J. Allison.
1832, J. Allison, James Colhoun.
1833, Jacob Heyser, Joseph Pumroy.
1834, Jacob Heyser, Joseph Pumroy, John M'Clintock.
1835, Joseph Pumroy, John M'Clintock, John Witherow.
1836, John M'Clintock, John Witherow, Jacob Negley.
1837, John Witherow, Jacob Negley.
1838, Jacob Negley, William Fleming, David Lytel.
1839, William Fleming, David Lytle, John Orr.
1840, David Lytle, John Orr, J. B. Guthrie.
1841, John Orr, J. B. Guthrie, John Deardorff.
1842, J. B. Guthrie, John D. Work, John Deardorff.
1843, John Deardorff, John D. Work, Robert Wallace.
1844, Samuel Lehman, Robert Wallace, John Tritle.
1845, Robert Wallace, John Tritle.
1846, John Tritle, John Johnston, Abram Stouffer.
1847, John Johnston, Abram Stouffer, Joseph Snively.

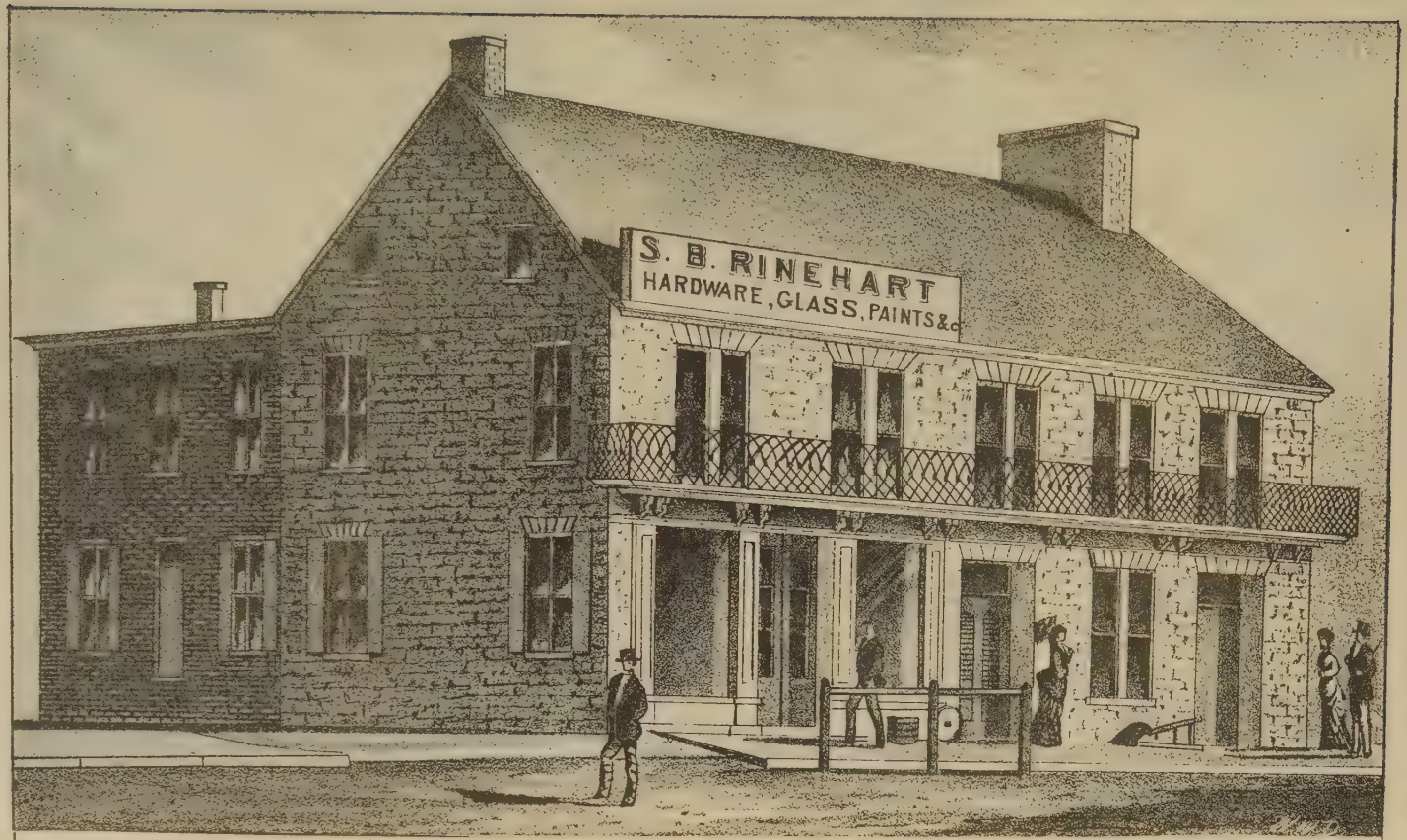
1848, Abram Stouffer, Joseph Snively, Thomas Carson.
1849, Joseph Snively, Thomas Carson, B. A. Doyle.
1850, Thomas Carson, B. A. Doyle, George W. Zeigler.
1851, B. A. Doyle, George W. Zeigler, James L. Black.
1852, G. W. Zeigler, James L. Black, W. A. Shields.
1853, William A. Shields, William Armstrong, David Spencer.
1854, William Armstrong, David Spencer, W. S. Amberson.
1855, D. Spencer, W. S. Amberson, John Bowman.
1856, W. S. Amberson, John Bowman, C. W. Burkholder.
1857, John Bowman, C. W. Burkholder, D. H. M'Pherson.
1858, C. W. Burkholder, D. H. M'Pherson, William Fleagle.
1859, D. H. M'Pherson, William Fleagle, J. R. Brewster.
1860, William Fleagle, Andrew Davison, John Downey.
1861, John Downey, Andrew Davison, George Jarrett.
1862, John Downey, George Jarrett, D. K. Wunderlich.
1863, George Jarrett, D. K. Wunderlich.
1864, D. K. Wunderlich, D. B. Martin, W. S. Amberson.
1865, D. B. Martin, W. S. Amberson, M. Martin.
1866, W. S. Amberson, D B. Martin, Samuel W. Nevin.
1867, M. Martin, Samuel Nevin, Samuel Myers.
1868, Samuel W. Nevin, Samuel Myers, Joseph Mowers.
1869, Samuel W. Nevin, Samuel Myers, Joseph Mowers.
1870, Samuel Myers, Joseph Mowers, J. W. Winger.
1871, Joseph Mowers, J. W. Winger, John C. Tritle.
1872, J. W. Winger, John C. Tritle, John A. Sellers.
1873, John A. Sellers, John Cressler, Samuel Taylor.
1874, John A. Sellers, John Cressler, H. R. Harnish.
1875, J. Cressler, H. R. Harnish, Samuel Taylor.
1876, Samuel Taylor, W. H. Blair, William M. Gillan.

POOR HOUSE.

The act of assembly for the erection of the "house for the employment and support of the poor" of our county was approved by the Governor, March 11th, 1807. The second section of the act provided that at the election to be held in October, 1807, five persons should be elected "to determine upon and fix the place on which the buildings should be erected," and also that there should be elected "three persons to be Directors of the Poor," one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, their terms to be determined by lot.

William Allison, David Fullerton, John Colhoun, Colonel Joseph Culbertson and John Maclay, were elected the Commissioners to fix the site for the Poor House; and Robert Liggett, James Robinson and Ludwig Heck were elected Directors of the Poor.

The Commissioners selected the farm of Thomas Lindsay (the



STORE & RES. OF S. B. RINEHART, WAYNESBORO, PA.

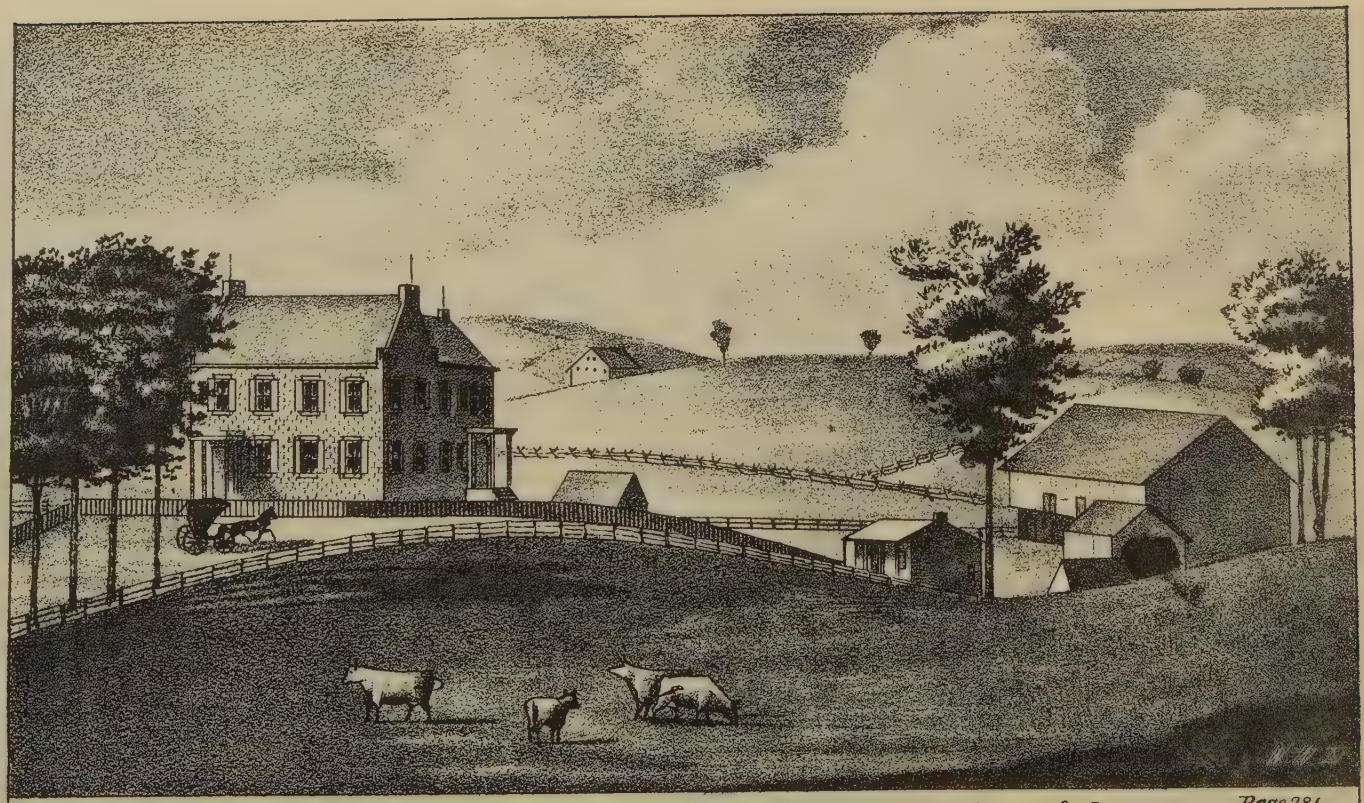
MESSENGER DAME

STARLIGHT CO

STOCK FARM & RES. OF COL. WM. D

DOUBLE DUKE, 3D

MAS TP., FRANKLIN CO., PA. (P.O. ST THOMAS.)



SPRING DALE FARM, PROPERTY OF DR. A.H. STRICKLER, WASHINGTON TP, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

site of the present Poor House) as the place where the Poor House should be placed; and in the year 1808 the directors purchased it for the sum of eight thousand two hundred dollars. The farm then contained one hundred and sixty-five acres, and had a stone farm house, barn, &c., upon it. This house was somewhat enlarged, and used until the year 1811, when the large stone building now standing was put up.

In the years 1853–'54, the large brick house was erected at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. The farm now contains about two hundred and ten acres.

The following lists contain the names of the Directors of the Poor, their stewards, treasurers, attorneys, clerks and physicians, from the year 1807 to the present time, so far as they could be ascertained:

DIRECTORS.

1808, James Robinson, Robert Liggett, Ludwig Heck.
1809, Robert Liggett, Ludwig Heck, Henry Etter.
1810, Ludwig Heck, Henry Etter, Isaac Eaton.
1811, Henry Etter, Isaac Eaton, Samuel Radebaugh.
1812, Isaac Eaton, Samuel Radebaugh.
1813, Samuel Radebaugh, Matthew Lind.
1814, ——— ————, Matthew Lind, John Vance.
1815, Matthew Lind, John Vance, Philip Berlin.
1816, John Vance, Philip Berlin, John Snider.
1817, Philip Berlin, John Snider, John Rudicile.
1818, John Snider, John Rudicile, Matthew Patton.
1819, John Rudicile, Matthew Patton, D. Washabaugh.
1820, Matthew Patton, D. Washabaugh, J. Stouffer.
1821, D. Washabaugh, J. Stouffer, William M'Kisson.
1822, J. Stouffer, William M'Kisson, John Snider.
1823, William M'Kisson, John Snider, Thomas Yeates.
1824, John Snider, Thomas Yeates, Jacob Heck.
1825, Thomas Yeates, Jacob Heck, A. Thompson.
1826, Jacob Heck, A. Thompson, John Davison.
1827, A. Thompson, John Davison, Thomas Yeates.
1828, John Davison, Thomas Yeates, John Vance.
1829, Thomas Yeates, John Vance, John Coble.
1830, John Vance, John Coble, Samuel Dechart.
1831, John Coble, Samuel Dechart, Nicholas Baker.
1832, Samuel Dechart, Nicholas Baker, James Davison.
1833, Nicholas Baker, James Davison, John Radebaugh.
1834, James Davison, John Radebaugh, John Orr.
1835, John Radebaugh, John Orr, Jacob Oyster.
1836, John Orr, Jacob Oyster, John Whitmore.
1837, Jacob Oyster, John Whitmore, William Linn.

1838, John Whitmore, William Linn, Samuel Campbell.
1839, William Linn, Samuel Campbell, Philip Nitterhouse.
1840, Samuel Campbell, Philip Nitterhouse, James Davison.
1841, Philip Nitterhouse, James Davison, Matthew Patton.
1842, James Davison, Matthew Patton, Upton Washabaugh.
1843, Matthew Patton, Upton Washabaugh, John Monn, Jr.
1844, Upton Washabaugh, John Monn, Jr., Samuel Lehman.
1845, John Monn, Jr., Samuel Lehman, John L. Detwiler.
1846, Samuel Lehman, John L. Detwiler, Daniel Bonebrake.
1847, John L. Detwiler, Daniel Bonebrake, Fred. Boyer.
1848, Daniel Bonebrake, Fred. Boyer, John Wise.
1849, Fred. Boyer, John Wise, David Hays.
1850, John Wise, David Hays, S. Detwiler.
1851, David Hays, S. Detwiler, Jacob Garver.
1852, Samuel Lehman, Jacob Garver, Martin Newcomer.
1853, Jacob Garver, Martin Newcomer, D. O. Gehr.
1854, Martin Newcomer, D. O. Gehr, James Furguson.
1855, D. O. Gehr, James Furguson, Josiah Besore.
1856, James Furguson, Josiah Besore, Jacob Weaver.
1857, Josiah Besore, Jacob Weaver, M. Gillan.
1858, Jacob Weaver, M. Gillan, Jacob Strickler.
1829, M. Gillan, Jacob Strickler, David Spencer.
1860, Jacob Strickler, David Spencer, J. S. Latshaw.
1861, David Spencer, J. S. Latshaw, William Harris.
1862, J. S. Latshaw, William Harris, Samuel Seacrist.
1863, William Harris, Samuel Seacrist, John Dœbler.
1864, Samuel Seacrist, John Dœbler, John H. Criswell.
1865, John H. Criswell, John H. Clayton, Martin Heintzelman.
1866, John H. Criswell, John H. Clayton, Martin Heintzelman.
1867, James H. Clayton, Martin Heintzelman, John Gillan, Jr.
1868, Martin Heintzelman, John Gillan, Jr., J. R. Smith.
1869, Martin Heintzelman, John Gillan, Jr., J. R. Smith.
1870, John Gillan, John Smith, Fred. Long.
1871, J. R. Smith, Fred. Long, Peter M'Ferren.
1872, Fred. Long, Peter M'Ferren, David Deatrick.
1873, Peter M'Ferren, David Deatrick, Jacob Kreider.
1874, David Deatrick, Jacob Kreider, Amos Stouffer.
1875, Jacob Kreider, Amos Stouffer, William Bossart.
1876, Amos Stouffer, William Bossart, Henry Lutz.
1877, William Bossart, Henry Lutz, B. F. Funk.

STEWARDS OF POOR HOUSE.

Daniel Shroeder, ...	1808–1814
Benjamin Gruver, ...	1814–1821
Richard Morrow, ...	1821–1827

Philip Lauffman,	1827–1830
Andrew M'Lellan,	1830–1833
Col. John Snider,	1833–1839
David Fegley,	1839
William J. Morrow,	1840–1843
Emanuel Crosland,	1843–1845
Samuel Jeffries,	1845–1854
David Piper,	1854–1856
William Shinafield,	1856–1859
John Bowman,	1859
James Charlton,	1860–1864
William M'Grath,	1864–1866
John Ditzlear,	1866–1868
David Piper,	1868
Samuel Brandt	1869–1873
Joseph Middower,	1873–1877

TREASURERS OF POOR HOUSE.

David Denny	1808–1814
Unknown,	1814–1821
William Heyser,	1821–1823
John Sloan,	1823
Hugh Greenfield,	1824–1827
Daniel Spangler,	1827–1830
Joseph Pritts,	1830–1832
Henry Smith,	1832–1835
Jasper E. Brady,	1835
William Bard,	1836–1838
Henry Ruby,	1838
Daniel Dechert,	1839–1843
William Flory,	1843–1845
Daniel S. Fahnestock,	1845–1848
James Wright,	1848
D. S. Fahnestock,	1849–1856
J. Smith Grier,	1856–1858
John W. Reed,	1858–1861
Charles Gelwicks,	1861–1869
Alex. Martin,	1869–1872
Thomas Metcalfe,	1872
H. B. Davison,	1873–1876

CLERKS TO DIRECTORS OF POOR.

Elijah B. Mendenhall,	1808–1814
F. Hershberger,	1814
Matthew Lind,	1815

D. C. Dehart,	1816
James M'Kay,	1817
Henry Reges,	1818–1821
Daniel Spangler,	1821–1823
Richard Morrow,	1823–1827
Hiram Cox,	1827
William S. Davis,	1828–1831
John Colhoun,	1831
James R. Kirby,	1832
John Smith,	1833–1855
John W. Reges,	1835–1837
Richard Morrow,	1837–1840
Jacob Heck,	1840–1843
Hugh B. Davison,	1843–1845
Charles W. Heart,	1845–1848
John W. Reges,	1848–1850

ATTORNEYS AND CLERKS.

Lyman S. Clarke,	1851–1856
J. Wyeth Douglas,	1856–1859
Snively Strickler,	1859–1862
William S. Everett,	1862–1866
F. J. Bonebrake,	1866–1869
John R. Orr,	1869–1873
James A. M'Knight,	1873–1876
Frank Mehaffey,	1876

PHYSICIANS TO POOR HOUSE.

Abraham Senseny,	1808
John Sloan,	1809–1814
Andrew M'Dowell,	1815–1818
George B. M'Knight,	1819–1820
A. J. Dean,	1821–1823
Samuel D. Culbertson,	1824–1826
Peter Fahnestock,	1827
N. B. Lane,	1828
Andrew M'Dowell,	1829–1830
Jeremiah Senseny,	1831–1832
D. S. Byrne,	1833
J. Bain,	1834–1835
A. H. Senseny,	1836–1837
John Lambert,	1838
J. Evans,	1839–1841
J. C. Richards,	1842–1843

RES. OF DANIEL BONEBREAK WASHINGTON TWP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.
NEAR WAYNESBORO

RES. OF W. H. McCORMICK, 1 MILE SOUTH OF FANNETTSBURG, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

William H. Boyle,	1844
John Lambert,	1845–1847
N. B. Lane,	1848–1849
John King,	1850–1852
John Lambert,	1853
A. H. Senseny,	1854
S. G. Lane,	1855
A. H. Senseny,	1856–1857
W. H. Boyle,	1858
S. G. Lane,	1859–1861
James Hamilton,	1862–1863
J. L. Suesserott,	1864–1865
J. C. Richards,	1866–1867
C. L. Bard and T. J. M'Lanahan,	1868
W. H. Boyle,	1869–1872
T. J. M'Lanahan,	1873–1875
S. G. Lane,	1876

CHAPLAIN.

Augustus Bickley, ... Elected 1873.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS UNDER APPOINTMENT FROM THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Zachariah Butcher, Lancaster county,	1736
Thomas Cookson, "	1743–1746
Colonel John Armstrong, Cumberland county,	1750
Matthew Henderson, of Cumberland county, to	——–1784
Matthew Henderson, of Lurgan township,	1784–1796
Daniel Henderson,	1796–1804
Thomas Kirby, Chambersburg,	1804–1809
Thomas Poe, Antrim,	1809–1813
Archibald Fleming, Antrim,	1813–1821
William S. Davis,	1821–1824
William Hamilton, Peters or Montgomery,	1824–1829
William S. Davis, Chambersburg,	1830–1834
Seth Kline, Greene,	1834–1836
William S. Davis, Chambersburg,	1836–1837
Samuel M. Armstrong,	1837–1839
Hugh Auld, Chambersburg,	1839–1845
Augustus F. Armstrong, Chambersburg,	1845–1847
Hugh Auld, Chambersburg,	1847–1850

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

By the act of 9th April, 1850, County Surveyors, were directed to be elected to serve for the term of three years each. The following persons have filled the office:

Emanuel Kuhn, St. Thomas,	1850–1856
John B. Kaufman, Letterkenny,	1856–1862
Emanuel Kuhn, Chambersburg, (1)	1862–1871
John B. Kaufman, Letterkenny,	1871–1875
John W. Kuhn,	1875

(1) Resigned April, 1871, and John B. Kaufman was appointed for the unexpired term. Mr. Kaufman was also elected for the full term in October, 1871.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1850, providing for the election of District Attorneys, the "State's Attorney" or "Prosecuting Attorneys" were the "Deputies" of the Attorney General for the time being, appointed by him, and removable at his pleasure. Our court records prior to 1842 having been burned, I have not been able to make more than a partial list of our former Prosecuting Attorneys, as follows:

John Clark,	1789–1790
William M. Brown,	1790–1802
William Maxwell, Gettysburg,	1802–1812
William M. M'Dowell,	1813
Matthew St. Clair Clarke,	1819
Frederick Smith,	1824
Wilson Reilly,	1842–1845
William R. Rankin,	1845–1847
George W. Brewer,	1847–1849
Hugh W. Reynolds,	1849–1851

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Elected under the act of 3d of May, 1850, to serve for three years, from first Monday of November after election.

James S. Ross,	1851–1854
Thomas B. Kennedy, } Lyman S. Clarke, }	1854–1857
Lyman S. Clarke,	1857–1860
George Eyster,	1860–1863
William S. Stenger,	1863–1866
William S. Stenger,	1866–1869
William S. Stenger,	1869–1872
Theodore M'Gowan,	1872–1875
Oliver C. Bowers,	1875

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Elected under the act of 10th April, 1867, to serve for three years.

1867–1870, Addison Imbrie, William Boyd.
1870–1873, W. H. H. Mackey, Elias Patton.
1873–1876, John Gilbert, A. H. Etter.
1876–1879, J. C. M'Culloh, Lewis Lechron.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Selected under act of 8th May, 1854, to serve for three years.

1854–1857,	James M'Dowell,	salary, $600	per year.
	Hugh J. Campbell,	" 600	"
1857–1860,	Philip M. Shoemaker,	" 500	"
1860–1863,	Philip M. Shoemaker,	" 600	"
1863–1866,	Andrew J. M'Elwain,	" 800	"
1866–1869,	Philip M. Shoemaker,	" 800	"
1869–1872,	Samuel Gelwix,	" 1,200	"
1872–1875,	Jacob S. Smith,	" 1,000	"
1875–1878,	S. H. Eby,	" 1,000	"

A LIST OF THE CLERGYMEN OF OUR COUNTY, WITH THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND CHARGES, RESPECTIVELY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Thomas Creigh, D. D.,	Mercersburg,	Mercersburg.
J. Agnew Crawford, D. D.,	Chambersburg,	Falling Spring.
John C. Caldwell,	"	Central Church.
R. Lewis M'Cune,	Mercersburg,	Fayetteville.
J. Smith Gordon,	Fannettsburg,	Lower Path Valley and Burnt Cabins.
Samuel C. Alexander,	Dry Run,	Upper Path Valley.
Samuel C. George,	Chambersburg,	St. Thomas and Rocky Spring.
David K. Richardson,	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
Joseph H. Fleming,	Welsh Run,	Welsh Run.

LUTHERAN.

A. Stewart Hartman,	Chambersburg,	First Church, Chambersburg.
R. H. Clare,	"	Second Church Chambersburg, (German).
A. Hamilton Shertz,	"	Grindstone Hill.
F. Klinefelter,	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
P. Bergstresser,	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro.
D. Blackwelder,	Upper Strasburg,	Upper Strasburg.

N. J. Hesson,	Mercersburg,	Mercersburg.
B. F. Alleman,	Shippensburg,	Greenvillage.
H. B. Winton,	M'Connellsburg,	Loudon.
Hiram Knodle,	Clearspring, Md.,	Sylvan.

REFORMED.

William C. Cremer,	Chambersburg,	Chambersburg.
H. I. Comfort,	"	Grindstone Hill.
Carl Gundlach,	"	St. John's, (German).
H. H. W. Hibshman,	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro.
J. G. Brown,	Mercersburg,	Mercersburg.
E. E. Higbee, D. D.,	"	College Church.
John H. Sykes,	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
Jacob Hassler,	Mercersburg,	Loudon.
Isaac M. Motter,	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro & Mont Alto.
William J. Stewart,	St. Thomas,	St. Thomas.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

B. B. Hamlin, Presiding Elder, Chambersburg.

W. G. Ferguson,	Chambersburg,	First Church, Chambersburg.
M. L. Smith,	"	King Street Church, Chambersburg.
J. H. M'Cord,	Waynesboro,	Waynesboro.
H. C. Cheston,	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
T. M. Griffith,	Mercersburg,	Mercersburg.
E. W. Wonner,	Loudon,	Loudon.
W. Moses,	Greenvillage,	Greenvillage.
A. R. Bender,	Mont Alto,	Mont Alto.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

H. A. Schlichter,	Chambersburg,	Chambersburg.
W. A. Dickson,	"	"
W. B. Evers,	Greencastle,	Greencastle.
W. H. Shearer,	Orrstown,	Orrstown.
D. W. Proffitt,	Funkstown,	Funkstown.
S. T. Wallace,	Loudon,	Loudon.
William Quigly,	Spring Run,	Spring Run.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

H. Stouffer, Sr.,	Chambersburg,
W. Humberger,	"
Augustus Bigley,	"
J. Fohl,	"
J. M. Bishop,	"
W. H. Rebok,	Orrstown,

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

H. C. Swentzel, . .	Chambersburg,	Chambersburg.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

T. J. Fleming, Pastor,	Chambersburg,	Chambersburg.
Joseph Kalin, assistant,	"	"

CHURCH OF GOD.

J. M. Carvell, . .	Chambersburg,	Chambersburg, Orrstown & Fayetteville.

MENNONITE CHURCH.

BISHOP.

John Hunsecker, ...	Letterkenny township.

PREACHERS.

John O. Lehman, ...	Letterkenny township.
Peter Wadle, ...	Greene "
Philip Parret, ...	" "
Benjamin Lesher, ...	near Mercersburg.

REFORMED MENNONITES.

BISHOPS.

Samuel Stoner, ...	Guilford township.
Jacob S. Lehman, ...	" "

PREACHERS.

Henry Strickler, ...	Montgomery township.
Jacob Frantz, ...	Washington "
Martin Hoover, ...	" "
John Bonebrake, ...	Waynesboro.

RIVER BRETHREN.

BISHOPS.

Joseph Wenger, ...	Guilford township.
Henry Lesher, ...	Antrim "
Samuel Zook, ...	Southampton "
Aaron Wenger, ...	Washington "

PREACHERS.

John Burkhart, ...	Lurgan township.
John Bert, ...	" "
Noah Zook, ...	Southampton "
Martin Oberholtzer, ...	Greene "
Michael Wenger, ...	" "
Peter Bert, ...	Letterkenny "
William Tanner, ...	Peters "
Christian Stoner, ...	Montgomery "
Jacob Lesher, ...	Antrim "

Abraham Lesher,	Antrim	township.
Isaac Shank,	"	"
L. C. Wenger,	Waynesboro.	
Noah Myers,	Guilford	township.
George Wenger,	"	"
John Sollenberger,	"	"
Eli Martin,	Hamilton	"
Benjamin Myers,	Montgomery	"

TUNKERS.

BISHOPS.

Joseph Gipe,	Guilford	township.
David Buck,	Quincy	"
Henry Kontz,	Antrim	"
John Shank,	"	"
Jacob Price,	Washington	"

PREACHERS

Adam Pile,	St. Thomas	township.
Abraham Pile,	"	"
John Lenard,	"	"
Daniel Miller,	Peters	"
Daniel Miller,	Hamilton	"
David Bonebrake,	Quincy	"
Jonathan Baker,	Antrim	"
Christian Royer,	"	"
Benjamin Stouffer,	Guilford	"
Jacob Oyler,	Waynesboro.	
Jacob Snider,	"	
Daniel Good,	Washington	township.
Daniel Baker,	"	"
Henry Etter,	Greene	"

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS.

PREACHERS.

John Riddlesberger,	Quincy	township.
John Walk,	"	"

MORMONISM IN OUR COUNTY.

The fact that an effort was made, years ago, under the leadership of Sidney Rigdon, one of the first Presidents of the Mormon Church, to build their promised new "City of Zion" within the borders of our county, has passed away from the recollection of most of our people. And yet such was the fact. Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and Sidney Rigdon were intimate acquaintances for a considerable time before Mormonism was first heard of. Together

they planned the great imposture which they subsequently brought into life as the "Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints." It was started at Manchester, New York, in April, 1830. In January, 1831, Smith, who claimed to be the "Prophet of the Lord," led his followers to Kirtland, Ohio, which he then said was to be the seat of the City of the New Jerusalem. There they remained until January, 1838, organizing the church, appointing presidents, bishops and apostles, and sending out missionaries to all the ends of the earth. They built a large and costly temple, which it took them three years to erect. There they had a bank, run by Smith and Rigdon, which failed disastrously for its noteholders and depositors, and Smith and Rigdon fled to Missouri to avoid arrest. Their deluded followers went after them, being called so to do by a new revelation from Smith, as prophet. They were soon driven out of Missouri, Smith and Rigdon having been tarred and feathered by the indignant Missourians, and came back to Commerce, Carthage county, Illinois, in 1840, where they founded the city of Nauvoo, and built a magnificent temple. There, in July, 1843, Smith promulgated the revelation in relation to polygamy, making a plurality of wives one of the doctrines of the new church. It was not well received by many of his co-workers. Dissensions arose; the church split into factions; anarchy and lawlessness were wide spread. The people of the State of Illinois arose in arms against the doctrines and crimes of those who had thus come amongst them as fugitives from the neighboring State of Missouri. Smith and his brother Hyrum, and some sixteen others, were arrested and imprisoned at Carthage, the county seat, where, on the evening of the 27th of June, 1844, Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed by an armed mob. The death of their prophet caused much temporary confusion among the saints. Sidney Rigdon aspired to succeed him as head of the church, but Brigham Young was chosen first president, and Rigdon, being contumaceous, was cut off from the communion of the faithful, cursed, and solemnly delivered over to the Devil, "to be buffeted in the flesh for a thousand years." In a short time Rigdon, who had a considerable number of followers, seceded and came eastward to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they established a paper through which to spread their doctrines. But public sentiment being against them, they resolved to remove to a more quiet neighborhood.

In September, 1845, the city of Nauvoo was cannonaded for three days by the forces of the State of Illinois, its inhabitants driven out at the point of the bayonet, and the city, with its magnificent temple and public buildings, wholly destroyed. About the same time two of Rigdon's emissaries came through the southern part of our county, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to Greencastle. Stopping upon the bridge spanning the Conococheague creek, about a mile

and a quarter west of Greencastle, they looked over the farm of Andrew G. M'Lanahan, Esq., which lay spread out just north of them, and said that "there was the place the Lord had shown them in visions was to be the site of the City of the New Jerusalem." In a short time afterwards Mr. Peter Boyer, a wealthy farmer of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, came on and contracted with Mr. M'Lanahan for his farm of four hundred acres, at the price of fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars. Six hundred dollars were paid in cash, and on the 3d of April, 1846, Mr. M'Lanahan received five thousand four hundred dollars additional, gave a deed and took a judgment for the balance of the purchase money—eight thousand seven hundred dollars—payable April 1st, 1847. The purchaser at once took possession, and in a short time Sidney Rigdon, Elders Hyde and Heber, Judge Richards, William E. M'Lellan, Hatch, Hinkle, Zody, Grimes, Ringer and others joined them. The band numbered from one to two hundred all told. The most of them went upon the farm, where they said that they intended to lay out a great city, build a magnificent temple and other needed public edifices. Quite a number of them located in the town of Greencastle, where they established a weekly newspaper, called the "Conococheague Herald," under the editorship of Mr. E. Robinson, the church printer. Among them were professional men, mechanics and farmers, and one or two who had been heavy capitalists in Pittsburg when they joined the band, but their riches had been squandered subsequently. Sidney Rigdon was their Prophet and High Priest. Every Sunday they held services in the barn on the farm, Rigdon generally doing the preaching; occasionally one of the elders held forth. Their meetings were largely attended by the people of the neighborhood, more from curiosity to hear what would be said than from any similarity of thought or feeling with them. They made few converts amongst our people—not, perhaps, over half a dozen in the whole county. They talked largely about what they intended to do—about laying out avenues and streets, building glass works, cotton mills, &c. But most of them lived in idleness the while, and all their plans soon came to naught. Their money was soon spent; death swung his scythe amongst them and cut down quite a number of them; others became discouraged and left; they could not meet their indebtedness due to Mr. M'Lanahan on the 1st of April, 1847, and the farm was sold at sheriff's sale and bought in by Mr. M'Lanahan, in August of that year, who again obtained possession of it in November following. After this death-blow to their hopes and prospects all discipline and organization were at an end, and the band dissolved. A majority of them went to Salt Lake, whilst others joined the Gentiles and started life anew. In the pines, on the farm, a number of them lie buried, and the spot is known as the "Mormon Grave-yard."

Brigham Young died at Salt Lake City, August 29th, 1877, aged seventy-six years. It is thought by many that Mormonism will not long survive this event; that there is no person among his followers who will be able to keep them together as he did; that divisions and heart burnings will inevitably arise, no difference upon whose shoulders his mantle may descend, and that disintegration and dissolution must speedily follow. An *historian* cannot foretell the future. It is his province to speak of the *past*, and Time alone will show what is to become of this great imposture of the nineteenth century.

PHYSICIANS RESIDING IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

James K. Davidson,	Greencastle.
William Grubb,	"
Adam Carl,	"
A. A. Miller,	"
D. Rench Miller,	"
Thomas M. Kennedy,	"
George Carl,	"
A. S. Bonebrake,	Waynesboro.
E. A. Hering,	"
Isaac N Snively,	"
Benjamin Frantz,	"
J. Burns Amberson,	"
John Ripple,	"
A. H. Strickler,	"
G. W. Boteler,	"
Ezekiel Hartzell,	Fayetteville.
Henry K. Byers,	"
William C. Lane,	Orrstown.
Robert S. Brownson,	Mercersburg.
Eliab Negley,	"
D. F. Unger,	"
Thomas H. Walker,	"
Frank Oellig,	near "
John S. Flickinger,	Fannettsburg.
M. G. Alexander,	"
John M. Van Tries,	St. Thomas.
Robert W. Ramsey,	"
George R. Caufman,	Caufman's Station.
Charles H. Garver,	Scotland.
J. C. Gilland,	New Franklin.
H. X. Bonbrake,	Mont Alto.
Hiram Buhrman,	Funkstown.
Charles T. Maclay,	Greenvillage.

David Maclay,	Greenvillage.
T. B. Reifsnider,	"
William A. Hunter,	Upper Strasburg.
James M. Gelwix,	"
Henry G. Chritzman,	Welsh Run.
William P. Noble,	Upton.
Joseph H. M'Clintic,	Loudon.
William A. Hinchman,	"
J. B. M'Donald,	Concord.
Samuel R. Ickes,	Dry Run.
John H. Flickinger,	"
W. O. Skinner,	"
D. F. Royer,	Shady Grove.
M. M. Gerry,	Sylvan.
John Montgomery,	Chambersburg.
A. H. Senseny,	"
B. Rush Senseny,	"
Edgar N. Senseny,	"
Jacob L. Suesserott,	"
Samuel G. Lane,	"
William H. Boyle,	"
T. Johnston M'Lanahan,	"
John Seibert,	"
S. F. Reynolds, (Eclectic),	"
B. Bowman, (Homeopathic),	"
I. Y. Reed, "	"
J. F. Nowell, "	Greencastle.

ATTORNEYS.

John Clark,	admitted	September	term,	1784
Robert Magaw,	"	December	term,	"
Thomas Hartley,	"	"	"	"
James Hamilton,	"	"	"	"
Thomas Duncan,	"	"	"	"
Thomas Smith,	"	"	"	"
Ross Thompson,	"	"	"	"
Ralph Bowie,	"	"	"	"
James Ross,	"	"	"	"
James Riddle,	"	"	"	"
Stephen Chambers,	"	"	"	"
John M. M'Dowell	"	"	"	"
Andrew Dunlop,	"	September	"	1785
William Bradford, Jr.,	"	"	"	"
James Carson,	"	"	"	1786
James Smith,	"	"	"	"

Jasper Yeates,	admitted	March	term, 1790
Samuel Riddle,	"	December	" "
David Watts,	"	"	" "
James Orbison,	"	March	" 1791
M'Steel Sample,	"	"	" "
*Thomas Hartley,	"	"	" "
*Thomas Duncan,	"	"	" "
*James Riddle,	"	"	" "
Andrew Dunlop,	"	"	" "
William M. Brown,	"	September	" "
John Smith,	"	"	" "
*Samuel Riddle,	"	"	" "
George Smith,	"	"	" "
*John Clark,	"	"	" "
Richard Smith,	"	April	" 1792
James Duncan,	"	"	" "
John Cadwallader,	"	"	" "
George Armstrong,	"	"	" 1793
William Claggett,	"	"	" "
Jonathan Henderson,	"	"	" "
William Barber,	"	"	" 1794
James Crawford,	"	"	" "
Parker Campbell,	"	"	" "
William Clark,	"	"	" "
Paul Morrow,	"	"	" "
James Brotherton,	"	May	" 1795
Samuel Hughes,	"	December	" "
Thomas Baily,	"	"	" "
Joseph Shannon,	"	"	" "
George Jennings,	"	"	" 1796
William Reynolds,	"	"	" "
John F. Jack,	"	"	" "
Joseph Parks,	"	"	" 1798
Robert Haselhirst,	"	"	" "
James Kelly,	"	"	" 1799
S. W. Culbertson,	"	April	" 1801
Robert Hays,	"	"	" "
William Orbison,	"	August	" "
William Maxwell,	"	"	" "
Jonathan Haight,	"	"	" "
James Daubins,	"	April	" 1802
William L. Kelly, (from New Jersey)	"	"	" "
William Ross,	"	"	" 1803

*Those gentlemen marked thus were re-sworn after the adoption of the Constitution of 1790.

Alex. Lyon,	admitted	April	term,	1803
Otho Shroder,	"	"	"	"
John I. Stull, (from Maryland),	"	"	"	"
Josiah Espy,	"	"	"	"
James Carson,	"	"	"	1806
Thomas G. M'Culloh,	"	"	8th,	"
Andrew Boggs,	"	"	term,	"
Samuel Leeper,	"	"	"	"
David Snively,	"	January	12th,	1807
Upton Lawrence,	"			"
George Chambers,	"	November	9th,	"
Thomas H. Crawford,	"	"	10th,	"
James M. Russell,	"	"	"	"
John M'Connelly,			admitted	"
Andrew Caruthers,			"	1808
Elijah Mendenhall,			"	"
William L. Brent,			"	"
Wilson Elliott,			"	1809
Charles B. Ross,			"	1810
George Ross,			"	"
Daniel Hughes,			"	"
George Metzger,			"	1811
Alexander Mahon,	admitted	August	term,	"
M. St. Clair Clarke,	"	October	"	"
Richard W. Lane,			admitted,	1812
John Larkel,			"	"
James Buchanan,	admitted	January	term,	1813
William Irwin,			admitted,	1813
John Johnson,			"	"
William S. Finley,			"	1817
James Dunlop,			"	"
Paul I. Hetich,			"	"
Samuel Liggett,			"	1818
James M'Dowell,			"	"
William Chambers,			"	"
Frederick Smith,	admitted	April	term,	"
Burr Harrison,			admitted,	1819
Samuel Ramsay,			"	1820
Hugh Torrence,			"	"
Samuel Alexander,	admitted	August	term,	"
James Riddle,			admitted,	"
Robert M. M'Dowell,			"	1821
John F. Denny,	admitted	August	24th,	"
Joseph Chambers,			admitted	"
Ebenger S. Finley,			"	"
John Williamson,			"	"

Archibald I. Findlay, . . admitted April 21st, 1821
George Augustus Shryock, . . admitted August term, 1822
Jacob Madeira, ... admitted, 1823
Richard Bard, ... " "
John A. Sterrett, ... " "
Andrew Davison, ... " "
William Miller, Jr., ... " "
Thomas Chambers, ... " 1824
David R. Denny, ... " "
John S. Riddle, ... " "
Reade Washington, . . . admitted August 10th, "
Thomas Harbison, ... admitted, 1825
William S. Buchanan, ... " 1826
Leonard S. Johns, ... " 1827
Michael Gallaher, ... " "
Jasper Ewing Brady, . . . admitted August 14th, "
William M. Greer, ... admitted, "
James M. Reynolds, ... " 1828
Andrew P. Wilson, ... " 1829
James X. M'Lanahan, . . . admitted January 11th, 1830
James H. Hepburn, ... admitted, "
James Nill, ... admitted April 8th, "
John M'Ginley, ... admitted "
Daniel Denny, ... " 1831
Joseph Minnick, ... " "
Robert M'Lelland, . . . admitted November 15th, "
Humphrey Robison, ... admitted, 1832
Andrew Howlett, ... " "
Robert M. Bard, ... admitted January 14th, 1834
A. J. Durboraw, ... admitted, "
N. C. Snider, ... " 1835
John W. Reges, ... " "
B. Bordley Crawford, ... " "
James W. Buchanan, ... " "
Wilson Reilly, ... admitted April 4th, 1837
Robert Quigley, ... admitted, "
C. S. Eyster, ... " "
James W. M'Kinstry, ... " "
William C. Aughinbaugh, ... " 1838
William M'Lellan, . . . admitted October 2d, "
Joseph Nill, ... admitted, "
Experience Estabrook, ... " 1839
John C. Williamson, ... " "
William R. Rankin, ... " "
Theodore Friend, ... " "
George Chambers, Jr., ... " "

James C. Moody,	admitted,		1840
Isaac H. M'Cauley,	admitted	April 10th,	"
Hugh W. Reynolds,	admitted,		"
John A. Powell,	"		1841
E. Crawford Washington,	"		"
E. M. Biddle,	"		"
Frederick Watts,	"		"
Samuel H. Tate,	"		"
Alexander H. M'Culloh,	"		"
Cyrus G. French,	"		"
W. V. Davis,	"		"
Edward F. Stewart,	"		1842
Alexander F. Thompson, Sr.,	"		"
William Baker,	"		"
Hon. James Cooper,	"		"
David F. Robison,	"		1843
Jacob H. Heyser,	"		"
Benjamin Chambers,	"		"
Lewis C. Levin,	"		"
James S. Ross,	"		"
Abner M. Fuller,	"		1844
Louis M. Hughes,	"		"
Alexander Thomson, Jr.,	"		"
George W. Brewer,	"		"
John M. Radebaugh,	"		1845
Henry A. Mish,	"		"
Robert P. M'Clure,	"		"
John Scott,	"		1846
J. Parker Fleming,	"		"
Alfred H. Smith,	"		"
Victorine N. Firor,	"		"
Washington Crooks,	"		"
Frederick M. Adams,	"		1847
John C. Culbertson,	"		"
Frederick Smith,	admitted	August 10th,	"
John Cessna,	"	January 17th,	1848
Edward G. Behm,	"	" 19th,	"
Thomas B. Kennedy,	"	April 11th,	"
J. Randolph Coffroth,	"	November 2d,	"
Perry A. Rice,	"	" "	"
Lyman S. Clarke,	"	" "	"
Henry L. Fisher,	"	August 17th,	1849
Thomas M. Carlisle,	"	" "	"
Thomas B. M'Farland,	"	January 25th,	1850

John G. Lemon,	admitted	April	10th, 1800
William Adams,	"	"	" "
Boliver B. Bonner,	"	January	22d, 1851
David R. B. Nevin,	"	"	" "
John Dush,	"	"	" "
J. M'Dowell Sharpe,	"	March	11th, "
A. R. Cornyn,	"	August	20th, "
William V. Davis,	"	March	10th, 1852
Andrew N. Rankin,	"	April	14th, "
Frederick Watts,	"	"	" "
Thomas L. Fletcher,	"	August	9th, "
Columbus F. Bonner,	"	"	" "
James Buchanan Boggs,	"	"	" "
Thomas A. Boyd,	"	"	" "
George F. Cain,	"	"	" "
Wiilliam J. Baer,	"	January	17th, 1853
James P. M'Clintock,	"	April	12th, "
J. W. Douglas,	"	"	" "
William Carlisle,	"	"	" "
Frederick S. Stumbaugh,	"	January	17th, 1854
James Allison, Jr.,	"	"	" "
George Eyster,	"	April	12th, "
Hiram C. Keyser,	"	June	6th, "
A. J. Cline,	"	August	15th, "
John Kyle,	"	November	2d, "
Philip Hamman,	"	April	9th, 1855
F. A. Tritle,	"	"	" "
Michael B. Doyle,	"	"	" "
David H. Wiles,	"	August	15th, "
A. K. M'Clure,	"	June	17th, 1856
Israel Test,	"	"	" "
James H. Bratten,	"	October	29th, "
George W. Welsh,	"	"	" "
John Robison,	"	April	13th, 1857
George Schley,	"	"	14th "
A. K. Siester,	"	"	" "
H. J. Campbell,	"	"	20th, "
H. S. Cassidy,	"	August	10th, "
J. C. Kunkel,	"	"	12th, "
W. H. Miller,	"	"	" "
William S. Everett,	"	"	15th, "
D. Watson Rowe,	"	"	" "
Charles Sumner,	"	October	26th, "
J. D. W. Gillelan,	"	"	29th, "
C. A. M'Guigan,	"	"	" "
J. P. Rhodes,	"	March	9th, 1858

John R. Orr,	admitted	April	12th, 1858
Robert P. M'Kibbin,	"	"	" "
Calvin M. Duncan,	"	"	" "
Snively Strickler,	"	"	" "
A. D. Furguson,	"	August	10th, "
William C. Logan,	"	"	" "
C. M. Barton,	"	"	" "
T. J. Nill,	"	October	31st, "
John W. Goettman,	"	"	" "
Charles H. Taylor,	"	January	28th, 1859
Thomas X. Orr,	"	April	14th, "
William Kennedy,	"	"	" "
J. A. S. Mitchell,	"	"	" "
David W. Chambers,	"	"	" "
Henry G. Smith,	"	August	8th, "
E. J. Bonebrake,	"	"	" "
Hiram M. White,	"	"	15th, "
George M. Stenger,	"	"	" "
Jonathan C. Dickson,	"	November	2d, "
T. J. M'Grath,	"	January	26th, 1860
Hastings Gehr,	"	April	14th, "
Leonard C. Pittinos,	"	"	" "
Benjamin K. Goodyear,	"	"	" "
William S Stenger,	"	August	18th, "
Jeremiah Cook,	"	"	" "
Ross Forward,	"	January	21st, 1861
George A. Smith,	"	"	22d, "
John Stewart,	"	"	23d, "
Samuel Lyon,	"	"	24th, "
D. W. Thrush,	"	August	12th, "
Amos Slaymaker,	"	January,	29th, "
George O. Seilhamer,	"	February	1st, "
William Etter,	"	October	28th, 1862
J. Montgomery Irwin,	"	January	23d, 1863
William H. Hockenberry,	"	April	18th, "
Joseph Douglas,	"	October	28th, "
William M. Mervin,	"	April	16th, 1865
John W. Taylor,	"	August	17th, "
Jarrett T. Richards,	"	"	" "
K. Shannon Taylor,	"	November	7th, "
J. Porter Brown,	"	"	" "
Jacob S. Eby,	"	"	" "
S. J. Henderson,	"	August	14th, 1866
George Chambers,	"	"	" "
Stephen W. Hays,	"	January	22d, 1867
Theodore M'Gowan,	"	"	25th, "

Claudius B. M'Kinstry,	admitted	August	13th, 1867
Amos S. Smith,	"	"	16th, "
Joseph M. M'Clure,	"	November	1st, "
John S. M'Cune,	"	January	20th, 1868
Wm. M. Penrose,	"	"	27th, "
Adam Keller,	"	"	" "
J. B. Cessna,	"	April	14th, 1868
A. D. Merrick,	"	"	21st, "
F. M. Darby,	"	August	12th, "
Wm. F. Duffield,	"	October	27th, "
John D. DeGolly,	"	"	" "
Wm. U. Brewer,	"	December	15th, "
John A. Hyssong,	"	"	" "
John M. McDowell,	"	April	12th, 1869
T. F. Garver,	"	June	1st, "
John A. Robinson,	"	April	21st, 1870
Lewis W. Detrich,	"	August	8th, "
John C. Zeller,	"	December	21st, "
Ed. Stake,	"	"	" "
John R. Miller,	"	"	24th, "
J. Alexander Simpson,	"	January	25th, 1871
B. Frank Winger,	"	March	12th, 1871
Andrew M'Ilwain,	"	"	" "
W. T. Cressler,	"	August	17th, "
C. Watson M'Keehan	"	"	" "
J. R. Gaff,	"	"	" "
Josiah Funck,	"	February	6th, 1872
Cyrus Lantz,	"	"	7th, "
S. S. M'Lanahan,	"	June	4th, 1872
B. M. Nead,	"	"	" "
Jos. M'Nulty,	"	"	" "
James A. M'Knight,	"	"	" "
A. G. Huber,	"	October	28th, 1872
T. H. Edwards,	"	January	20th, 1873
H. B. Woods,	"	April	14th, "
M. Williams,	"	"	17th, "
Andrew Gregg M'Lanahan, Jr.,	"	June	3rd, "
Dan. H Wingerd,	"	"	" "
Wm. A. Morrison,	"	"	" "
A. G. Miller, Jr.,	"	August	11th, "
Franklin Mehaffey,	"	"	" "
O. C. Bowers,	"	November	14th, "
John Adams M'Allen,	"	"	17th, "
Jacob D. Ludwig,	"	January	19th, 1874
Joshua W. Sharpe,	"	September	7th, 1875
W. S. Alexander,	"	April	28th, 1876
Charles Suesserott,	"	June	26th, 1877

ERRATA.

On page 38, among the physicians in Chambersburg in 1786–'88, *read* George *Clingan*, instead of George *Sloan*.

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APPENDIX.

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY.

The object of this Appendix is to give brief descriptive, and in a manner historical, sketches of the illustrations contained in Mr. M'Cauley's full and accurate History of Franklin County. The pictures are from the pencil of Mr. Denslow, and the sketches written by D. M. Kennedy, with one or two exceptions. They are entirely distinct from Mr. M'Cauley's work, and are intended only as minute descriptions which could not have been embraced in so general a history as the foregoing. Many of the buildings illustrated have long been prominently identified with the local history of the county. Some contrasts have been embodied in the artist's work, such as the old and new Court House. In the residence of Dr. J. L. Suesserott we see a sample of the strong and massively built Flemish bond house, a style largely predominant previous to the M'Causland raid, in 1864. The more modern system of architecture appears in the neat and attractive homes of Mrs. Louisa Ludwig and Hon. W. S. Stenger. Handsome mercantile buildings are shown forth in the drawings of the houses of Brand & Speer, George A. Miller & Son, Hoke & Co., W. C. M'Nulty and others, while such a house as that of Colonel B. F. Winger strongly reminds us of days lang syne, when ornamentation was secondary to utility. The historical matter has been very difficult to obtain, owing to the fact that so many records were destroyed by fire. We have given all that could be obtained from the present proprietors of the buildings. We therefore commit drawings and sketches to the public, resting assured that they will appreciate our efforts to more fully carry out Mr. M'Cauley's contribution to historic lore through the medium of these illustrations. We feel certain that future generations will be glad to see how the business houses, churches and public buildings of old Franklin appeared in 1877.

D. M. K.

H. SHEPLER & SON, STEAM SAW MILL, WITH COAL AND LUMBER EXCHANGE.

In the year 1857, Mr. Henry Shepler and Rev. Joseph Clark, of Chambersburg, associated themselves in a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general carpentry business, together with all classes of turning work, such as hubs, spokes, screws, etc. On what is now called Broad street they had erected a large frame mill, which was fitted up with all the new and improved machinery necessary for the work purposed to be carried on. A brick engine house was added, with an engine of thirty horse power, sufficient to drive the large lumber saws and all the machinery. Operations were immediately commenced, and the firm floated on the tide of prosperity. Some fifteen or twenty hands were continuously at work. Large contracts were undertaken, and the immediate neighborhood soon became a busy hive of unceasing industry.

About 1859 Mr. J. P. Culbertson was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was changed from Shepler & Clark to Shepler, Clark & Co. Under the new management the business still further increased, until as many as forty workmen were employed. This state of affairs kept up until after the breaking out of the war, when rebel raids made it very uncertain whether a large lumber mill of one day would not be a large pile of ashes the next. After the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, Mr. J. P. Culbertson was in Hagerstown and the defeated army of Lee captured him, together with a number of our citizens. "On to Richmond" they were taken and were ushered into Libby prison. Some months later Mr. Culbertson returned from his forced visit to rebel realms, and shortly after his return, Rev. Joseph Clark had his arm crushed while hauling logs to the mill. This accident resulted in the death of Mr. Clark, which made a change in the firm necessary. An incorporated company was then formed, which, after several years of existence, sold out the entire works and good will to Messrs. Shepler & Myers. At this time the business had become somewhat reduced, necessitating the employment of a limited number of workmen. However, trade brightened, and a very good run of business was the consequence. This firm continued the work until July 1st, 1877, when the junior member retired, William H. Shepler, a son of the senior partner, having purchased his interest. Messrs. Shepler & Son are now running the mill, with every prospect of continued success.

The specialties to which they pay particular attention, are lathe work, turning all kinds of wooden screws, every variety of fine scroll sawing and carpenter work generally. The firm have also added to their business a coal exchange. It is their purpose to sell the different kinds of coal, and also, for the benefit of farmers, to take their lumber and logs in exchange for any sort of coal or work

they may desire. Since the erection of the mill, the firms connected with its management have had a high standing in the opinions of the business men of the county. This opinion will certainly be sustained by the gentlemen whose names stand at the head of this article.

J. HOKE & CO , WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND NOTION HOUSE.

The majority of the readers of this sketch will remember the old-fashioned, two-story brick house which stood on the north-east corner of the diamond, before the fire of 1864. This house was erected in 1800 by a Mr. Eberly, and was owned by him and his heirs until 1855. At that time it was purchased by the present proprietors, J. Hoke & Co. Samuel Nisely commenced business on the corner about 1828. In 1832 James Kirby bought him out and ran the business until 1845, when David Oaks became the proprietor, and was succeeded in 1848 by J. Hoke. In 1855 Jacob and H. E. Hoke formed a partnership and continued business under the present firm name. They dealt in a general assortment of dry goods, notions, groceries, &c.

In 1863 Gen. R. E. Lee, with sixty thousand of his friends, bought out the entire line of groceries, and paid for their purchase in currency of the Confederate government. After this bargain Hoke & Co. gave up the groceries and confined themselves to dry goods and notions. In 1864 the firm lost the house in which their store was located, and all goods which had not been shipped away. Shortly after the fire the present building was erected and the business resumed. In 1865 Mr. D. K. Appenzeller went into the store as a salesman, and ten years afterward was admitted as a member of the firm. Mr. Appenzeller has now the charge of the active business of the house. The wholesaling became a feature of their trade in 1864. Hoke & Co. are among the largest dealers in dry goods outside of the cities, and are doing an immense business at the present time.

KEYSTONE GROCERY, BRAND & SPEER.

On South Main street, at the corner of the alley between Market and Queen, is located one of the oldest business stands in Chambersburg. As early as 1785, Samuel Calhoun kept a house of general merchandize, and since that time the room has never been exempt from barter and trade. Before the great fire of 1864, a large stone house occupied the position of the present three storied brick one. It was for many years the residence of Judge Thomson, but throughout his life this room was always used for mercantile purposes. The proprietors, in years gone by, were James Marshall,

James Ross, David Oaks and John Armstrong, who kept what are now denominated "country stores." Myers & Brand kept a hardware store, succeeded by Brand & Flack, who bought the property and at the time of M'Causland's raid had a hardware store. After losing almost their entire stock, they energetically rebuilt the house that now occupies the lot. George A. Miller succeeded them in the business, and occupied the room until April 1st, 1877. At this time Messrs. J. S. Brand and John Speer went into a partnership to carry on a wholesale and retail grocery business. As the building was partially owned by Mr. Brand, Mr. Miller vacated and the new firm took possession. The store room, about ninety feet in length, was refitted entirely with a view to the grocery line, and the new firm are progressing very successfully, as they fully deserve.

CHAMBERSBURG EAST OF THIRD STREET.

Third street, through which that which was originally known as the Franklin Railroad runs, and which, since its absorption by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, has extended to Martinsburg, Va., at the time of the building of the railroad in 1838, was almost the extreme eastern boundary of the town. The elegant residences of Messrs. Nixon, Sharp, Duncan, M'Lellan, Hoke and M'Knight, together with many others that now adorn the eastern section of this borough did not cast the faintest shadow on the misty future of the town. The now attractive yards and gardens were then used as pasture lands and for other agricultural purposes, and they who were wont to climb the Academy hill in pursuit of knowledge, and also often in other pursuits not so honorable, could look out all over the broad expanse of country and meditate of things other than the creation of a town in a few years. The original settlement having been in the neighborhood of the Woolen Mill, the village expanded from that center in all directions, but more rapidly toward the western end of Market street, as that was the direction of the bulk of travel, and by reference to a map made as late as 1858, it will be seen that comparatively few houses of any pretension were erected east of Third street, on either Market, Queen or Washington streets, but with the more recent advance of the town in an easterly direction, and the rapid growth of the village of Stoufferstown, the prediction is not a preposterous one that within the next decade the consolidated borough of Chambersburg will measure from three to three and a half miles in width, in the direction from east to west.

The very eligible locations for building purposes that can be found east and south-east of the present borough limits, give promise of a rapid extension of the town in those directions. A number of lots that have been laid out and sold by Dr. J. L. Suesserott on Washington street and Baltimore avenue have already been built

upon, and others that have been sold, and many more yet to sell by the same person, together with the lands of Frederick Byers, F. A. Zarman, Wm. Huber and others, will afford such a space for improvement that when once occupied by houses that which was originally the center of the town will hold a position in one extreme, for the insurmountable reason that the location of the Cedar Grove cemetery, the natural condition of the land west and north-west, and other causes will make building, to any great extent, in any other direction than that indicated impracticable.

The present generation has seen Chambersburg extend itself to more than double its proportions of forty years ago, and now with its splendid water supply, gas works and railroad facilities, few towns in this State or any other State have a more brilliant future before them, surrounded as this is by one of the most fertile agricultural regions, which covers inexhaustible deposits of iron and other valuable ores, and bristling with timber that is suited for almost any purpose.

WATCH AND JEWELRY HOUSE—A. V. REINEMAN.

In the year 1832 Mr. A. Reineman came from Zeigenhein, Prussia, to this country. The family came to Pennsylvania and located at St. Thomas. In 1834 Mr Reineman came to Chambersburg and began work on a small scale in the front room of a log house which stood where the residence of Mr. Frank Henninger now stands, on south Main street, a few doors north of the Reformed church. After living there two or three years he married and moved across the street to a house which he bought and still owns. Gradually getting trade he bought out a jeweler by the name of Holsey, who carried on his business in a one story weather-boarded house which occupied the site upon which is now located the residence of Mr. H. M. White, on south Main, a few doors from the Diamond. A two-story stone house owned by Pritts and Gilmore was next bought by him. It stood one door north of his shop, where John Jeffries, Esq., now lives. In 1849 he sold this house and moved his store to the corner where Repository Hall now stands. It was then a two-story brick house, and had for many years been in the occupancy of a Mr. Scott, who was also a silversmith. Thence he went to the house built by Sheriff Hoffman on south Main, between Queen and Washington streets. Here he remained for many years. His was one of the few houses which were not destroyed by the rebels in 1864. In 1869 he bought the property on the corner of the alley on south Main street, between Market and Queen streets, and removed his store there. In the same year he took his son, Mr. A. V. Reineman, into partnership with him. Three years afterwards Mr. A. V. Reineman bought out his father's interest in the store and has been

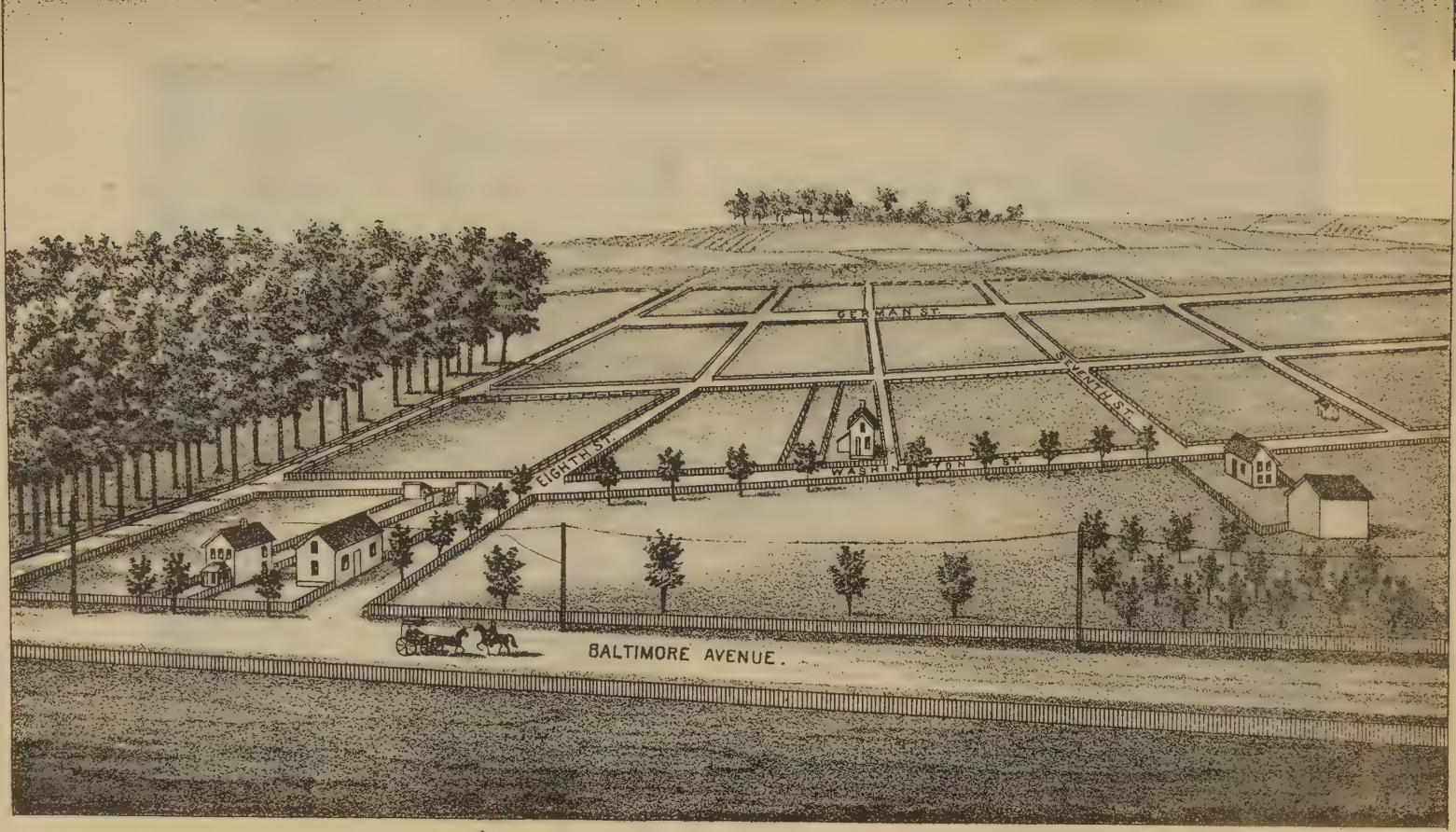
carrying it on since. In November, 1877, the house was also bought by the son from the father, and the whole establishment is now in the possession of Mr. A. V. Reineman.

When Mr Augustus Reineman came to Chambersburg he carried his entire stock and tools in a satchel. Nobody knew him, and it was an up-hill work to secure any share of the public patronage. A kind hearted gentleman heard of a clock which no jeweler had been able to put in running order for many years, and thinking it a good chance to test his skill took Mr. Reineman to see it. The owner of the clock was loth to allow him to try his workmanship, but after some talk the task was given him with the assurance that if he spoiled the time-keeper it would go hard with him. It is needless to say that the clock was put in perfect order and ran to the entire satisfaction of the owner. To this little incident, Mr. Reineman is no doubt indebted for his success. Chambersburg was a small town then, and when it became known that this stubborn clock was again ticking away the hours, everybody had a clock to be repaired. Mr. Reineman has turned out many good apprentices from his workshop, and there are yet some of the old bulls-eye watches in the county which had their origin from his skilful hands.

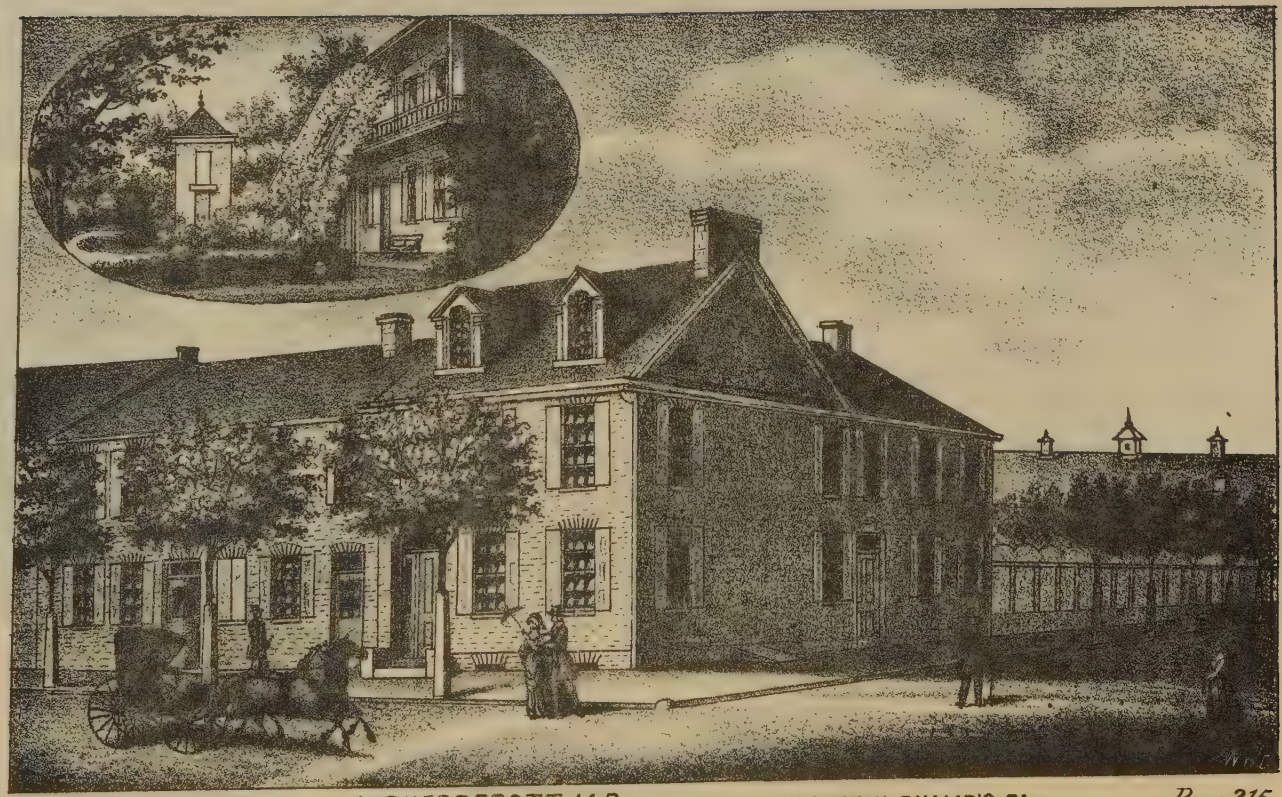
The present proprietor is kept busily engaged, and also deals largely in all kinds of silver ware and ornamental jewelry.

HARDWARE—GEO. A. MILLER & SON.

The site, south-east corner of Main and Queen streets, Chambersburg, now occupied by George A. Miller & Son, is one of the oldest hardware stands in the Cumberland Valley. The lot was purchased about the year 1815, by the late Barnard Wolff, Esq., who commenced the general hardware business nearly fifty years ago. After a long time, during which the business was conducted with considerable pecuniary profit to its owner, it passed into the hands of his son J. G. Wolff, and afterward, by him sold to Huber & Tolbert, who continued until the fire in 1864. In September, 1876, arrangements were made by Geo A. Miller & Son with C. H. Wolff and B. Wolff, Jr, sons of B. Wolff Sr., and present owners of the property, for the erection of a building on the old corner for their business. The drawings for the store were made by F. Keagy, Esq., architect, and built by Henderson and Gillespie, carpenters. The whole structure is 106 feet deep on Queen street, by 23 feet, on Main. The store room is 79 feet 9 inches by 20 feet 4 inches, with a warehouse 26 by 20 feet 4 inches for iron, in rear, divided from store by a glass partition. The interior fixtures are of yellow pine and black walnut, shellacked. The shelving is made adjustable. The building was completed by March, 1877. Geo. A. Miller commenced the



DR J.L. SUESSEROTT'S PLOT OF BUILDING LOTS, SOUTH EAST OF THE BOROUGH OF CHAMBERSBURG.



RES OF J. L. SUESSEROTT M.D. COR. MAIN & WASHINGTON, CHAMB'G. PA.

hardware business in Chambersburg in October, 1870, by purchasing the stock of Brand Flack & Co., occupying their old quarters until he removed to the present location. January 1st, 1876, he admitted his son, Geo. A Miller, Jr., into partnership with him, under the firm name of Geo. A. Miller & Son. They have now one of the best arranged stores in the valley, and carry a large stock of goods, embracing a very general assortment of Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils, Iron, Steel, House Furnishing Goods, Wood and Willow Ware, Terra Cotta Pipe, Vases, &c., &c. They also have the agency for the following well known manufactories. Dupont's Powder Works, of Wilmington, Delaware; Calumet Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick Works, of Ohio; Hall's Safe and Lock Co., of Cincinnati; and Saluvia (Fulton Co.) Tannery.

DR. J. L. SUESSEROTT'S RESIDENCE.

The residence of Dr. J. L Suesserott, the house in which he was born almost 50 years ago, situated on the south-west corner of Main and Washington streets, Chambersburg, was erected by his maternal grandfather, Jacob Dechert, three or four years after the incorporation of the town into a borough in 1803. Mr. D., was a native of Reading, Pa., and migrated to this county about the year 1796, and established himself at once on the property where this house now stands. He was by occupation a hatter, for the purpose of which branch of industry he erected the building south of the corner, now in the occupancy of T. A. Mohr as a tin and stove store. After the erection of the corner house the intervening space was used as an open alley for a number of years, until the proprietor because of his increased force of workmen, experiencing the want of more house room, caused the upper portion to be closed with an archway, leaving the lower part open until early in the year 1818, when he converted that also into a room for the accommodation of the post office, he having been appointed Post Master April 7th, 1818, and continuing in that capacity until March 20th, 1829. After that the room was occupied as a finishing room for the hat establishment by his brother Daniel Dechert, who succeeded him, and who continued to use it for that purpose until April, 1854, when it was converted into a physician's office by its present occupant.

Jacob Dechert's name appears upon the list of the first borough council, which was elected in 1804, and although greatly disabled by an injury to one of his limbs, he continued to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of the town until the time of his death, which occurred March 26th, 1829.

The publishers of this work have secured a sketch of this house, not because of its possessing any particular architectural merit, al-

though being of brick, laid in the old Flemish bond, as is the one directly opposite as well as the one a few doors south, now owned and used as a dwelling by Mrs. L. M'Kesson, all of which were erected within a year or two of each other; it is one of the most substantial buildings in the town. But it occupies another and more important position in the history of Chambersburg, it being the point where the fire that had been kindled by rebel vandals on the 30th of July, 1864, was arrested.

The portion of the town south of this property, which covers a considerable space, with the exception of the houses that have been erected since the memorable burning, are of the old style of architecture, and were, if we except three or four, all built after the one now under consideration, and constitute the only section of this now beautiful town that will be recognized by visitors who were familiar with it prior to its destruction.

South Main street on that eventful occasion presented a scene that can scarcely be depicted. The street and houses were crowded with carriages, women and children who had been driven from their homes by the fiery element, which in lambent flames licking each other, had formed a scorching archway over the streets north of Washington street. The retreating mass, still unwilling to yield their household gods without a struggle, with defiance on their countenances, withdrew inch by inch, as would a well organized army before a relentless foe. When the refugees that had collected into the house represented by our picture were about to depart, satisfied that it too must fall before the flood of destruction, the proprietor at the request of a sister now deceased, went to his desk to secure any valuable papers that might have been overlooked, and finding a traveling flask of whisky, which had been placed there after a former flight to save his horses from the raiding rebels, and feeling that he might need some medicinal agent, as he expected to have a large number of helpless women and children under his care, placed it in a side pocket, but it was scarcely there until it became a source of great anxiety to him, inasmuch as the rebels were appropriating the hats and handkerchiefs, and all other movable effects of the citizens, and as his handkerchief covered the flask, he expected that if it were taken the flask would soon follow, and be the cause of much injury. By a little extra care, however, he was enabled to protect it until his attention was engrossed by, to him, a more weighty consideration. His surgical instruments, which had been placed in a secret cupboard behind the hall door, had been discovered by the rebels, who were then swarming in and out of the office and hall, and in their efforts to force the locks of the cases they had thrown them on the floor near the open door. Noticing an officer near the front, on horseback, he accosted him as Colonel, and informed him that if called upon in the capacity of a surgeon

he would be unable to render any service, as *his* men were disabling him. The officer ordered them to lay the instruments down and come out of the house. This order was hardly complied with and the door closed until he countermanded it, saying that the instruments would be useful to the Confederacy, and in their eagerness to recover them the men were about to break through the door, when the Doctor, with a dead-latch key, opened the same. They had scarcely begun to gather them up when they were again ordered to lay them down and come out, and instructions were given to close the door. The proprietor was then called to the side of the officer, who informed him that there were ten men with them who did not belong to the army who would save the balance of the town if $20,000 were immediately forthcoming. He, the officer, was politely informed that it was cruel to mock a crippled foe, and that he must know that he was demanding that which it was impossible to furnish. He then demanded $10,000, then $5,000, and was informed that not $5 would be paid. He then replied that it would all have to go, and rode away.

A man without any military insignia was noticed near by, who, during a great portion of the time that the Rebels had been in the occupancy of the town, was seen to exert a great influence upon the men, was interrogated as to who the departing officer was, and he replied that he was Colonel Dunn. The flask that had caused so much anxiety was politely handed to him, with a request that he would share it with Colonel Dunn, and press the petition that the fire might be stopped. With great alacrity he started, but soon returned with a flat denial from Colonel Dunn. The whisky had however made a fast friend out of the individual, who proved to be a John Callon, from Baltimore, an independent aid on General Johnston's staff. Colonel Dunn soon returned to the scene and was again importuned, but as obdurate as ever he advanced as far in a northward direction as the flames and heat would allow, and on being driven back by the same, said to his petitioner that he might now stop the fire if he could. The houses on the north-east and north-west corners of Main and Washington streets were a mass of flames, as was all the northern portion of the town, as far as could be judged from this locality, and the cornices and roofs of the houses on the opposite corners were smoking and ready to ignite when the present proprietor of the one represented in our illustration hurried three of his neighbors, namely, Miss Charlotte Oyster, Wm. H. Mong and P. Dock Frey through the house to the garret with buckets of water, who, by unsurpassed agility and energy, quenched the already developing flames, and with the assistance of a friendly rebel he got the only remaining fire engine to the scene of conflict.

After the engine arrived, on two or three occasions, heartless rebels attempted to arrest its working, but they were quickly dis-

posed of through the agency of the whisky-bought friend, who together with some other rebels, who were not entirely lost to all feelings of humanity, rendered valuable assistance at the engine until the report reached them of the advance of General Averill by way of New Franklin, four miles distant, when a hasty departure of the invading fiends was inaugurated. In the midst of these rapidly passing events, after the owner of the property on the south-west corner had been sufficiently assured so as to venture to open up the rear of his premises for the purpose of procuring water, the other sources of supply having been exhausted, he was accosted by a young rebel who desired his assistance in making his escape from his companions, and also to secure a mare which he represented had been given to him by a sister in Mississippi, who had since died. Placing this would-be deserter as a guard to protect his stable, which had on several occasions during the day been saved from the flames through the exertions of his new-made friend Callon, he secured the services of a man whom he knew would be efficient, and at the proper time had the sentinel at the stable transformed into a patient at the hospital, and his mare was furnished with a secure abode. The disguise of the deserter, by the cropping of his hair and the donning of a patient's gown, was so perfect that he, together with regular occupants of the hospital, were on the front pavement watching the departure of his former comrades. He was afterwards sent to General Couch's headquarters at Harrisburg, but the mare, instead of reaching the custody of the Federal authorities, as contraband of war, was spirited away by one whose position under the government should have elevated him above the commission of larceny. It is strongly surmised that she was afterwards recovered by her original owner, for very soon after his discharge from military control, at Harrisburg, the animal, which had been disposed of to a crippled horse doctor, a patient in the hospital, was stolen from town and her subsequent history could not be followed.

MRS. LOUISA LUDWIG'S RESIDENCE.

King street west of Main was a thoroughfare of magnificent distances before the year 1864. Very few houses were built between Main and Franklin streets. The two-story frame house which occupied the place upon which Mrs. Ludwig's cottage now stands was burned by the rebels. In 1865 Mr. Upton Washabaugh contracted with Mr. Samuel Seibert for the present edifice, and it was built during that year. The cottage is pleasantly located between the Falling Spring and the Conococheague creek, on the north side of the street. It is built of brick, two stories in height, with a middle gable in the roof. The entrance is by a central hall, with a large and well lighted sitting room on one side and a handsome parlor on the

other. There are two rooms in the front building and one in the back down stairs, while on the second story there are five rooms in the front and two in the rear part of the house. The whole building has been washed with a lead colored mixture and the doors and shutters painted to correspond.

Its first occupant was Mr. Upton Washabaugh, and after his death, Mr. Luther B. Kurtz rented it and resided there for some years. In 1871 the cottage was purchased from the Woolen Mill company by Mr. Martin Ludwig, who occupied it with his family until his death, since which time Mrs. Louisa Ludwig, his widow, has resided there. This residence is a specimen of the style of architecture which has been so popular in Chambersburg since the destruction of so many of the old style houses. In the suburbs of town there are many of these residences erected, where our business men enjoy their leisure after work. Having been built so soon after the fire this is among the first of the cottage style, and can claim in future years to have borne its share in making the county seat a town of pleasant homes.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY.

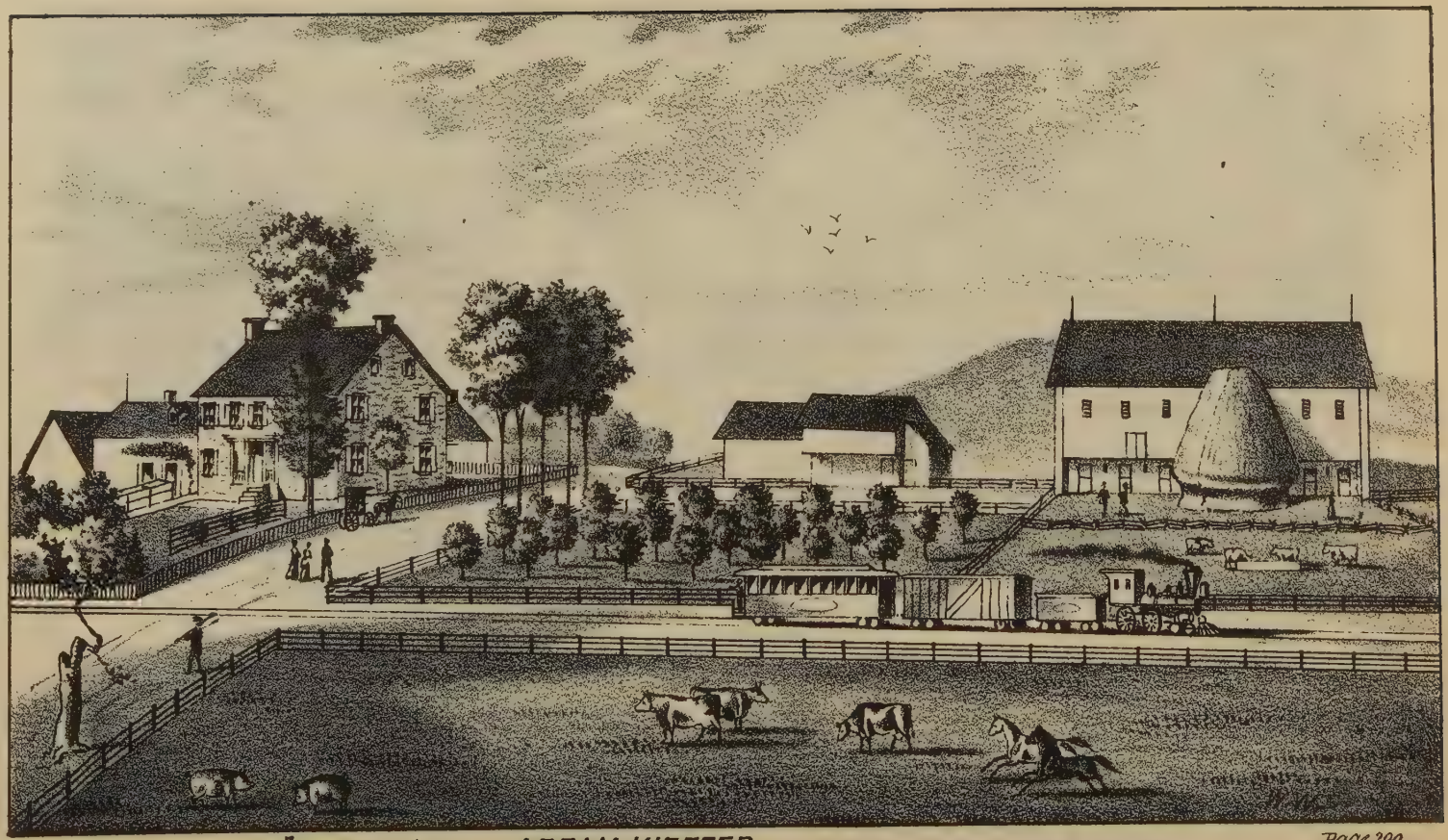
In the *Western Advertiser*, published in Chambersburg in 1793, appeared an advertisement signed by James Ross, in which he said that if suitably encouraged he would open a grammar school, "which promises to be the foundation of a permanent seminary of learning." The school was accordingly opened in a small log house on west Queen street, near Water. Here the institution remained until in 1796 Captain Benjamin Chambers gave two lots, now corner of Third and Queen streets, for the purpose of establishing an Academy. On August 23d, 1797, a charter was granted, and a substantial, though small, brick school house was erected by the Board of Trustees. James Ross moved his grammar school into it and the Academy became a fixed fact. Rev. David Denny took charge of the school in 1800, and for twenty six years was its Principal. In 1825 the old house, becoming too small to accommodate the pupils, was removed and a large two-storied brick building was erected. It contained four large school rooms and a basement story, the eastern side of which was occupied by the janitor, and the western as a drill room for the students during the war. Rev. D. V. M'Lean succeeded Rev. Mr. Denny. Rev. Dr. S. W. Crawford had charge of the classical department for several years previous to 1830, when he was called to a chair in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Van Lear Davis, J. K. Shryock and Rev. Gracy filled the intervals from 1830 to 1850. Rev. James F. Kennedy was Principal from 1850 to 1854. After this time Messrs. John Davis, Van Lear Davis, J. K. Shryock and Mr. Kinney taught, but as the building, with all records

of teachers and pupils, were destroyed by the fire of 1864, dates and names, except those above given, have been irrecoverably lost. During the interval between the fire and the rebuilding of the Academy, Rev. James F. Kennedy, John M'Dowell, Esq., Andrew M'Elwain, Esq., and a Mr. Ewell taught select schools. In 1867 measures were taken to rebuild the Academy, and in 1868 the present structure, a large three-storied front and two-storied back building, was completed. In September of the same year Dr. J. H. Shumaker, having removed from Academia, Juniata county, Pa., opened the school. In 1871 an additional two storied brick building was erected to meet the growing wants of the Academy. From 1868 to 1876 three hundred and seventy-three pupils were connected with the institution. There are now ample accommodations for thirty-six boarders and seventy-five day pupils, with large school room, separate class rooms, and every needed facility for successful study and instruction. The Chambersburg Academy under its present management has become well known throughout this and other States as a first-class school in every respect.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL—MR. JOHN FISHER, PROPRIETOR.

This well-known hostelry, on South Main, between Queen and Washington streets, Chambersburg, dates back to the last century. The first landlord whose name we can trace was a man by the name of Markle, who was located there between 1790 and 1800. Following him came Michael Trout, in 1800, who remained for three or four years. About the time that recruiting was going on for the war of 1812 this hotel was a great resort. An incident in its history may not be out of place here. The sign which swung on a post in front of the house had become very much dilapidated by rain, sunshine and storm. The landlord knew an odd genius by the name of Frymeyer, who lived along the creek, near town. He asked Frymeyer, who was a natural artist, whether he could paint an Indian Queen, and received an affirmative reply. Frymeyer asked who would sit for his drawing, and some one suggested Jane Rolland, an employee of the house, who was gazing out of a second-story window at the time. The artist immediately went to work, and Jane's portrait, as Queen of the Indians, swung out on the sign in a few days thereafter. It is said to have been a remarkably correct likeness. After Mr. Trout, came David Radebaugh, John Kuhn, Samuel Lochbaum, John Mish, John Kuhn again, David Beaver and John W. Taylor. The terms of their occupancy the writer has been unable to find record of After the destruction of the hotel, a two-storied brick building, by the fire of 1864, measures were taken to rebuild, and in 1865 a part of the present large and commodious three-storied brick building

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL J. FISHER PROP'R CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA.



"ROCK DALE" RES. OF ABRAM KIEFFER OF S. PETERS TWP. FRANKLIN CO. PA.

was erected. David Taylor and Henry Feldman occupied the house as a hotel until in 1870, when Mr. George Ludwig bought the property. A half lot directly south of the building was purchased and an addition built to accommodate the increase in custom. Mr. John Fisher took the stand after its purchase by Mr. Ludwig, and is now running a first-class house. On the first floor of the hotel is the office, bar room, wash rooms, sitting room, dining rooms, etc. On the second floor is a handsome parlor, and the remainder of this floor and the whole of the third is devoted to bed rooms, of which there are forty. Bath rooms are also in the house. Large stables are in the rear of the building, and altogether it is a model of the successful hotel of 1877.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY—W. C. M'NULTY.

Previous to the fire of 1864 there stood on the Diamond, next door to the *Repository and Whig* building, a two-storied brick house. Some years before the fire the store room in the building was occupied by a Mr. Riddle as a bookstore. Mr. William Cook purchased the store from him and conducted the business for some years. Just preceding the fire Mr. C. H. Bush had a tobacco store, and his stock was burned. The building was owned by Col. D. O. Gehr and Miss Maggie Denny. In 1866 or 1867 Messrs. Austin, Elder & Fletcher purchased the whole lot from the Market Street corner to the old Mansion House lot. In 1869, Mr. Alex. Martin, having purchased a part of this lot, erected the three-storied brick building which is now located there. In the store room he opened a grocery store. After some time he sold out to Mr. Henry Reilly, from whom, in turn, Mr. W. H. M'Dowell purchased in 1871. Mr. C. Burkhart bought the building, and in 1874 opened a wholesale and retail store, with Mr. Lortz as a partner, under the firm name of C. Burkhart & Co. In 1876 Mr. Burkhart sold his interest in the store, and Mr. W. C. M'Nulty went into the business with Mr. Lortz, under the title of Lortz & M'Nulty. Then in the spring of 1877 Mr. Lortz retired and Mr. M'Nulty took the store himself. He has since that time been carrying on the wholesale and retail line in groceries, candy, etc.

MARBLE WORKS—FORBES & EARHART.

About the year 1775 a man by the name of M'Cune erected a two-story frame house on the south-eastern corner of Main and King streets, Chambersburg. Captain Owen Aston lived in it for some years, but all records are lost which would reveal its proprietorship until it came into the possession of Mr. Peter Cook. He occupied the house for many years, but, failing in business, the property was seized by the Sheriff and sold to Thomas G. M'Culloh, Esq. In 1843

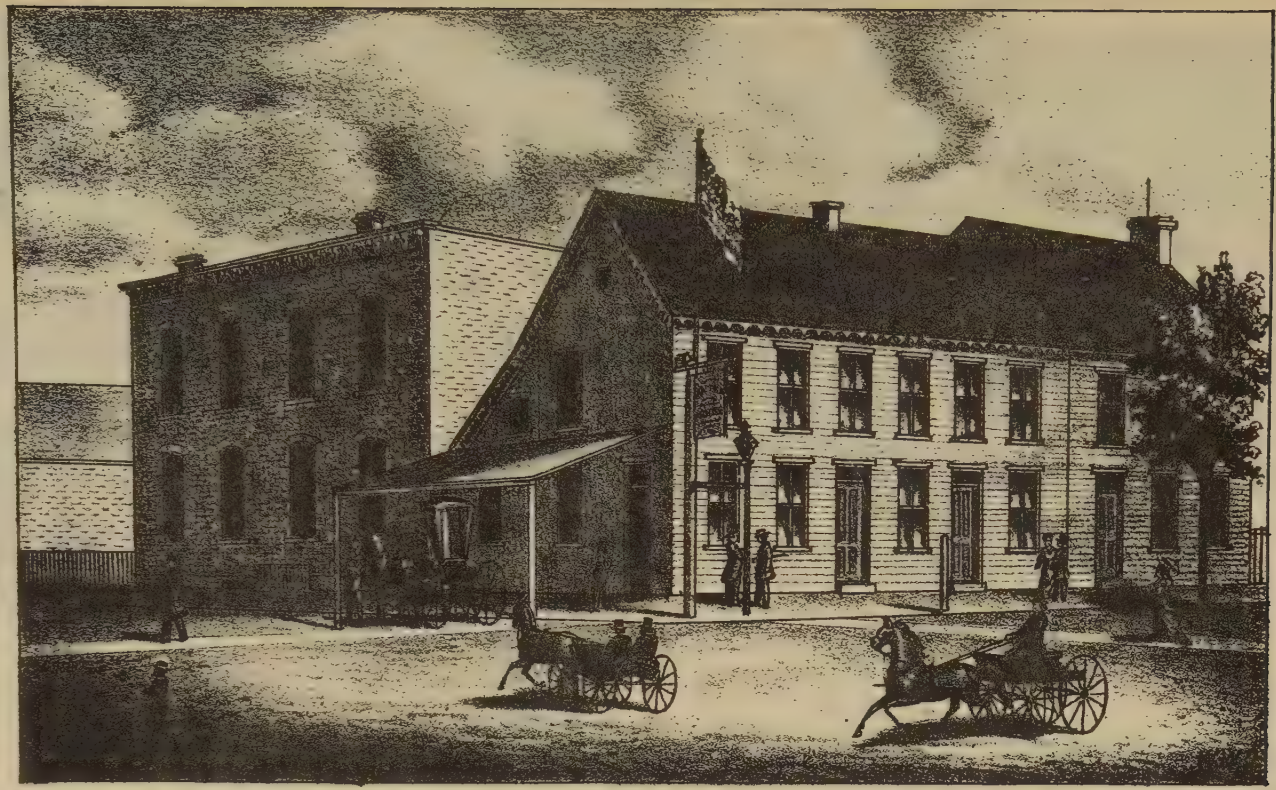
Mr. George Goettman bought the lot, having thirty-two feet frontage on Main street and one hundred and eight on East King. An addition of a two storied brick building was built at the rear of the frame house, along King street. The frame building was changed to a rough cast one. Mr. Goettman died about 1859, and his widow continued her residence in the house. The fire of 1864 ended with Mrs. Goettman's house on that side of North Main street. The corner remained unimproved until Mr. Joseph Forbes obtained a ground lease for three years, in April, 1877, and erected thereon a frame one-storied building for the marble manufactory in which he and Mr. Earhart are now located.

In 1775, Main street only extended as far as King street. The road ran westward, out King, crossing the Falling Spring, thence northward between the Conococheague and the Spring. Passing along by the location of the present brewery, through the lot now owned by Benjamin Chambers Esq., then called the Indian burial ground, it passed through the Presbyterian church yard, and came out directly in front of the church edifice. This tortuous course was occasioned by the fact that from Mrs. Goettman's property the land gradually sloped to the Spring, and on the opposite side was a large swamp extending along the water course for some distance.

ANTRIM HOUSE—MR. C. H. SHILLITO PROPRIETOR.

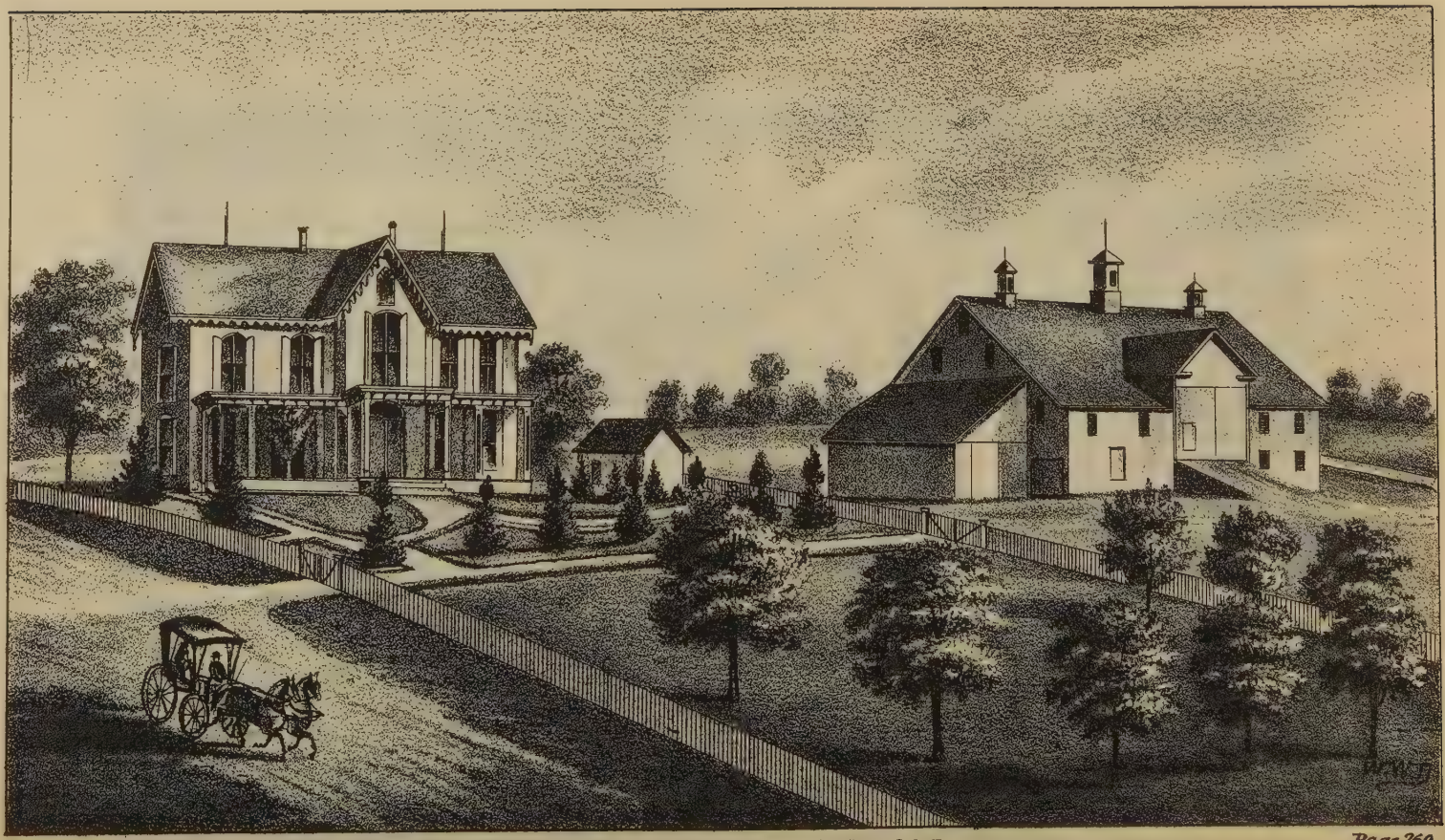
On the corner of East Baltimore and Washington streets, one square from the Diamond, in Greencastle, is located the hotel whose name heads this sketch. This house of entertainment was opened to the traveling public in the year 1859, by J. Thomas Pawling. This gentleman having emigrated from county Antrim, Ireland, perpetuated the name of his native land by baptizing his hostelry in its honor. A very flourishing business was done at this house during the reconstruction of the Cumberland Valley, or as it was then known, Franklin railroad. This change brought many strangers to Greencastle, the majority of whom availed themselves of the pleasant surroundings of the Antrim House.

Since that time the house has been always open. In the spring of 1877 Mr. C. H. Shillito was granted a license to keep a public house at this location, and he had a complete renovation effected. The house was thoroughly remodeled and refitted. The only cattle yards and scales in Greencastle are under the proprietorship of Mr. Shillito, thus making it a resort for the cattle dealers and buyers of the southern end of the county. Ample stabling room is provided for those of the guests who visit the town in teams, while a livery stable provides teams for those who desire to hire. A restaurant is also connected with the hotel.



ANTRIM HOUSE. GREENCASTLE PA.

C.H. SHILLITO, PROPR



PROSPECT HILL, RES. OF ADDISON IMBRIE, GREENCASTLE, PA.

WILL H. EYSTER'S TINWARE AND STOVE STORE.

A one story frame house in 1844 occupied the lot on south Main street, between Market and Queen, upon which is built the three-storied iron front building in which Mr. W. H. Eyster carries on the stove and tinware business. Some years after Mr. Van Lear Davis bought the property, removed the frame structure and erected a two-storied brick house in which he kept a book store. A Mr. Irvine succeeded him with a hardware store. Messrs. D. S. Fahnestock and J. Shafer next purchased the property and opened a grocery store. After them Mr. C. Burkhart became the owner, and established an ice cream saloon, which was destroyed in the fire of 1864. In September, 1864, Messrs. L. B. Eyster and E. G. Etter bought the ground, erected the present building, and engaged in the stove and tinware trade. In 1866 this firm dissolved, Mr. L. B. Eyster retiring, and Mr. S. F. Greenawalt entered the establishment, under the firm name of Etter & Greenawalt. In 1868 Mr. Greenawalt left the house and Mr. Etter continued the business alone until 1870. Mr. L. B. Eyster then bought the stock and continued the business until October, 1876, when his son, Mr. W. H. Eyster, became the proprietor, and is now enjoying a fair share of the public patronage. All sorts of plumbing, gas fitting, slate mantels, tin and stove work are the specialties of this house.

C. H. CRESSLER'S DRUG STORE.

On the 29th of June, 1775, Colonel Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, and Jean his wife, conveyed the lot, (No. 9 in the plan of Chambersburg), situate at the south-west corner of Main and Queen streets, 64 feet wide on Main street, and 256 feet deep on Queen street, to Captain Williams Chambers, for the consideration of one pound ten shillings, *Pennsylvania currency*, or three dollars and fifty cents of our present money, on condition that he would build a house upon it, at least sixteen feet square, within two years, and subject to an annual quit rent of fifteen shillings. Whether Captain Williams Chambers ever built that house is not known. On the 7th of May, 1778, Captain Chambers conveyed to Joseph Thorn, Sr., for the sum of £15. Joseph Thorn, on the 22d of November, 1783, conveyed to Dr. Alexander Stewart, for the sum of £36 *specie*. Dr. Stewart, on the 12th of April, 1785, conveyed the western *quarter* of the lot to James Caldwell for £40 *specie*, and on the 7th of April, 1789, sold the eastern *three-fourths* of the lot to Patrick Campbell, (Merchant), for £140 *specie*. And on the 19th of October, 1790, Patrick Campbell sold the property to John Colhoun, (Merchant) for £140 specie. John Colhoun owned the property until his death in 1822, and it is believed that he erected the substantial

brick building which stood upon it prior to 1864. Mr. Colhoun was one of the merchants in our town in 1784, when the county of Franklin was erected, and for many years carried on the merchandizing in a room situated where Mr. Cressler's drug store now is. About the year 1815 he was succeeded in business by two of his sons, James Colhoun and Andrew Colhoun. After some time Andrew retired, and James Colhoun continued business alone for a number of years. He was succeeded by Michael Grier and Holmes Crawford. About the year 1830 or 1832 Alexander Colhoun became the owner of the property under an Orphans' Court sale, and on the 12th December, 1832, he sold it to Rev. James Culbertson for $6,000, who on the 18th of November, 1834, sold to James Colhoun for the same price, $6,000. Elihu D. Reed carried on the Mercantile business at this corner from about 1833 to 1837, and was succeeded by Franklin Gardner for two or three years. After Gardner quit business, Walter Beatty and John M'Geehan carried on the dry goods business at this point for a number of years. Colonel M'Geehan then retired and Mr. Beatty continued until about the year 1853 or 1854, when Wm. Heyser, Sr., purchased the property from James Colhoun's administrators. Mr. Heyser held it until his death in 1863, when it passed into the hands of J. Allison Eyster. William Heyser, Jr., commenced the drug business at this stand in 1854, and continued there in business until September, 1863, when the firm of Heyser & Cressler was formed, and they were in the occupancy of the stand as a drug store when the town was burned by the rebels on the 30th of July, 1864. The present building was erected by J. Allison Eyster, in the year 1866, and Mr. Charles H. Cressler has occupied the corner room as a drug store from November of that year to the present time. The business under his management has been large and prosperous, and his well known knowledge and experience as a pharmaceutist, and the varied and extensive stock always kept on hand by him, have made his establishment *the* leading drug store of the county, and yielded him that generous return which is their legitimate fruits. He is now the owner of the property, having purchased it during the present year.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL—MRS. MARTHA TROSTLE, PROPRIETRESS.

On March 30th, 1734, Benjamin Chambers took out a license from the Penn proprietary for four hundred acres of land at the Falling Spring's mouth, and on both sides of the Conococheague, the present site of the town of Chambersburg. Benjamin Chambers, on July 12th, 1777, conveyed the lot, bounded now on the north by lot of Miss Susan Chambers, on the east by a sixteen foot alley, on the south by a sixteen foot alley, and on the west by North Main street, to Nicholas Snyder. The price paid was £1, 10s., currency, equal to

about four dollars of our present money, and the provisions of the sale were that within two years Mr. Snider should erect a substantial dwelling house, at least sixteen feet square, and forever after pay an annual quit rent of 15s., to said Benjamin Chambers, his heirs or assigns, on the 28th day of June of each year. Mr. Snider, who lived in a stone house on the corner now owned by George Ludwig, opposite the Central Presbyterian church on the Diamond, erected a two-storied stone building on the site now occupied by the National Hotel At the death of Nicholas Snider, his son Jacob took the house at its appraised value, and kept a hotel known as the "White Horse Tavern." He had the building rough-cast, and at his death Mr. Barnard Wolff, his executor, sold the property to John W. Taylor, on November 18th, 1851, for $2,265, who changed the name to the "White Swan Hotel," and bought out the annual quit rent on March 3d, 1854. On March 21st, 1855, John Miller became the owner of the stand. He added to his purchase a small lot immediately to the east of the hotel grounds, across the alley and opposite to Colonel Gehr's stable. An addition of a brick building was made by Mr. Miller during his occupancy of the premises. April 2d, 1860, Mr. Miller sold to Michael M. Grove and John R. Weist, Weist selling his interest to Grove on April 1st, 1861. Two years afterwards, March 31st, 1863, Mr. Grove retired, Mr. Daniel Trostle becoming the owner. On July 30th, 1864, the hotel went in the general conflagration, but nothing daunted, Mr. Trostle immediately began rebuilding. In the Spring of 1865 the house was opened under the name of the "National Hotel." February 20th, 1875, Mr. Trostle died, and since that time the hotel has been under the management of his widow, Mrs. Martha Trostle. The building, a three-storied brick, contains forty-four sleeping rooms, besides the office, reading room, dining room, parlor and sample rooms. The list of landlords since the hotel was first opened is as follows:—Jacob Snider, John W. Taylor, John Miller, James Montgomery, Thomas Grey, Weist & Grove, Michael Grove, Daniel Trostle and Mrs. Martha Trostle. Just previous to the burning of the town this hotel was a great resort for the army officers stationed here. There is quite a romantic story told about it, and vouched for by an officer. About the time that the hotel was made headquarters a young woman applied for employment as a waiter. Whenever the officers went to their meals this girl always waited on them. After the army left Chambersburg she followed it to Hagerstown, and obtained employment in the same capacity at a hotel there which the officers frequented. By some means a great deal of information was carried to the rebel lines, and finally this girl was caught in the act by a Lieutenant, whose suspicions had been directed towards her.

The hotel at present is one of the best known houses in the Cum-

berland Valley and sustains a reputation second to none, among traveling men who come to Chambersburg.

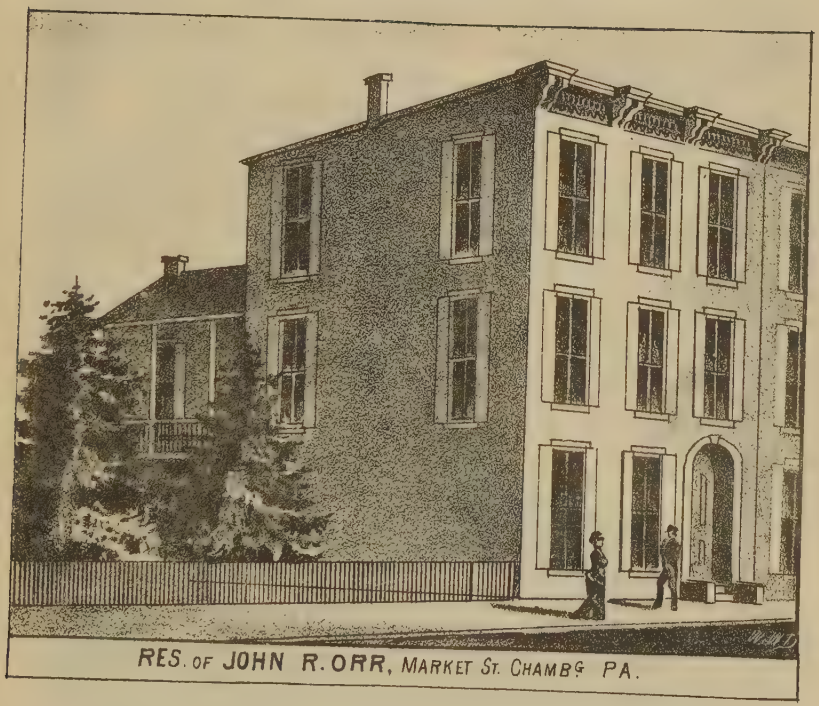
DIAMOND NOTION HOUSE—J. & G. WATSON.

On April 1st, 1848, the executors of Dr. Andrew M'Dowell sold to David Oaks the property now owned by Mrs. Watson, located on the north-western side of the Diamond, Chambersburg. A two-storied brick house then stood there. Mr. Oaks only held the property three days, and on April 3d, 1848, sold it to Benjamin Trexler. For six years Mr. Trexler retained it, when he, in turn, on January 17th, 1854, sold out to John Reasner. Mr. Reasner, on March 15th, 1857, sold to Alex. K. M'Clure, from whom Mrs. Charlotte Watson bought it on April 3d, 1858, and it has remained in her possession ever since. This is its connected history from the year 1848 until the present time. From whom Dr. M'Dowell bought I cannot say. The deed was not recorded, and therefore it is almost an impossibility to trace its history any further back than the year above mentioned.

The "Diamond Notion Store" was established in 1861 by James Watson & Son on the same spot it now occupies. The assortment was not large, consisting of wall paper and notions. In January, 1864, Mr. James Watson retired, his son George having purchased his interest. Then the firm name was changed to J. & G. Watson, and thus it has been ever since. After Mr. George Watson's entrance into business the store room was enlarged and improved by the construction of bulk windows. Just at the termination of these improvements came the raid of M'Causland and its consequences. After the fire the firm, with its well known energy, opened out in a hastily thrown together frame building on south Main street, between Queen and Washington. In 1865 and the spring of 1866 the three-storied brick building now located on the ground was erected. In March or April, 1866, the firm re-occupied their old position, though in a much neater room, and better adapted to their particular line of trade. Business moved along slowly, their sales averaging from three to four thousand dollars a year. In 1867 a "New York Store," in the same style, opened out, and the Watson Brothers came before the public by means of printer's ink, and ran their sales up to thirty or forty thousand dollars per year. Since that time they have enjoyed a first rate run of custom, both in their wholesale and retail departments.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHAMBERSBURG.

On the 9th day of June, 1868, the Presbytery of Carlisle, in accordance with a request of certain members of the Falling Spring Pres-



RES. OF JOHN R. ORR, MARKET ST. CHAMBG PA.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHAMBERSBURG PA.
J. C. CALDWELL, PASTOR

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byterian Church, appointed a committee to visit Chambersburg and inquire into the expediency of organizing a second Presbyterian church. This committee met in the Falling Spring church on the 15th day of August following, and after a careful investigation of the circumstances determined, and proceeded to organize what was at first called the Second Presbyterian Church of Chambersburg. Twenty-eight persons, twenty women and eight men, presented certificates of membership in the Falling Spring Church, and were organized into the new congregation. An election for elders was then held, which resulted in the unanimous choice of James C. Austin and James A. Reside.

The Commissioners of the county very generously, and without solicitation, offered the free use of the Court House to the new organization as a place of public worship. On the morning of the 24th of August, the Church held its first religious service, when the Rev. James F. Kennedy, D. D., preached. A Sabbath School was soon put into operation, and has been continued to the present time without intermission.

After hearing several ministers as candidates, the Rev. I. N. Hays, then serving the Middle Spring Church, received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the congregation. Mr. Hays soon entered on his duties, and was formally installed by a committee of the Presbytery on the 11th day of December, 1868.

Immediately after the organization the purpose was formed to secure a permanent home for the congregation. A committee, previously appointed, reported on December 12th that they had purchased the lot on which the Franklin Hotel had stood before the burning of the town. As soon as possible, plans for a church building were secured and adopted. A Building Committee, consisting of James C. Austin, James A. Reside and Col. O. N. Lull, were chosen, and proceeded at once to prepare the foundation. These men faithfully and vigorously pushed on the work. On the 25th day of May, 1869, the corner stone was laid with appropriate and solemn ceremonies.

On Sabbath, December 12th, 1869, just one year after the purchase of the lot, the congregation met for the first time in the new lecture room, to worship and praise the Lord, at which time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The membership had by this time increased to the number of seventy.

Early in 1870 the work of completing the large audience room was undertaken. In 1874 it was finished and was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Thursday, the twenty-first of September.

The Rev. Mr. Hays labored as pastor of the church till May 24th, 1875, when he preached his farewell sermon, and soon started for his newly-adopted home in Junction City, Kansas.

The church was without a pastor for a period of about three months, when the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, then of the Lycoming Church, of Williamsport, Pa., was called. He entered on his duties on the 13th of September, 1875, and was installed as pastor on the 23d day of October following.

The church is now in a very prosperous condition; has but a comparatively small debt, and owns property worth about fifty thousand dollars. It has a membership of about two hundred in number and is steadily growing.

COL. WINGER'S RESIDENCE—GREENCASTLE.

This house, located on the Square in Greencastle, was built in the year 1812, by Mr. John M'Lanahan, and was at that time considered a fine mansion property. Fashions change, however, and the residence so stylish in those days is now pointed out as a good, old-fashioned house. It is the oldest mercantile stand in the town, and has always been held in high esteem as a first-class business location.

The "Farmer's Bank of Greencastle" occupied a portion of the house previous to 1818. The part allotted to trade is now occupied by a general store, the "Valley Echo" printing establishment, barber shops and law offices. It has belonged to its present owner, Col. Benjamin Franklin Winger, for several years.

MARBLE YARD—S. P. SHULL, PROPRIETOR.

Prior to the year 1822 the thoroughfare now called Market street, in Chambersburg, had but few buildings built along its westward course. At the corner of the Diamond, where the Central church is, stood the old hostelry known from Philadelphia to Pittsburg as the "Green Tree Tavern." Westward there was a small weatherboarded house and the hotel stable between Main street and the alley. From the alley to the Conococheague there was a ravine, its western side sloping to the creek. Of the history of the marble yard property the writer has been able to gather but little. The first mention found in the deed records reveals the fact that the Court of Common Pleas confirmed a sale made by Sheriff J. M. Maclay to Alexander M'Donald, of Baltimore, of the lot upon which the marble yard is now located, in the year 1822. By the death of M'Donald the property passed into the hands of a Robert Lemmon, whom M'Donald had appointed a trustee of this land. On December 27th, 1850, Wm. M'Lellan, Esq., became the owner, through a deed given by Lemmon and the other trustees. Mr. M'Lellan only held it three years, and on August 13th, 1853, sold the part known as the "King Marble Yard" property to James King. There was a two-storied

brick dwelling house and a frame shop on the land at the time of the fire, and they were both burned. After the fire some time elapsed before Mr. King rebuilt. A three-storied, rough-cast brick house now stands on the property, together with a two-storied frame work-shop. After being proprietor for almost a generation, Mr. King traded with Mr. James R. Brewster, of Newville, for some property near Fannettsburgh. On March 6th, 1874, Mr. Brewster took possession and held it until 1877. After Mr. King's departure Mr. Samuel P. Shull rented the shop and carried on the marble cutting. Succeeding in the trade better than he expected, Mr. Shull, on March 24th, 1877, purchased the lot from Mr. Brewster, together with the dwelling house to the west of the marble yard. An experienced marble worker, Mr. Shull is kept constantly busy supplying memorial stones and monuments for the little hillocks which are consequent to the growth of the village of 1777 into a large and beautiful town a century after. During the war of the rebellion, those noble men, the Home Guards, heard that Stewart was coming on a raid. Just opposite Mr. Shull's yard they constructed a barricade of sand bags. Down New England hill the rebels came, but the barricade belched no deadly fire in their faces. The guards had skedaddled and the sand bags were disgusted.

HON. W. S. STENGER'S RESIDENCE.

Chambersburgh, in olden times, was a noisy, bustling post town on the through route between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Lines of stages lumbered out daily for Baltimore and the two cities above mentioned. About the year 1815 the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike company came into existence, and the present piked thoroughfare was taken in charge. The stages from Harrisburg did not get into Chambersburg until they came to the Falling Spring church. To the North of the church edifice, as late as 1841, there were only the following named houses built: Mr. W. S. Chambers' stone residence stood, as it were, in the country. Following the turnpike, the frame house owned by Mr. John Trostle was then a new house. At the Point stood an old log tavern, which has, since that time, been modernized and changed to a dwelling house. Beyond the Point was a hill, which has been removed; going still northward, the frame house on this side of the school house was built, and that neighborhood was slightly swampy. The old gate-house, kept by Mrs. Shryock, stood across the road, at the line between Mr. C. H. Taylor's and Rev. J. A. Crawford's residences. Here was quite a hill, which, under the direction of J. Allison Eyster, was removed. Mr. Eyster bought the property at sheriff's sale, April 1st, 1861. It was then partially a field and partially a garden for the gate-house keeper. In accordance with ideas of improvement, Mr. Eyster pro-

cured the removal of the gate-house to a situation one mile further north, and set a force of men at work blasting and digging down the hill. After the fire of 1864 he began to build the present building. The residence is a handsome two-storied frame house, built in with brick, and presents an attractive appearance from the street. It contains in the front building, down stairs, four rooms, up stairs, nine rooms; in the rear part there is one room on the first floor and three up stairs, one of which is a bath room. On December 9th, 1871, Mr. J. A. Eyster conveyed to W. B. Brown, M. D., who established a Water Cure establishment. This project was unsuccessful, and the house was rented out. Hon. W. S. Stenger, on September 4th, 1875, purchased from Dr. Brown, and now owns it. Well located, with very pretty front and side lawns, it is one of the most attractive homes in our town.

THE MASSACRE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THEIR TEACHER IN 1764.

[The following sketch, though not pertaining to the drawings, is of a historical character. I am indebted to Mr. S. H. Eby, of Greencastle, for it.—D. M. K.]

In compliance with a request made by you, I shall endeavor to furnish a brief history of the foul murder of a teacher and all his pupils, with one exception, which was perpetrated by the Indians, on the morning of the 26th of July, 1764. The region in which this brutal murder was committed was then in Cumberland county, (now Franklin), about three miles north of Greencastle, and ten miles south-west of Chambersburg. Enoch Brown was the schoolmaster of the settlement. He is said to have been a man of liberal culture, particularly noted and respected for his truthfulness, integrity and christian character, in short, he was an exemplary teacher of his day. On the morning above named, he proceeded as usual to the log school house, which was a structure of the rudest character, opened it, and doubtless performed the various duties attendant upon the teacher to put things generally in readiness for the opening of the school. Tradition says that on the above named day the children were generally loath to go to school, even those that were particularly fond of going at other times, disliked very much to start on that morning. One boy, after leaving home, decided he would not go to school, but loiter in the woods, and hence he escaped the sad fate which befel his schoolmates. One by one the boys and girls came dropping in with dinner basket in hand, little thinking that this would be their last day of school. When the hour for opening school had arrived, they were told by the teacher to take their respective places in the room; the roll being called only ten responded to their names, eight boys and two girls. The school had

been much larger in the early part of the summer, but the warm weather and seasonal duties had very much decreased the number of scholars. I have not been able to ascertain the names of all the scholars, but have learned from a reliable source that no two were from the same family, so that there were ten families from the settlement represented in this school. Eben Taylor, a lad about 15 years old, was said to have been the largest boy, George Dunstan was somewhat younger than Taylor, and Archie M'Cullough, the boy who survived his injuries, was the youngest child of the school. The names of the two girls were Ruth Hart and Ruth Hale. The account given by A. M'Cullough is, that when the master and scholars met at the school house, two of the scholars informed him that on their way to school they had seen in the bushes what they supposed to be Indians. But the teacher, being a man of courage, attributed this report to the timidity of the children, as such rumors had frequently, on former occasions, been in circulation on the frontier when no Indians were near. Shortly after the opening exercises of the school, a noise at the door attracted the attention of the teacher, when it was thrown open, and to his astonishment three Indians stood upon its threshold. Knowing that there was no means of escape, and hoping to spare the lives of the children, he instantly stepped to the door, and in imploring tones besought them to kill him, to torture him, or to dispose of him as they deemed proper, but to spare the lives of the innocent children. One of the Indians replied, that in order to avoid detection they would be necessitated to kill the children also, and instantly one of the three Indians sprang through the door, and fiercely attacked the teacher with a wooden mallet. The teacher had nothing with which to defend himself but his hands; these were soon disabled or broken, after which a few severe blows about the head felled him to the floor in a dying condition. During the time the savage was brutally murdering Mr. Brown, the children were almost frantic, running to and fro through the house, and possibly some of them would have made their escape into the undergrowth which surrounded the house, but for the two Indians who remained on the outside to guard the door and give timely notice to the wretch within in case they were discovered. One by one the little urchins were stricken down by furious blows from the heavy mallet of the Indian, until all but little Archie were stretched upon the floor, dead or dying. As no time was to be lost, the savage monster went hurriedly from one to another tearing off their scalps. Little Archie, who had thus far avoided discovery, was concealed behind some wilted boughs, which previously had been placed in the great chimney, from which place of concealment he could see the horrible slaughter of his schoolmates. The Indians, now supposing their work completed, were about leaving the school house, when one of them,

looking back, observed Archie secreted in the chimney corner, and rushing upon him, dealt him a single but fearful blow, and tearing off his scalp, left him for dead. Some hours after this bloody tragedy had been committed, one of the settlers happened to come in the vicinity of the school house, and observing the unusual quietness about the house at that hour of the day, it being about noon, his curiosity led him to the door, when behold! the horrible scene was presented to him. Ten lifeless bodies stretched upon the floor, weltering in their own blood, and little Archie, who was not dead, but blind from the blow he had received, moaning and crawling about among his dead companions, smoothing his hands over their faces, and running his fingers through their hair, as if trying to distinguish one from another by the touch. Archie M'Cullough recovered from his injuries and lived to an old age, but his mind was never quite right again. A few days after this dreadful massacre the whole neighborhood gathered to participate in the funeral obsequies. The teacher and scholars were all buried in the same grave, being put into a large, rudely-constructed box, with their clothing on, as they were found after being murdered.

THE MONTGOMERY HOUSE—W. H. M'KINLEY, PROPRIETOR.

Directly across the alley from the National House, on north Main street, Chambersburg, stands the Montgomery House. When Nicholas Snider bought the National House property he also bought this one, and in course of time it came into the hands of Jacob Snider, who in March, 1794, sold to his brother, Jeremiah Snider, father of our townsman, Mr. Nicholas Snider, to whom the writer is under obligations for many historical facts otherwise unattainable. Jeremiah Snider had been keeping a hotel on west Queen street, opposite the property now occupied by H. Sierer & Co., called the Harp and Crown. On the newly acquired land he built a three-story brick tavern stand, brick back building, brick stable, one-story stone blacksmith shop on the corner of the alley, and other buildings. The hotel was known as "The Eagle," and had a large spread eagle for a sign. In 1823 Mr. Nicholas Snider was informed by his father that he might have the stone blacksmith shop, and in consequence of the gift Mr. Snider added another story to the shop and converted it into a dwelling house. David Snider followed Jeremiah Snider as landlord of the Eagle. Though of the same name they were not related. John Aughinbaugh was landlord for a year or two previous to 1833, when Jeremiah Snider, of Bedford, rented the house.

In 1836 Mr. Nicholas Snider became "mine host." The same year the Cumberland Valley railroad was opened for trade, and the first train which came through had on board all the volunteers from the Carlisle barracks, who were entertained by Mr. Snider. Mr.

Nicholas Snider was succeeded by his brother, Geo. W., about the year 1838, and he kept the hotel until September, 1844. James Montgomery, father of Dr. John Montgomery, rented from Mr. Jeremiah Snider in September, 1844. From April, 1846, to April, 1847, Thomas Gray was the proprietor, who was followed by Mr. Montgomery again. In 1848 Mr. Snider died, and Mr. Montgomery, on March 29th, 1848, became the owner, purchasing from the administrators of Jeremiah Snider. In 1856 the building was leased to Charles Gibbs, who only remained one year, to be followed by Mr. Montgomery once more. From this period until his death, Mr. Montgomery continued running the business. After his death his widow, Mrs. Margaretta Montgomery, was the proprietress, until the invasion and fire of July 30th, 1864. Immediately after the fire the present building, four-storied brick, having its offices, reading room, dining room, etc., on the first floor, the parlor on the second, and the remainder of the house devoted to bed rooms, of which there are forty-two, was erected. The northern part of the house was, and is, occupied by Dr. Montgomery as a private residence. Mrs. M. Montgomery continued the business until 1866 or 1867, when Mr. W. C. M'Nulty leased the property. In September, 1868, Daniel Miller went into the house, but shortly after sold his lease to Ephraim S. Shank. This lease expired September 21st, 1871, when Elliott & Shenafield, afterwards Elliott & M'Call, kept until April, 1875. Since that time it has been under the management of Wm. H. M'Kinley, who has lively competition with his rival across the alley.

CROWELL & CO'S SHOPS—GREENCASTLE.

[The following sketch from the pen of J. M. Cooper, Esq., in the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* of August 15th, 1877, gives the full history of the Willoughby Grain Drill Works, at Greencastle, Pa.]

"We spent a day in the fine old town of Greencastle lately, and put in most of the time looking through the establishment of J. B. Crowell & Co., which we found to be a hive of industry, and which we think it worth while to write the history of.

Bradley and Chappel started a Foundry on South Carlisle street, in Greencastle, in 1845, and J. B. Crowell bought out Chappel in 1850. The business was conducted by Bradley & Crowell from this date till 1857, when Franklin Keller was admitted to the firm. In this year the manufacture of Grain Drills and Hay Rakes was added to the ordinary business of the Foundry. This establishment was burned down in 1861, when a temporary structure was erected, in which the business was carried on.

In 1860, the Rev. Mr. Emerson, at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Greencastle, in connection with General Detrich

and Wm. H. Davison, started a Steam Saw Mill and Sash, Door and Blind Factory. In 1861, James C. Austin bought out Messrs. Emerson and Detrich, and he and Mr. Davison conducted the saw-mill and sash factory till the succeeding year.

Bradley, Crowell and Keller dissolved partnership near the close of 1861, and in 1862 Mr. Crowell bought out Mr. Austin and entered into partnership with Mr. Davison, adding the Grain Drill and Hay Rake manufacture to the business previously done by Austin & Davison. In 1870 the firm of Crowell & Davison was dissolved, and W. H. Davison's half interest was purchased by J. B. Crowell and Jacob Deardorff, the latter having been in the employment of the old firm as clerk. In 1874 Joseph E. Crowell, of Ohio, a nephew of J. B. Crowell, purchased of him a quarter interest, the firm name making no change, but has continued since 1870 under the title of J. B. Crowell & Co.

The present establishment is the result of a union of the two concerns whose history we have briefly given.

The Works, which were of wood and quite extensive, were destroyed by fire in 1875. Fortunately the Patterns had shortly before been removed to a building constructed for their reception and were saved from the general wreck. Temporary buildings were put up, in which the work was carried on without serious interruption, and preparations made for rebuilding on a more extensive scale than ever.

The new buildings, which are of brick, were finished some time ago and are now fully occupied. The main shop is nearly square—60 by 66 feet—three stories high, with a metallic roof, surmounted with an observatory, from which a magnificent view of the town and country and distant mountains is obtained. The foundry and machine shops are in a building 90 by 50 feet in extent. The cupola is outside of the walls of the foundry, a capital arrangement for keeping the foundry clean and free from heat, and the fires of the smith shops are blown by the same steam machinery that supplies the blast to the foundry. The boiler and engine are in a building detached from the rest, in the construction of which every possible precaution against fire has been taken.

The ground, covered by buildings and piled up with lumber, comprises about two acres. Crowell & Co. supply themselves with all the lumber they use except the pine. Their hickory, oak and walnut lumber comes from land owned or leased by them in their own section, and is cut on their own mill.

Since the 1st of January last their carpenter shop has turned out over 700 window and door frames, and over 500 pairs of shutters and blinds, made to order, and not including sales from the stock of frames and shutters kept on hand for sale. A good deal of this work has come to Chambersburg.

They built one hundred Wind Engines for the Stover Company last year, and also made and sold a large number of Hay Rakes, Fans and other agricultural implements.

They give, at the present date, employment to more than eighty hands, and usually run without stoppage, except at the Christmas holidays, during the entire year.

But J. B. Crowell & Co's leading line of manufacture is Grain Drills, and we do them no more than justice when we say that they make the best Drill that we have any knowledge of. They cut and bend their own Rims and make their own Spokes out of their own selected lumber, and season them on their own premises, and make their own Castings out of iron selected for its adaptability to this purpose. Their wheels, at the same time that they are made with an eye to neatness, have the weight and strength required to carry the Drill over rough ground without giving way, and the whole machine is both neat and durable—handsome to look at and certain to last long. These Drills have the improved Willoughby gum springs, and also corrugated rubber rollers which form a *force feed* that insures a constant and regular flow of seed.

Crowell & Co. make drills that sow grain alone, or grain and grass seed, or grain and fertilizers, or grain and grass seed and fertilizers. The purchaser can have his choice. The grass seeder is detachable and can be taken off at pleasure. Or if a farmer purchases a Drill without the grass seeder, he can at any time afterward order the seeder and put it on himself. Ordinarily they make the Drill with eight hoes eight inches apart, but in some instances they have made them wider and with shafts, so as to be drawn by three horses, one inside the shafts and the others outside. Numerous experiments have been made with hoes closer together or farther apart, but these have only resulted in establishing eight inches as the best distance.

The Crowell Drill is so constructed that it may be used with the hoes in a straight line, or zigzag, or alternately oscillating. Where there are large clods or rubbish on a field, the zigzag hoes, as is well known, clean much more readily than the straight; but here is an improvement that goes far ahead of the stationary zigzag The hoes alternately move forward and backward. While the odd numbered hoes are going forward the even numbered hoes move backward. The motion is slow, and the distance traversed by each hoe is only seven inches; that is, the hoe goes forward of the central line $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and back of it the same distance. This motion greatly facilitates the cleaning process. At first it occurred to us that this oscillatory motion of the hoes might cause an irregular deposit of grain, but this thought was dissipated when we noted carefully how slow were the advance and retreat of the hoes compared with the progress of the drill over the ground. Besides, Crowell & Co. informed us that they had tested this matter carefully and thoroughly,

and had found by actual measurement and count that the variation did not exceed one grain in five inches on the ground. The motion given to the hoes renders the tubes less liable to choke than in the old zigzag Drill. In fact they cannot choke at all.

This Drill seems to be perfect in all its parts and combinations, and it is called for from distant parts of the country. Three carloads have already been shipped to Kansas this season, and some are doing duty away in Texas.

The season for buying and selling Grain Drills had just opened when we were at Crowell & Co's, week before last, and it promised to be a good one. During the three days of the week that had gone by, they had shipped fifty-five Drills, and they expected to ship more in the three days that remained of the same week. We believe they are the heaviest receivers of freight on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and we learn that in the year ending June 1st, 1877, they paid the company over $5,700.

In exploring Crowell & Co's shops we were surprised to find a man at work in a branch of manufacture entirely new to this part of our State. He was making a Pipe Organ, and had previously made a Reed Organ, which was pronounced a good instrument. His name is Miller and he is a native of Denmark, where he learned his trade. He informed us that he had worked at this business in Philadelphia and Erie. He does not possess the necessary means to establish an Organ manufactory here, but Mr. Crowell informed us that there was some probability that a company might be formed at Greencastle, and the manufacture established. We hope that this will be done, and that success will reward the enterprise And we wish Franklin county had a few dozen more such men as J. B. Crowell, whose quiet energy and enterprise have made his fine establishment what it is—a credit to the town of Greencastle, and a benefit to the surrounding country.

MURDER OF THE TWO MISS RENFREWS BY THE INDIANS, NEAR WAYNESBORO', PA.

BY J. C. BURNS.

This murder, the last that was committed by the Indians in this region of the country, occurred on what is now the farm of Mr. Peter Fahnestock, near Waynesboro', Pa. The year in which the murder took place, cannot now be ascertained, but I have repeatedly heard my father state that it was the *very last* murder committed by the Indians in this section of the State. I may add that I understand it to be the last committed by them in this valley, and so oc-

curring after the murder of the teacher and children near Greencastle.

The small log house in which the young women lived, was situated near the mill now owned by Mr. Fahnestock, and was standing until within a few years. I have often seen it myself, and many others remember it well. Traditionary accounts differ a little in regard to one or two particulars in connection with their death. Mrs. Royer, as I understand, stated that an alarm having been given that Indians were about, the two girls in question had each a horse nearly ready for the purpose of escaping on horseback, when an Irishman came hurrying past and told them to be in haste, as Indians were near; that shortly after he had passed they were shot.

The account as given by my father is as follows: that the girls in question were washing clothes that day, when the Indians came upon them and shot and scalped them. The savages at once left, going westward. Two experienced hunters living in the neighborhood, one of whom had lived with Indians, gave pursuit. It appears there were but two of the Indians. The hunters followed the trail towards Bedford, and on the second day, somewhere among the mountains, the pursuers, deeming by the freshness of the trail that they were drawing near the Indians, became more cautious; and noticing a small opening among the trees ahead, they carefully drew near, and there, in a small, open glade, where were several wild plum trees, stood the two Indians under the trees eating wild plums. The extreme caution exercised by the savages while eating was curious. They were perfectly quiet, and each would cautiously reach up for a plum, pull it off, and then glance around the open area, at the same time listening, and then eat the plum.

The hunters in a whisper arranged their plan. They agreed not to fire until near enough *to see the plum seed drop from the mouth of each savage.* Then stealthily creeping on the ground they advanced near enough, when, at a signal agreed upon, they both fired, and springing up they rushed forward to complete the work, if need be, with their knives. But it needed no completion. Each bullet had sped with deadly aim, and the two savages were still in death.

The men obtained the scalps of the two sisters slain near Waynesboro', and scalping the two Indians, they rapidly retraced their steps with the four scalps, and reached the house where the Miss Renfrews had lived, just as the funeral train was about to leave for the place of burial. The hunters approaching the coffin, quietly laid down by the corpses the two scalps taken from them, and then laid down along side of those the other two—the Indian scalps. This told the story.

The remains of these two young women were buried on a quiet hill-side in view of the historic stream, Antietam. The grave can still be identified, and is within an enclosure now used as a burying ground by the Burns family, and near the grave of Miss Sarah

Burns. A flat stone, set edgewise, marks the grave itself; but there is no tombstone or inscription to tell whose remains lie beneath.

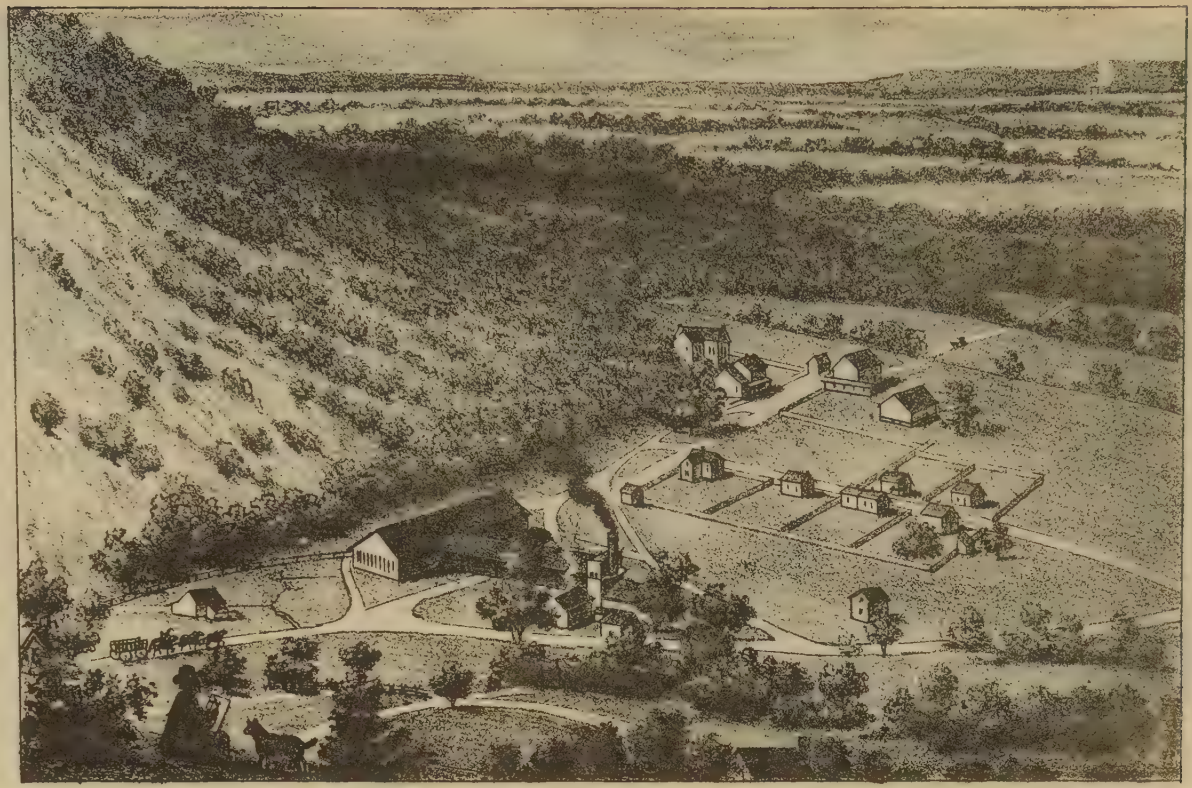
The only information as to the names of these two sisters, is simply their family name—Renfrew.

FRANKLIN FURNACE—HUNTER & SPRINGER, PROPRIETORS.

Franklin Furnace, located in St. Thomas township, three miles due north of the town of St. Thomas, and at the foot of the mountains, was built in the year 1828 by Peter and George Housum. These men came from Berks county and put into active operation their knowledge of the iron business, learned in that section of the country. Their original purchase was the furnace property and thirteen hundred acres of land. The ore necessary to the running of the furnace was taken from the land which they had purchased, and mixed with other varieties, taken from the Shearer bank, near Loudon, and from banks near Greenvillage. From some cause or other, success did not attend their efforts, and about the year 1845 they leased the property to Brine, Filson & Lowe. In 1848, an assignment having been made by the Housums, the Furnace passed into the hands of B. & W. Phreaner, from Lebanon county. They operated the works until the year 1855, when B. Phreaner was killed while engaged in raising a building. After his death, and while in the possession of W. Phreaner and the heirs of B. Phreaner, W. Phreaner and Elmira Phreaner, his sister, continued the business for several years. The heirs of B. Phreaner eventually sold their interest to Elmira, daughter of B. Phreaner, who intermarried with Charles Molly. A new firm was organized under the name of Molly & Phreaner. William Phreaner then sold his interest to Peter C. Hollar, and the firm name changed to Molly & Hollar.

This firm was succeeded by M'Hose, Hunter & Co., and the senior member retiring shortly afterwards, the present proprietors became the owners, and have held it ever since that time. At the time of the purchase by M'Hose, Hunter & Co., the connected tract consisted of about 1500 acres, but by subsequent purchases, has, from time to time been increased until at the present time it contains about 5000 acres, of which, a tract containing 400 acres is farming land, and the remainder timber.

At the present time the ores used are obtained from the Cressler ore-bank, near Shippensburg, and a small amount from the Neikirk bank, on the adjoining farm. It is brought by rail to Chambersburg, and from that point hauled by wagons to the furnace. The fuel is all made from wood cut on the furnace lands, about 250 acres being annually cut over for that purpose. The timber is felled by workmen constantly engaged in chopping on the lands of the furnace, and after culling out all that is valuable as lumber, the remain-



FRANKLIN FURNACE. FRANKLIN CO. PA.

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RES. OF CHAS GILLAN, ON TURN PIKE, WEST OF ST THOMAS.

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der is cut into four foot cord wood and burned into charcoal. About 7500 cords are thus annually burned into charcoal and used in the furnace. The amount of iron manufactured from this use of fuel is about 1400 tons, although there has been over 1600 tons made at the furnace in one year. About 75 men are constantly employed in the various departments of the furnace, and the land, with the exception of 100 acres of the farming lands, are managed by the proprietors, and a store is carried on in the same connection, at which quite a trade is done with the surrounding farmers. Most of the men employed by the proprietors live in the houses belonging to the property, of which there are about 30 on the lands. A steam saw-mill is in constant use in the timber lands of the property, and also one run by water does a large amount of business. The iron made here commands the highest market price, being made cold-blast, and no higher tribute can be paid the furnace and its proprietors than the statement that with iron of similar makes from other furnaces, selling in the market at $26.00, the iron made at Franklin Furnace is finding a ready sale at $31.00. The business is in a very prosperous condition at present.

The firm now consists of Messrs. John Hunter and Levi L. Springer. Both gentlemen are first class men, and have the highest standing, both as regards the management of their works, and in their business relations.

ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN CANNON.

A century ago, on the banks of the Antietam, three miles east of Waynesboro', Pa., stood a little blacksmith's shop. Here, in 1775, worked honest John Bourns, who swung the hammer, and with lusty blows shaped the heated iron into implements fit for tilling the soil. The war alarum rang over the country, and to John Bourns it brought the tidings that he too must do his share to free his fair land from the tyrant's yoke. After casting about for some means of contributing his share to the common cause, he determined to try his skill on a wrought iron cannon. An extra pair of bellows was set up, and his brother, James Bourns, together with some neighbors, called upon to give all necessary aid in keeping up a continuous hot fire for the purpose of welding. A core of iron, with a small bore, was first prepared, and bars of iron were welded one by one, longitudinally on this core. The welding having been accomplished successfully, a new drilling was made, and the bore brought to as perfect a degree of smoothness and circularity as was possible with the tools accessible.

This small cannon was taken to the army and doubtless gave no uncertain voice in freedom's favor. On the eleventh of September, 1777, the battle of Brandywine was fought, and our cannon was

captured and taken to England. John Bourns was afterwards drafted into the army, previous to the battle of Brandywine, and no doubt felt very badly when he found that his pet had fallen into the hands of the enemy. On account of his great skill he was detached from active service and detailed to repair gun locks and make bayonets for the use of the army. I have no recollection of reading of the manufacture of cannon for the Revolutionary army earlier than the Franklin county one.

John Bourns was the father of the late General James Burns, of Waynesboro', and he and William Burns, his brother, have related frequently the story heretofore given, to many persons. Readers will notice the change in the orthography of the names of the father and son. Mr. J. C. Burns, of Gettysburg, furnished the writer with the facts contained in this article.

MELCHI SNIVELY'S PROPERTY—SHADY GROVE.

In order to give a history of the village of Shady Grove, situated three miles east of Greencastle, on the pike leading from Baltimore to Pittsburg, it is necessary to give a history of the Snively families who were the first settlers of this location. John Jacob Schnebele, from Switzerland, emigrated to the United States of America and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, between the years A. D. 1707 and 1718, and was naturalized in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1729, and died at the age of eighty-four years, leaving an offspring of several children. One of these children was Jacob Schnebele, who was born A. D. 1694, and died August 24th, 1766, in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving an offspring of seventeen children, whence the numerous families, now universally known as the Snivelys, have descended. Some of these families located in Antrim township. Many also emigrated to other parts. As Shady Grove's origin and history is solicited, I shall endeavor to follow the generations down to the present day, by commencing with Joseph Snively, Sen. About this time the name was changed to Snively. I refer first to the old Patent Deed from Richard and Thomas Penn, for a tract of land called "Punk," which was entered in a land warrant, bearing date January 8th, A. D. 1753, by Samuel Menoch, who conveyed the same to Jacob Schnebele by deed dated 1756. Jacob Schnebele, by his last will and testament, gave the property to his son, Joseph Snively, Sen , who attained the age of 87 years. Joseph Snively, Sr., died on the farm he first settled on, leaving it to his son Joseph Snively, Jr., who also reached the age of 86 or 87 years. Joseph Snively, Jr., left the farm to his son, Samuel B. Snively. These lands have been handed down from one generation to another until the present time, a period of about 130 years, and that tract of land called Punck, was added to the origin-

al about ten years after the first grant. Upon a part of this tract the village of Shady Grove is located. These lands were deeded by Joseph Snively Sr., to his son John Snively, who by will devised them to his son, Melchi Snively, who sold the lot upon which the first building was erected in A. D. 1837. At that time no idea was entertained that it ever would become a town. In 1848 the present residence and store of Melchi Snively was built. After doing business a few years the village increased to such a size as to warrant an application for a post office, which was obtained. The place was called Shady Grove P. O., and since that time has become a village of about 30 houses and shops. Mr. Frederick B. Snively has been Postmaster and merchant since 1856. The avocation of the Snively families predominates, and has predominated in agriculture, (with a few exceptions), in connection with stock feeding and stock raising; pursuits which are so closely allied to the prosperity of agriculturists that they are inseparable.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS—FRICK & CO., WAYNESBORO'.

In producing a consecutive history of the well-known Steam Engine Works at Waynesboro', it is found somewhat difficult to gather the correct data and to trace the successive business developments from the beginning. Mr. George Frick, who at present writing is the General Superintendent of the works, was also the founder and constant conductor of the business. His own biography is so intimately connected with our subject that it is necessary to use it in this connection. He was born in Lancaster county in 1826, and in the spring of 1838 his father settled in this county, in the vicinity of Waynesboro'. At eighteen years of age, about 1843, George Frick went to the mill-wright trade, and in 1845 commenced business in a small way for himself, on the place now in possession of Henry Good, about one and a half miles north of Quincy, in Quincy township, where he continued about two years, and then moved to the mill property on the Antietam, about two miles south of Waynesboro, now owned by D. F. Good. Here he engaged in building grain drills. In a year later he commenced business near the town of Quincy, occupying a woolen factory for a shop, and manufacturing threshing machines and other agricultural implements. It was at this place, in the fall of 1850, Mr. Frick built his first steam engine, a two-horse-power stationary, for his own use, and from his own patterns. In the following year he again removed to a country shop, about one-half mile north-west of the village of Ringgold, Md., and about 300 yards from the Mason & Dixons Line. Here the engine above alluded to ran the machine shop for the manufacture of steam engines and various mill machinery. In 1859 he commenced building the Geiser Grain Separator. The increase of

the business now necessitated better facilities, and in the following year, the entire business was removed to Waynesboro', and the manufacture of steam engines and grain separators continued on a larger scale. In 1865 he sold out the Grain Separator business to the Geiser Manufacturing Company. He immediately erected the present commodious buildings just opposite the old works, and made Steam Engines and Boilers of all kinds a *specialty*. In 1870 he took C. F. Bowman, of Lancaster, into co-partnership, who died in the fall of 1872. In February, 1873, a company was organized with a capital of $100,000, and facilities were largely increased, in order to supply the pressing demands of the trade.

The works comprise two commodious finishing shops, well furnished with all the machinery, tools and appliances, usually kept in a first-class, well-conducted establishment of this character; a large boiler shop, with every thing necessary to produce work of all kinds and styles in this line; also steam forge shop, smith shop, iron foundry, brass foundry, paint shop, warehouse, pattern shop, and pattern house, with a very large collection of patterns used in manufacturing, and to which constant additions are being made.

Eight years ago fifty workmen were employed, now the company has about one hundred employees. One moral feature is not out of place in this connection. The company employs only sober men, and when any of the workmen are persistent in the use of intoxicating drinks, such are suspended or dismissed.

The manufactures produced by this company are the "Eclipse" Farm, "Eclipse" Portable, and "Eclipse" Stationary Steam Engines, Horizontal and Vertical Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers of various styles, Circular Saw-Mills, Mill Machinery, and general machinist work. Their manufactures are shipped to almost every State in the Union, and even to the West India Islands. They enjoy the enviable reputation of making superior machinery in their line. In the short period of three years past they have sold nearly 500 of their Eclipse Engines alone, and of the great number of boilers constructed, they have yet to hear of the first explosion. Their prospects are most promising, and bid fair for a very successful future.

J. K. ANDREWS' FARM.

The tract of land now belonging to Mr. James K. Andrews, of which I write, is located in Hamilton township, along the Warm Spring road, and five miles south-east of Chambersburg. It contains about one hundred and twenty-seven acres of gravel land, of which twenty-seven are in timber and the remainder in farming order. On the property there are erected a two-storied frame dwelling house, large stone and frame barn, and all the necessary outbuildings. It is bounded by lands of John N. Snider, Andrew Bard,

Israel Faust, Isaac Allison, Israel Faust, Jacob Picking and others. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in 1804, granted a patent to Andrew Dunlop, for a large body of land, of which this farm was a constituent part. A few years after, Dunlop sold the Andrews tract to James Speer. Speer was not able to pay for it, and an execution of judgment was issued. Jacob Merkle, High Sheriff of Franklin county, on April 14th, 1810, sold the farm to Thomas Poe, Esq. James Speer, Jr., purchased it from Poe, but only retained it until April 4th, 1812, when Frederick Wallick became the owner. For seven years it was in the possession of Wallick, when he sold, on March 24th, 1819 to Jacob Hatler. Hatler remained there for nearly half a generation, but sold to Michael Etter on March 21st, 1833. Two years afterwards, Etter became involved, and conveyed the farm on February 28th, 1835, to John Gird and Henry Bender to sell for the benefit of his creditors. No sale was made, however, and the property was re-conveyed to Etter. On April 2d, 1855, James J. Kennedy and James Nill became the owners, and on April 2d, 1858 Judge Kennedy purchased Mr. Nill's interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. In the spring of 1860 Mrs. Sarah Andrews moved from New Village, Warren county, New Jersey, to our county, and on the sixth day of April, 1860, bought this property from Judge Kennedy. The frame house was then standing, but has since that time been thoroughly remodeled. In March, 1866, Mr. James Andrews, husband of Mrs. Sarah Andrews, died. Mrs. Andrews retained the farm until January 1st, 1876, when she sold to her sons, T. M. and J. K. Andrews. During the summer of 1875 the present large barn was built by the proprietors, the work being done by Frank M. Andrews. Mr. James K. Andrews bought out his brother's half interest on July 1st, 1877, and made extensive alterations in the dwelling house.

The present proprietor is a thorough, go-ahead young merchant. At present he is engaged in the dry goods business, with E. Van Volkenburg & Co., importing and jobbing, 384 and 386 Broadway, New York City. In consequence of his business relations, he is necessarily, for the greatest part of the time, away from the county. His brother, Mr. F. M. Andrews, manages the farm.

O. W. GOOD'S REGISTERED DISTILLERY.

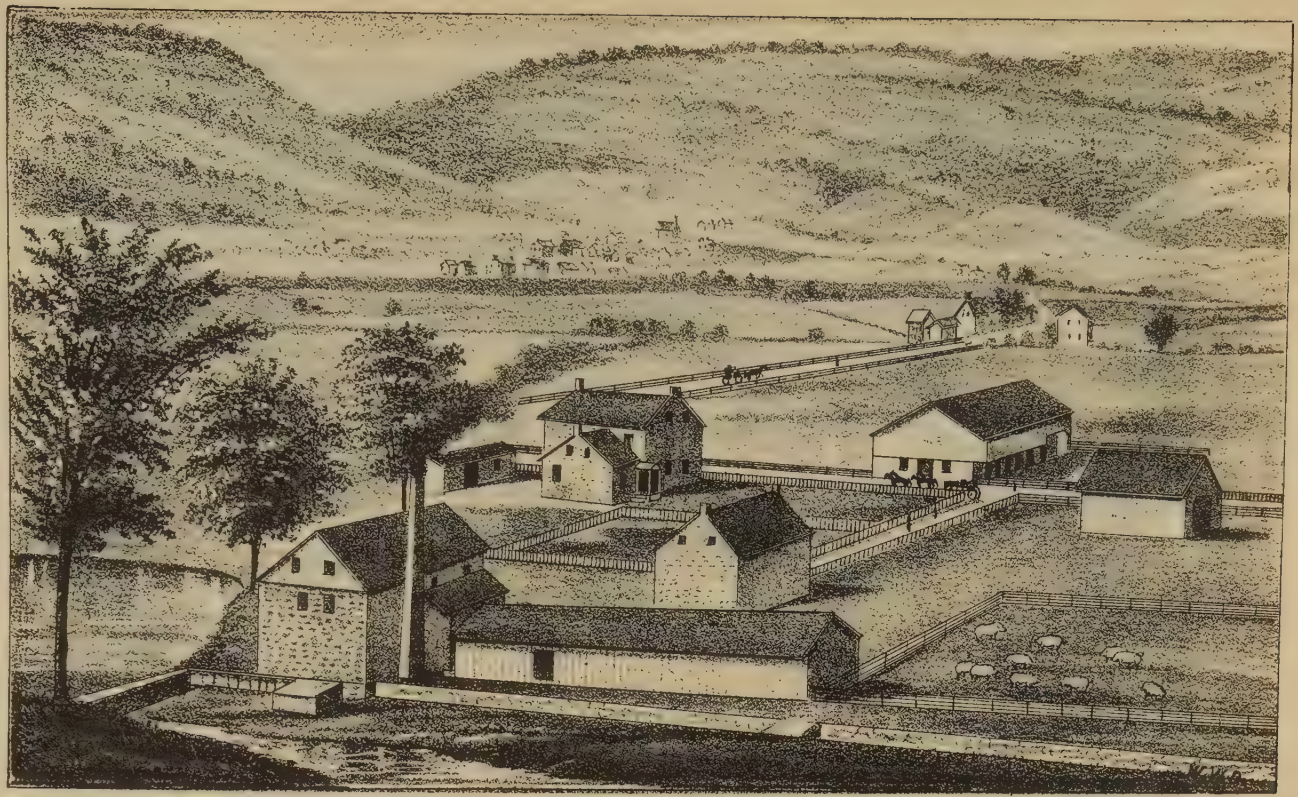
This property is situated in Washington township, three miles east of Waynesboro, on the Waynesboro and Monterey turnpike. It's location is just at the foot of the South Mountain, on the Red Run, and a mile and a-half from the Waynesboro' Station, on the Western Maryland railroad. John Downin began the manufacture of liquor in the present building, about the year 1858, and the name of Downin liquors is a guarantee of purity. A distillery was in op-

eration as early as 1812, and a point not more than one hundred feet east of the present office, where the wagon house of Abram Shockey now stands. It is probable that this location was early selected on account of the pure water of a spring, which then as now, was used in the manufacture of liquor. This spring is located near the turnpike, at the foot of the mountain, whence it flows in a clear and limpid stream. During the heaviest drouth there was always sufficient water to fill a four inch pipe. It is said, with how much accuracy I cannot say, that the Indians held these waters in high esteem, believing them to be medicinal in quality.

Mr. G. is running the establishment steadily, using twenty-four bushels of grain per day. He fattens and ships six hundred hogs in each year. The distillery produces about six hundred and fifty barrels of pure liquors per annum, and there is a great demand for it on account of its reputation for purity. The short distance to the railroad gives facilities for reaching market not enjoyed by those who owned this property previous to the completion of the present enterprise.

ABRAM SHOCKEY'S FARM.

Mr. Shockey purchased this property, on which his homestead now stands, in 1862. The first purchase was about sixty-two acres, located in Washington township, near the South Mountain. In 1863, Lee's army, while retreating from Gettysburg, encamped in that region of country. The damage resulting from this visit to Mr. Shockey he estimates at five thousand dollars. Since its purchase the present owner has built the warehouse occupied by Mr. O. W. Good, a wagon house, the rear part of the present house, the barn and all other buildings now standing, except the dwelling house and mill. Scarcely a fence or outside improvement was then in existence, where now are cultivated fields and commodious buildings, making a tasty, convenient and valuable homestead. About 1865, Mr. Shockey purchased twenty-four acres from the farm of Jacob Hoover, deceased. This piece of land was not the only addition, as, in 1868, a second tract of twenty-four acres, directly south of the first, was purchased from Jacob Stouffer. At that time there was a school house erected on this land. At his own expense, the proprietor has erected a church for the use of the German Dunkards, and with the church has given them an acre as a burial ground. These purchases have increased the farm to 110 acres, in 1877, and has made one of the finest properties in the valley, having on it a church, school house, distillery, feed mill, warehouse, together with the water right to the spring mentioned in another article, and from which a new line of pipes has been laid. Mr. Shockey owns another fine farm, of 181 acres, located southwest of his homestead, and immediately adjoining a tract of 36 acres of fine timber. This



RES. OF ABRAHAM SHOCKEY. NEAR WAYNESBORO PA.

ANTIETAM WOOLEN MILL, PROPERTY OF E. S. BAER, WASHINGTON TWP. NEAR WAYNESBORO.

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timber land is on the mountain side, and, being for the most part pine, is very valuable. The mill, under his ownership, has been extensively remodeled and new machinery introduced.

DAVID ESHLEMAN'S FARM.

In Antrim township about two miles from Greencastle is located the farm of Mr. Eshleman. This property was originally a part of the Crunkleton tract and contains about one hundred and fifty-one acres, of which fifteen are in timber. The first owner on record was Joseph Crunkleton, who took out his license in 1734. The tract then contained the lands now owned by Benjamin Snively and the farm under consideration. In 1853 Peter Eshleman and Jonas Reiff purchased it of the heirs of Jacob Snively. Peter Eshleman, in February, 1860, purchased the undivided half of Reiff and became the sole owner. David Eshleman, on June 28th, 1869, bought from Peter Eshleman, his father, and now owns it. The dwelling house is built of stone and contains nine rooms. It was built about 1801 by a Mr. Byers, whose first name I have been unable to learn. In the present year Mr. Eshleman has entirely remodeled the house. There are several very fine springs on the farm, and it is well known as one of the oldest and most productive in the valley.

Mr. Eshleman devotes his attention to grain raising, although he has quite a large amount of stock on the farm. The land is at present in very fine condition. More than 18000 bushels of lime, burned on the place, have been used since it came into the possession of the present owner. With fine buildings, good fencing, and land in the best condition, this tract is one of the most valuable in the county.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS—GEISER MANUFACTURING CO., WAYNESBORO', PA.

The manufacturing business was initiated on this site in the year 1860 by George Frick, in a small frame shop, foundry and blacksmith shop. The trade was almost entirely confined to a few steam engines, mill gearing, Geiser separators and horse powers. After a period of six years the demand for the Geiser separator became so much greater that Daniel Geiser, B. E. Price, Josiah Fahrney and J. F. Oller associated themselves in co-partnership under the firm name of Geiser, Price & Co. With a capital of about $20,000, they leased the real estate, buildings and machinery from George Frick. In August, 1866, they began business and were so successful that in 1867 they bought the entire works. In 1868 the firm was increased by the admission of three new members, Daniel Hoover, John Phillips and J. S. Oller. The business increased until they are doing a

trade now of 400 machines a year, amounting to about $185,000. On January 1st, 1869, the firm became an incorporated organization, under the title of the Geiser Manufacturing Company, and with a capital of $134,600, new buildings were erected, until at present the works cover nearly two acres of ground, with a capacity of four machines a day. The highest number of hands employed at one time was 175.

The names of the stockholders in December, 1877, are D. Geiser, B. E. Price, Josiah Fahrney, J. F. Oller, Daniel Hoover, John Phillips, A. D. Morganthall, A. E. Price, Joseph Price, Samuel Hœflich, John L. Loyd, Stover & Wolff, D. B. Mentzer, Fink & Bro., Daniel Hollinger, Samuel Newcomer and J. F. Emert. The company is doing a very large business. Their work is all of the best material and put up by the most skillful mechanics and it has attained a reputation second to none in agricultural machines. This company is the only one authorized to manufacture the Geiser Separator.

THE OLD BOYNE FARM.

The Renfrew family, one branch of which now owns the above named property, is one of the oldest in Franklin county. John Renfrew came to America during the latter part of the last century, and having heard of the wonderful beauty of the Cumberland Valley, came to it, settled first near the present village of Scotland, and eventually settled on the Boyne farm. Thomas and John Penn, Esqs., on the 10th day of June, 1762, issued a warrant for the survey of a certain tract of land called "Boyne," situated in Guilford township, Cumberland county. On April 2d, 1774, this tract was surveyed for James Crawford, who, upon the 10th day of January previous, had conveyed it to Patrick Alexander. The proprietaries, on April 13th, 1774, forever released Patrick Alexander, his heirs or assigns, from the payment of an annual quit rent in consideration of the sum of £25, 7s. After Patrick Alexander's death, his son Joseph took the property at its appraised value, and he on April 29th, 1784, conveyed to John Renfrew. This gentleman had been a soldier in the Revolution and bore to his grave marks of wounds obtained in the great struggle for liberty. He had one wound in his foot which caused a permanent lameness. About the year 1807 John Renfrew purchased of Jacob Gsell an additional tract containing six acres and thirty-two perches. Mr. Renfrew lived in the enjoyment of his possessions until the fall of the year of 1844. By the will of his father, John Renfrew became the next proprietor, and lived there until his death, which occurred in September of the year 1863. At his demise the whole estate was divided, but the old mansion remained and still is in the ownership of Hannah and Sarah E. Renfrew, his daughters.

The Boyne farm is located at Turkey Foot, about seven miles

from Chambersburg and two miles south of Fayetteville. It lies in a beautiful region of country and contains about one hundred and thirty acres of the best quality of land. There are erected upon the place, a large two storied brick house, large bank barn, together with all the necessary outbuildings. At the homestead they have all the old deeds back even to the original patent granted by the Penn proprietary government. It will thus be seen that this property has been in the uninterrupted possession of the Renfrew family for nearly one hundred years, and since it was patented has had but very few changes.

JOSEPH BOYD'S FARM.

This piece of property lies in Montgomery township. The land warrant for it was taken out by Patrick and Hannah Maxwell. On March 24th, 1846, Mr. James Boyd went to this place. Mr. William Boyd, father of the present proprietor, moved from Dauphin to Cumberland county in the year 1807, and James Boyd was born near Newville in 1811, where he resided until 1846, when he moved to this county, where he has resided ever since. The first orchard was set out in 1846, and the barn, which is seen in the sketch, was built A. D. 1851. In the year 1852 the tenant house was built and in 1859 the orchard was re-set. The mansion house was erected in 1860. All the buildings now standing were erected and the improvements made by the present proprietor.

MILL, FARM AND DISTILLERY—ROBERT JOHNSON.

On the Greencastle and Williamsport turnpike, two miles south of Greencastle, is the farm, mill and distillery of Mr. Robert Johnson. The farm contains 124 acres of good land and the mill and distillery are well known throughout the surrounding country. Dr. Johnson, who report says was blessed with four hundred and fifty pounds of a wife, was the first settler, and he took out a patent for all the country surrounding. About 1810 Dr. Johnson sold to Samuel Hunter, who twenty-five years later sold to Philip Weaver. Ten years afterwards Mr. Weaver sold to Joseph Whitmore, who, after owning it for seven years, sold to Michael Zellers. Henry Miller, two years later, purchased it and kept it for five years, when John H. Hartle became the owner. On October 29th, 1866, the present owner purchased from Hartle. The grist mill located on the property is a very old one, and Mr. Johnson has had it remodeled and steam power introduced. The distillery was built by Philip Weaver in 1838 and the mansion house in 1867. An addition of a bonded warehouse was made in 1867 and in 1872 the barn was erected. The distillery is known by the name of Spring Grove.

Mr. Robert Johnson was born in Washington township, Franklin county, Pa., on June 22d, 1825. In 1853 he was married to Margaret Stoops, of Quincy township, who was born January 15th, 1835. By this marriage Mr. Johnson has had seven children born to him, five boys, one of whom is dead, and two girls. In a pleasant country and a beautiful valley, Mr. Johnson has everything he could desire to enjoy life, which he no doubt does.

WOOLEN MILL OF J. BURNS WHITE.

The early history of the factory now owned by Mr. White, and a view of which appears in this volume, is unattainable. Prior to 1847 a small factory occupied the site of the present one. It was operated by a firm styled Carr & Crossley and owned by David Bigham. In 1846 this little concern was burned and Mr. Bigham erected the present well known building. It is forty-five by sixty feet in dimensions and three stories in height, and is fitted up with the most approved machinery for the manufacture of goods. Isaac Hawn was the first lessee, followed by Wm. Megary, who remained until 1855. In that year Messrs. Robert Black and Samuel E. White purchased the property and operated it until 1860, under the somewhat unusual firm name of Black & White. In 1860 Mr. White purchased the entire interest and remained sole owner until his death, which occurred in 1871. Mr J. Burns White, his son, then leased the property from the heirs and continued the manufacture of goods until 1873. At this time he became the owner, having purchased the shares of the other heirs, and the factory has been in constant operation ever since with a steadily increasing demand for the goods. Connected with it are some one hundred and fifty acres of ground much of which is still covered with valuable timber. The dwelling is one of the most commodious and tasty private residences in the valley. It is built of stone and was erected many years ago by David Bigham, and entirely remodeled in 1867 by Mr. Samuel E. White. There is a fall of over nine feet, which can be increased to over eleven feet, and an average run equal to fifteen horse-power. The goods made here command a ready sale and are well and favorably known both at home and abroad. The principal articles manufactured are all kinds of knitting yarn, blankets, flannels, carpets, cassimeres and satinets.

J. B. COOK'S FARM.

George Adam Cook, about the year 1745, emigrated to what is now known as Franklin county from York county. He took up, by warrant dated May 20th, 1776, a tract containing the farm at present owned by Jacob B. Cook. Mr. Cook settled upon this tract imme-

diately upon his entering the valley, and built where the present building stands, but the warrant was not granted until thirty-one years later. At that time there were but few residents throughout what is now known as Quincy township. The settlers were few, and their bitter foes, the Indians, many. Numerous were the incursions made by the redskins, and at one time Mr. Cook was waylaid on the farm now owned by Peter Whitmore. He was driving his cows home, but the animals gave warning of the presence of the wily savage, and he escaped. Afterwards he lost a horse, the Indians shooting it in twelve places. This locality was a favorite camping place of the aborigines, especially adjacent to the place where the spring crosses the road. This fact is evidenced by the great numbers of arrowheads picked up in years past, and even yet turned up by the plow as it turns the furrows in the field below. There can still be seen on the farm, in full bearing, apple trees which were brought while saplings from York county, over 130 years ago.

The family name at that time was spelled Koch, but has since been changed to Cook. Upon the death of George Adam Cook, the property descended by will to his son, Peter Cook, who was born in the present mansion house. This house was built about 1746, by G. A. Koch, remodeled in 1807 by Peter Cook, and again in 1861 by J. B. Cook. He raised a family of six sons and four daughters, and died at the ripe old age of 87 years. Two sons and two daughters are yet living. For over 130 years this farm has been in the possession of this family. Where, in 1745, George Adam Koch built his humble log cabin amidst the primeval forest, are now to be found cultivated fields, commodious houses, and all the comforts and conveniences brought by civilization in its onward march.

The survey of the proposed Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad passes near the buildings.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD'S FARM.

This property is located one mile southeast of Fayetteville and six miles from Chambersburg. Its early history is embodied in the original grant made to the Crawfords and mentioned elsewhere in this work. John Crawford came into possession of the farm in question about the year 1796, having purchased a portion of it from his brother, and continued to own it until his death, which occurred about the year 1827, when it went into the hands of his son, Joseph Crawford, who has ever since made it his home. He is the youngest of twelve children, only one of whom, Mrs. M'Kee, of Chambersburg, beside himself, is still living. Mr. Crawford is one of the few men who can point to an uninterrupted residence on the same place for over half a century, during which time he has raised a family of five

children, all of whom are now living. Four of these are at home, viz.: John, James, Mary and Agnes, and one (Ann) resides in Iowa. All of the buildings now on the farm were erected by its present proprietor. The house was built in 1847 and the barn in 1841. There are about 230 acres included in this tract, and from the dwelling a beautiful view can be obtained of the surrounding country. In addition to the buildings represented in our picture, there is a comfortable tenant house on the place. A fine well of water close to the house and running water in the fields. The Mont Alto Railroad passes through the farm, and as a desirable residence it is among the foremost in the county.

BUENA VISTA HOTEL, BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT—WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD.

This attractive and healthful resort, located five miles south-east of Waynesboro' and two and a-half miles from Blue Ridge Summit on the W. M. R. R., has been made what it is by its present proprietor, Mr. V. B. Gilbert, a man of varied experience and great adaptability to the business in which he is now engaged. Having disposed of various enterprises upon which he had expended a number of years of his very active career, which began March 17th, 1825, and after effecting a sale of the Waynesboro' hotel in the year 1867, he purchased the locality represented in our engraving, with the intention of living a private and retired life. Very much out of repair and dilapidated was the old wagon stand on the mountain when it passed into his hands, but fortunately for the comfort and enjoyment of its now frequent guests, both from city and country, it had found a proprietor, whose fondness for improvement would not let it continue in its antiquated condition, and the teamster of former days who was wont to crack his whip and jokes in front of the old hostelry would fail to recognize his former stamping ground. Renewed and renovated, even to the old mansion house, which had also to submit to the remodeling and improving process, he has made this elevated point on the South mountain, which commands a delightful prospect across the Cumberland Valley to the extent of 30 miles, together with a view of all the different Mountain ranges as far as the eye can reach, one of the most attractive summer resorts in the State. This present delightful abode is surrounded with mineral springs, and is also provided with an abundance of the purest mountain water which supplies the hotel and bath houses. Provided with a profusion of the choicest fruit trees and grape vines and more than enough of land under the highest cultivation, mine host is at all times enabled to provide his tables with the best of viands. Very near to the mansion, on Red run stream, which abounds in speckled trout, is erected a very fine saw mill. The

park, which includes hill and dale, is made attractive by numerous springs, many of which contain iron, magnesia and sulphur, and its greatest attraction is one, unfailing in its character, which has a fall of 150 feet in less than that many yards. Mr. Gilbert, tired of frequent changes, has determined to make Buena Vista his permanent home, and with that ambition that belongs to those descended from an honorable ancestry, his constant aim is to preserve a reputation well earned, and one which he hopes to transmit unsullied to those who may follow him.

Valentine B. Gilbert is a son of the late John Gilbert, well known to the residents of the lower part of the county, who died, full of years and honors, whilst on a visit to his son Samuel in Ohio. His remains were brought back to Waynesboro' and safely placed at rest in the burial grounds of the German Reformed Church. The venerated mother of Mr. Gilbert still resides in Waynesboro'.

MANUFACTURE OF STRAW PAPER.

[The following article from the *Franklin Repository* of May 2d, 1866, written by the late G. A. Shryock, Esq., will possess an almost incalculable interest to those interested in the straw board manufacture in not only Franklin county, but elsewhere as well, being undoubtedly a full and authentic history of that branch of industry from its first conception. Comments are unnecessary and we copy verbatim.]

The following article was written some time since, at the earnest solicitation of a number of friends of the author:

The manufacture of paper from *raw* vegetable matter has much agitated the public mind, both in our country and Europe, since the scarcity of rags has rendered it impossible to keep pace with the consumption of paper in the various departments developed by literature and commerce. Scores, if not hundreds, of persons claim to be the originators of the manufacture of paper from straw, wood, grass, corn husks, cane, &c. As I am *one* of this large family of claimants, I wish, through the medium of your paper, to give a history of the origin of this now indispensable article. I think its first introduction as a *staple article* originated in Chambersburg in 1829, as follows:

Col. Wm. Magaw, of Meadville, Pa., was extensively engaged in the manufacture of potash, about 1827–'28. As was customary, the ash hoppers were lined with long straw before the ashes were introduced. Magaw was in the habit of chewing the straw taken from the hoppers and pressing it on his hands, thus discovering that it produced a substance *united and fibrous*, closely resembling the pulp out of which is made the ordinary wrapping paper. He concluded

that the material was adapted to the manufacture of paper. As I was as that time engaged in the manufacture of rag paper by the old method, at Hollywell Paper Mill, one and a half miles south of Chambersburg, Magaw wrote to me on the subject of his discovery. I encouraged him to visit Chambersburg, in July or August, 1829, to fairly test the matter at Hollywell Paper Mill. The experiment was at that time and place made, and proved a decided success. I was so well satisfied of its practicability that I bought a large east-iron kettle of John V. Kelley, in Chambersburg, cribbed it with wood staves so that I could boil from seven hundred to one thousand pounds of straw at one filling, and made, for some weeks, from twenty to thirty reams per day. I was, at that time, intimate with John Jay Smith, Esq., Librarian to the Philadelphia Library, and sent him quite a quantity of the straw paper as samples.

Mr. Smith edited, I think, the *Saturday Bulletin*. His position as editor enabled him to give extensive circulation to the discovery. Not one claim was made to priority. The world was silent on the subject. The straw paper was distributed over this entire country and in Europe in pieces of from two inches square to a full sheet, and excited the astonishment of the paper manufacturers of the world. Mr. Smith had part of one issue of the *Bulletin* printed on straw paper; also a small lot manufactured into wall paper by Mr. Longstreth, in Third street, above Market, and had the hall of his residence, in Arch street, below Fifth, papered with the same. Both ground work and figure looked remarkably well. Mr. Smith then predicted that it would become one of the staple articles of the world, in opposition to those who laughed at the idea of straw taking the place of rags.

The material used at that time in the preparation of the straw was potash, exclusively, the supply of which was obtained by Mr. Smith from Grant & Stone, of Boston. I abandoned the manufacture of rag paper, and devoted my mill exclusively to the manufacture of straw paper for some months. In November, 1829, I visited the East to see a cylinder machine then in operation in Springfield, Mass., by Messrs. Ames. On my way I accidentally met with Mr. Lafflin, of Lee, Mass., at Hays' Pearl Street House, New York, and engaged him to build for me a small cylinder machine at Hollywell Paper Mill, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. *This was certainly the first machine that ever operated on that material.* Within the first year I introduced the grooved *wood* roll for the manufacture of binders' and box boards, &c. These two manufactures were (as far as has been ascertained) the *very first* use of straw paper as a staple article in our world.

In the winter of 1829–'30 I purchased a steam boiler from Rush & Muhlenburg, of Philadelphia, of about fifteen horse-power, to cook the straw. The purchase was made by J. J. Smith, Esq.

With the new boiler machine I was enabled to make about from one hundred and fifty to two hundred reams of crown wrapping paper in twenty-four hours. I soon discovered that when the paper broke between the press roll and layboy it accumulated in (sometimes) six or eight lamina round the press roll, and formed a solid and beautiful binders' board. I was thus led to introduce a gum-wood roll, instead of the top press roll, with a longitudinal groove, in which the pulp was not pressed. This soft pulp being removed with a piece of wood to suit, the board was stripped off the roll. Thus board after board was made and laid in packs; then hung on poles, or spread out to dry. I bought a rolling mill from M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, a very superior one, and then introduced straw boards, by the efficient aid of J. J. Smith, into the Philadelphia market, and it was alone by his energy that they superseded, in a limited degree, the junk or rope board.

John Jay Smith, and many others, predicted that in a short time they would become (what they now are) one of the indispensable products of the world; others said they were not worth as much as the stones in the street. I thus toiled and labored amidst adverse opinions, often almost brought to the point of abandoning the manufacture. By observing the effect produced in removing the silex from the straw, by the use of potash, I experimented with lime, and found, by a judicious use of that material, that it answered every purpose. I was then encouraged to extend my manufactures. I built a new mill-dam, widened the head race for nearly half a mile, built a new drying house, built additions to old Hollywell about ninety feet long by forty wide, three stories high; four pulp engines; fitted all the second and third stories and attic for drying; new steam house with three tubs, eleven by eight feet. All this at an expenditure of about thirty-five thousand dollars.

At the time under consideration M'Donald & Ridgley, of Baltimore, were the owners of Hollywell Paper Mill. Nicholas B. Ridgley visited Chambersburg in the winter of 1829–'30, and was so impressed with the manufacture of straw paper and boards, that he constituted me his agent to purchase from Wm. Magaw, of Meadville, the exclusive right to the manufacture for all the United States east of the Allegheny mountains. Magaw sent to Chambersburg, as his agent, Mr. Potter, a lawyer, then practicing in Meadville. He agreed on twenty-six thousand dollars for the above right. N. G. Ridgley arranged, in connection with the subscriber, to put Hollywell Paper Mill in the best possible condition, to fairly test the operation, and, when satisfied of its practicability, to build four mills, one at Rochester, N. Y.; one at Patterson, N. J., one at Old Chester, Pa., and one at Chambersburg.

Encouraged at this time by the friendship of Mr. Ridgley and his *vast means*, I commenced and finished the improvements above

mentioned. When they were completed, Mr. Ridgley died of apoplexy, and there being no written contract, I had to bear all the loss, and had everything swept away by M'Donald and the executors of Ridgley. All the machinery connected with the manufactory at Hollywell Paper Mill was made, under my direction, by the superior skill of John and Philip Nitterhouse, of Chambersburg, the former of whom, now living in Chambersburg, is a witness to the truth of the above statements. Also, Hon. G. Chambers, B. Wolf, Esq., D. Ward, E. L. Shryock and many others. In 1831 I received a proposition from Thos Chambers, Esq., to form a partnership for the manufacture of straw paper and boards, at the mouth of the Falling Spring, where it empties into the Conococheague creek. He deputed me to ascertain from T. G. M'Culloh, Esq., Executor of the estate of Samuel Purviance, the price of the old paper mill site, adjoining mills belonging to the Chambers' estate.

The purchase was made. Thos. Chambers then concluded to build a furnace near Shippensburg, and handed over the old paper mill site, and partnership with me (by my consent) to S. D. Culbertson. The new firm was composed of S. D. Culbertson, Reade Washington, Alex. Calhoun and G. A. Shryock. I to have one-third the others two-ninths each. The mill (the ruins of which now only remain) was built on a much larger scale than contemplated by Chambers and Shryock. The new firm was G. A. Shryock & Co. In order to secure the entire water-right, the new firm leased all the mills on the bank for ten years, at twenty-four hundred dollars per annum. The driving part of the machinery was built by Donald Watson, of Baltimore, and the making portion by John and Philip Nitterhouse, of Chambersburg. The mill had eight pulp engines and eight machines, easily making one thousand pounds per hour. The building was one hundred and fifty by fifty feet and five stories high, had one hundred and two miles of drying poles, seventeen large dry presses, and every facility for the manufacture of boards and paper. The machinery was so perfect that the annual expense for repairs (except wire cloth and felts) did not exceed two hundred dollars.

It is not difficult to tell the origin and progress of the manufacture of straw paper and boards, but who can tell the *toil, labor, anxiety and mental* agony endured for the first four or five years. As I am a christian man, I would not pass such another, though it were to buy a world of happier days. The single article of felting cost me over four thousand dollars before I ascertained what would best answer the purpose. In my life of experiments I made paper of every description of straw—wheat, rye, barley, oat and buckwheat —corn blade, all the grasses, corn husks, white pine shavings, willow wood, refuse tan, also bleached straw, to resemble printing paper. But as rags of the best quality could then be bought from

two and a half to four and a half cents per pound, it would not pay to bleach straw. I have also experimented on nearly all the vegetable growth of Texas, and had it not been for the Rebellion would now be manufacturing on Trinity River, in Texas, in connection with Colonel Hamilton Washington and Captain C. Washington, killed at Vicksburg.

Remember, Mr. Editor, I only claim priority as one of the family of moderns, and do not pretend to occupy a place side by side with an old gentleman called Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Eumenes, of Pergumus, and their antecedents, neither Chinese or Japanese. But as to the introduction of straw paper and boards as *a staple* article, and operating by *machinery*, I claim to be *the first*, to which assertion let the *living bear witness.*

Yours, respectfully,
G. A. SHRYOCK,
No. 1213 Green street, Philadelphia.

HISTORY OF LOWER WEST CONOCOCHEAGUE CHURCH, NOW ROBERT KENNEDY MEMORIAL CHURCH, WELSH RUN, PA.

The little murmuring brook which has its origin on Kasey's Knob, a spur of the North mountain, and which now bears the name of Welsh Run, carrying its waters in a north-easterly direction, to be emptied into the more turbid stream known as the West Branch of the Conococheague, had no special designation to distinguish it from other rivulets of smaller size in the same south-western section of the county, prior to the year 1730. But about that time a body of emigrants from Wales made this locality their abode, and the stream acquired its name from their nationality.

They were a church loving people, and in 1741 they organized the Lower West Conococheague Church, and built a rude log structure as a place of worship. This house stood at the bend of the creek, near the present residence of George Elliott, and was burned by the Indians in 1760. The next house of worship was built in 1774 on the ground where the present church building stands. It was a substantial edifice which stood for one hundred years, and was known as the "White Church," and the "Tent Meeting House."

The present church was erected in 1871, and is a monument of the liberality of Elias D. Kennedy, of Philadelphia. In 1872 the congregation built, convenient to the church, a comfortable parsonage. The congregation having increased in numbers they erected in 1875 a building for school purposes, which is named Kennedy Academy. To this new and excellent enterprise Mr. Kennedy also rendered material aid. The following are the names of the ministers who

have preached in the church since its organization. Rev. James Campbell, from Scotland, was the first minister, and continued to preach 15 years; Rev. Dunlap followed, and supplied the church for a few years about the time of the Indian War. Then, Rev Thomas M'Pherrin took charge of the church from 1774 till 1799. His death took place February 3d, 1802, at the age of 51, and his remains lie in the graveyard near the church. Rev. Robert Kennedy a man and minister who exerted a great and lasting influence for good in the community, preached regularly one-third of his time from 1802 until 1811, when he resigned. Returning after 9 years, he continued to supply the church until near the time of his death, which took place in October, 1843, at the age of 66. Rev. John K. Cramer was stated supply of the church from 1855 to 1859. In 1870 Rev. A. S. Thorne took charge of the congregation, but continued only about one year. Rev. T. Creigh, D. D., pastor of the church at Mercersburg, Pa., preached frequently at Welsh Run during the many years that the church was without a pastor. In the spring of 1873 the congregation gave Rev. J. H. Fleming a call to become their pastor, which was accepted, and he was installed pastor of the church by a committee of the Presbytery of Carlisle on October 31st, 1873. Rev. F., still continues to fill the position, and the membership of the church, which five years ago numbered 14, has now reached that of 65. The present elders of the church are Hugh B. Craig and John K. Keyser

The original owner of the lands, Mr David Davis, gave to the church a farm which was sold years after, and the proceeds of that sale have long since disappeared. The ground now held and occupied by the church as graveyard and church lot was bequeathed by Robert Smith about the year 1774. Said Robert Smith, having obtained a patent for a large tract of land, containing 300 acres, and known as "Double Trouble," did, at his death will to the church three acres of ground. In 1795, Samuel, Oliver and Isaac Smith, sons of Robert Smith, deeded, for the sum of five pounds specie, to John Rhea, Josiah Price and Robert Chambers, trustees of the church, and to their successors forever, the above named three acres of ground, which is yet occupied by the church. This deed, dated October 25th, 1795, is still in the possession of the Session of the church, is well and plainly written, and is justly regarded as an interesting relic of the early history of the church. The lot on which the Academy stands was donated by Henry B. Angle. The name of the church was changed by a resolution of the congregation to "The Robert Kennedy Memorial Church." This was done in recognition of the kindness of Mr. E. D. Kennedy, who built the church, as well as in honor of Rev. Robert Kennedy who so long and faithfully proclaimed the gospel in the old "Welsh Run Presbyterian Church."

CLERMONT HOUSE—SOUTH MOUNTAIN, BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT.

Of the many fascinating summer resorts that adorn the great south-eastern boundary of the fertile Cumberland Valley, namely, the South Mountain, none promise to furnish greater attractions than the one in our sketch. Ready of access from Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, it would seem as though even the stringent crampings of hard times would be unable to operate against the prosperity of this delightful resort. Pleasure seekers, and those in quest of that greater boon, good health, can not go amiss in selecting the Blue Ridge Summit. Monterey, Clermont and Buena Vista vie with each other to afford the best of accommodations, and it rests with the proprietors of each to demonstrate which shall take the lead. The location occupied by the stately building represented in our picture was selected by David Miller, the father of the present occupant, in the year 1861. He was born in Lebanon county, in the year 1797. After his removal to this county he conducted the Monterey House for the period of five years, at the end of which time he purchased from Mrs. Gordon the site on which he erected the Clermont House in the years 1867 and 1868. He died December 8th, 1870, and the property has passed into the hands of David Miller, Jr., and his three sisters, Misses Sarah and Caroline, and Mrs. Catherine Waddell. The house, which, as will be seen, is three stories high, contains about seventy rooms and has accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests, and during the summer season the proprietors are overpressed with applicants for rooms. There are about 170 acres of land attached to this property, whose broad pastures, added to the mountain scenery, will ever make the Clermont House a favorite resort.

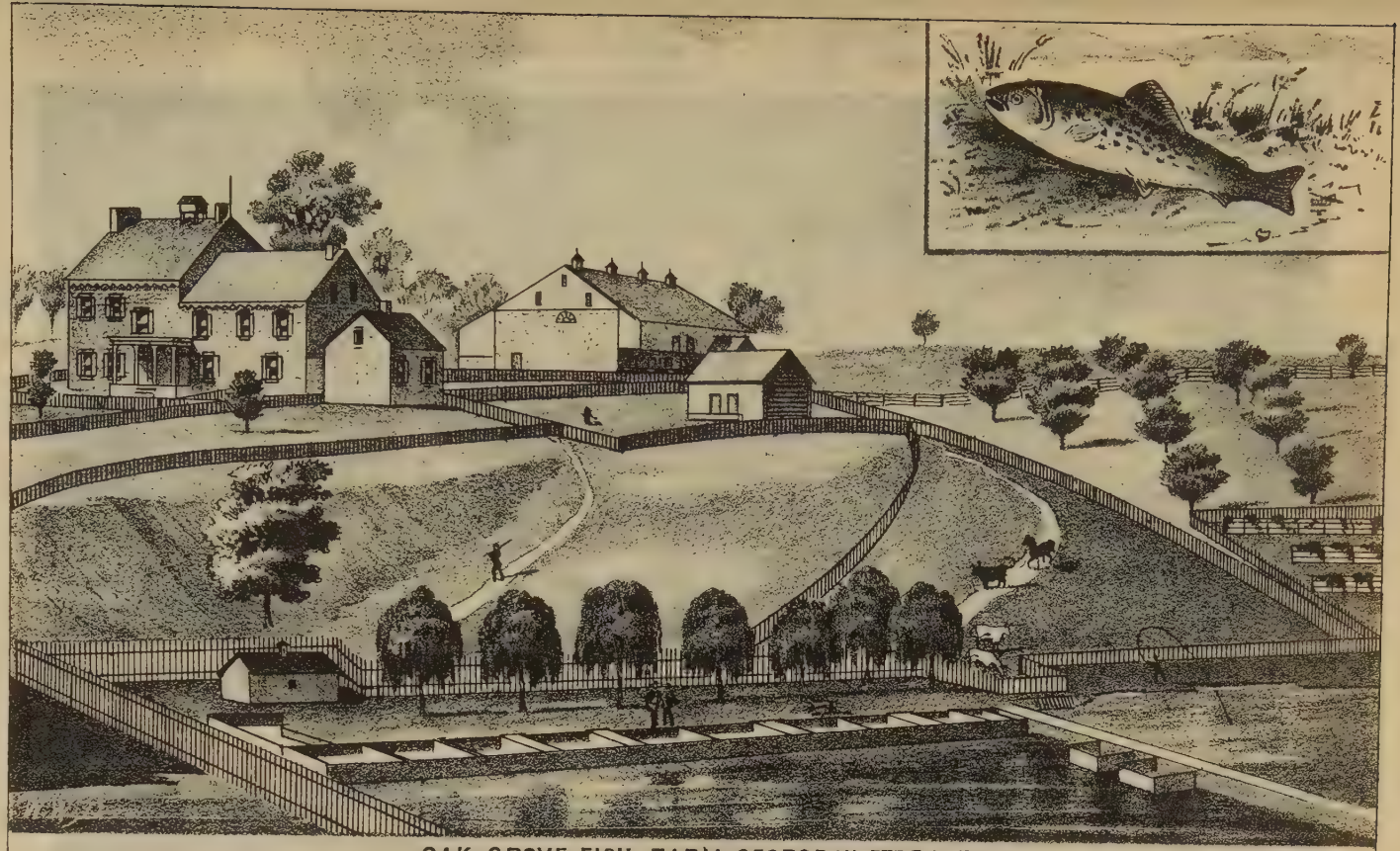
RESIDENCE AND FACTORY OF JOSEPH H. BEELER, GREENCASTLE, PA.

The house which we represent is located on east Baltimore street, about 100 yards from the public square, and is built upon what is known on the town plot as lot No. 42. John Allison, the original proprietor, sold this lot to Wm. Scott in 1783, and from him it passed to John Rodeman in 1791, who erected the front house now under consideration, in the year 1792. In 1797 he sold it to Robert McLanahan, and in 1801 Jacob Kreps became its owner. He continued to use it as a residence and hatter shop until the year 1829, when, on a sheriff's writ, it was sold to Polly and Sarah Weaver, who retained possession of it until 1842, when they disposed of it to Rudolph Heichert, who in the same year sold it to the Trustees of the German Reformed Church, who continued to use it as a parsonage until 1870, when it was purchased by its present occupant. Jacob Kreps erected the back building in 1818. This house, which has suffered but little

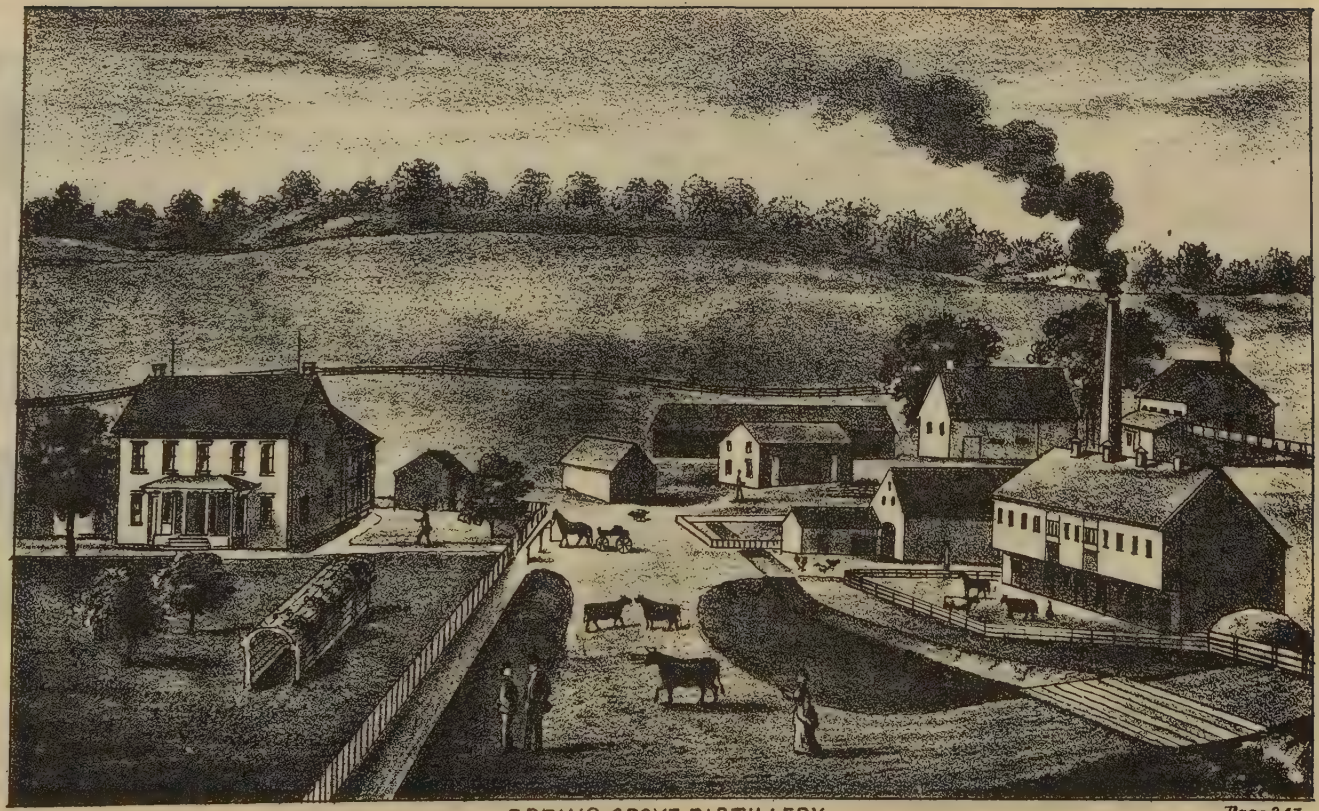
from the ravages of time, is built of logs, and is weatherboarded. It is 48 by 24 feet, and the back building is 17 by 30 feet. Joseph H. Beeler is a native of Lancaster county, and moved to Greencastle in 1859. He is of German origin. His great-grandfather migrated to Berks county from Germany in the year 1758. His grandfather, John Beeler, was born on his father's farm in Berks county, in 1776. And John Beeler, the father of Joseph H., was born on the same place in 1798. In the face of opposition and with a limited capital, Mr. B. opened his shop in Greencastle in 1859, making some headway under these adverse circumstances, he had the greater misfortune, in 1866, to have his entire establishment destroyed by fire. Still undaunted, he redoubled his energies, and can now bear testimony to the fact that liberal advertising, honest perseverance and strict economy in business must win in the end. He is now engaged in turning out work to the amount of from five to eight hundred dollars per month, at times employing as many as seven first-class workmen. Much of his work finds its way to the far west, whilst his reputation at home is such as to enable him to effect satisfactory sales. His wife, formerly Miss Ann Maria Stotler, is a native of this county. They were married in 1871, and are surrounded by a family of four bright little ones.

OAK GROVE FISH FARM—GEORGE W. ETTER, PROPRIETOR.

This very attractive place is located in Peters township, two and a half miles southwest of Mercersburg and a short mile from Lehmaster's Station, on the S. P. R. R., at which place there is a post office. This railroad runs within 200 yards of the mansion house, and the farm is bounded on the southwest by the West Conococheague Creek. The springs which supply the trout pools were formerly known as Dobbins' Springs. The land was first taken up by Robert Newell, in the year 1742. It passed into the hands of General Thomas Waddle about the year 1800. In 1829 Thomas C. Lane became its owner, and in 1837 it was sold to Isaac Wanner, and in 1859, at public outcry, to George Etter, the father of the present proprietor, who received his deed in 1862, having resided on the farm already for two years. The house and barn were built by General Waddle in the year 1812. If a Putnam and a Muhlenberg have made their names immortal by their prompt responses to their country's call, so also should the name of General Thomas Waddle pass down upon the page of history as one equally worthy of a country's gratitude and honor. Whilst this house, which has been remodeled by its present owner, in the year 1871, was being built, the nation called upon her brave yoemen to defend Baltimore. Hastily boarding up the windows of his unfinished house, General W. took up his trusty sword and marched to the front of the fray.



OAK GROVE FISH FARM, GEORGE W. ETTER, PROP.



SPRING GROVE DISTILLERY.

RES. DISTILLERY, MILL & BUILDINGS OF ROBERT JOHNSTON.

REGISTERED DISTILLERY 16TH DISTRICT.

The foe had invaded his native land and to protect it was also affording protection to his own fireside. The barn on this place was also built by General Waddle, but it, too, underwent a renewing process at the hands of Mr. Etter, in the year 1872. The house, which is built of stone is 64 feet on the northern front and 32 feet deep. The barn is 92 feet long and 50 feet wide. The farm which is chiefly of limestone, contains 217 acres about 25 of which are very choice timber. It is very productive, having, during the proprietorship of Gen. Waddle, at one time produced as much as 42 bushels of wheat per acre. There is a fine orchard, and a vineyard of 650 grape vines in bearing order on this place. But the enterprise which Mr. Etter has inaugurated, that of brook trout cultivation, is the most attractive to the lover of nature, or the casual visitor. His ponds, which are five in number, occupy a space of 100 feet in length by 75 feet in width. They average about 4 feet in depth, and are supplied by two fine springs, that flow at the rate of 400 gallons per minute. They contain at this time about three thousand fine brook trout, but Mr. E. estimates their capacity as far as oxygen and water supply is concerned, sufficient for the proper sustenance and full development of 10,000 trout in their different stages of growth. The food which he provides for this numerous family, per week, amounts to about 50 pounds of beef scraps, and 8 gallons of thick milk to each 1,000 two year old trout. As will be noticed the expense of feeding is no small item, but up to this time Mr. E. has readily secured 50 cents per pound in the New York market, which he has supplied with 500 pounds for the last two seasons, and he expects to be able to furnish this spring (1878) about 700 pounds, at a cost of $50 for feed. He has kindly furnished us his mode of procedure in propagating.

The great grandfather of Mr. Etter, emigrated from Prussia, about the year 1750, to Dauphin county, where the grandfather of Mr. Etter, Henry Etter, was born in 1767. He died in Franklin County in 1828, having migrated from Dauphin County, in 1792, and is said to have been one of the first three persons of German descent who located in this county. He established himself in Guilford Township, and lived in an old fort which was erected as a defence against the Indians. At this place George Etter, father of Geo. W. Etter. was born in the year 1799. He died in Peters Township in 1864.

In early times, what is now called Etter's Cemetery, situated within 200 yards of the house, was known far and wide as Dobbin's Grave Yard, and within its enclosure lie the remains of many a sturdy settler, whose descendants have scattered far and wide, and perhaps forgotten the hardy pioneer, to whose labors and privations they are indebted for the comforts they now enjoy. It is said that in the dark days of Indian warfare, the burial services were held with armed outposts guarding the mourners from the ambuscade of the dreaded savage. At one time it was contemplated to erect a church at this point, but from some unknown cause the intention was abandoned, and Church Hill chosen instead. But the edifice there erected has long since yielded to the devastating march of time, and its name and location only exist in tradition.

Mr. Etter was married to Mary Clapsaddle, Nov. 1859; they are enjoying this delightful home surrounded by a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, who are all endeavoring to earn the contentment that comes from a life well spent.

MERCERSBURG COLLEGE.

Mercersburg College is the result of forces which date far back in the history of the Reformed Church in the United States, and its life and

growth are intimately connected with her educational movements. It's first beginning was about 1830, as a High School, at York, Pa., in connection with the Reformed Theological Seminary, recently removed thither from Carlisle. Rev. Daniel Young, was the first High School Professor. He was an able and excellent man, but was in delicate health, and died within two years after his appointment. His successor was Rev. Fred. Aug. Rauch, D. D., a man of remarkable talent and earnestness. He came to this country in 1831, at the age of twenty-five, having already filled the position of Professor Extraordinary at the University of Geissen, in Germany, received an appointment as regular professor at Heidelberg, and published various classical, philosophical, and theological works, in Latin and in German. In 1835, by order of the Synod of Chambersburg, the Theological Seminary and High School were removed to Mercersburg, the latter was then erected into a college, with Dr. Rauch as its first president, and Samuel A. Budd, A. M. as professor of Mathematics.

The State Legislature, in the session of 1835-6, granted a college charter, under the name of Marshall College. The Board of Trustees, representatives of Mercersburg, Zion's, Maryland and Virginia Classis, pushed the cause of the College with such vigor that in 1836, the present College building was erected, and houses for the professors were soon after built. The Goethean and Diagnothean Societies also erected beautiful halls, which are still standing.

In 1850 Rev. J. Williamson Nevin, then professor in the Western Theological Seminary, at Alleghany, Pa,. was elected Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Seminary, and, on the death of Dr. Rauch, in 1841, succeeded him as President of the College. Dr. Nevin received his early training in the Presbyterian Church, was a graduate of Union College, and studied theology at Princeton, under the venerable Dr. Hodge, being thoroughly indoctrinated in the tenets of the Presbyterian fathers. His association with Dr. Rauch brought him into contact with German philosophy, opening to him, as he has said, "a new world of thought." The "Church Question," as it was styled, received at that time much attention from the thinkers of the Church. To it, Dr. Nevin applied his clear and massive intellect, and the result has been what is called "Mercersburg Theology." Thus the quiet village of Mercersburg, lying among the foot-hills of the Tuscarora range, in the south-western part of Franklin County, has become known wherever theology is taught or studied. From its Seminary came forth, as by inspiration, a stream of historical, christological theology, which, forcing its way through many obstacles, has spread out at length over the extent of Christendom.

The "Mercersburg Theology" is as significant a term as the Augsburg, or the Westminster. It's promulgator and chief defender, Dr. J. W. Nevin, ranks with the great masters in the church, and is held one of the foremost thinkers of the age. Through the controversies to which he has been challenged by men of fame here and abroad, the name of Mercersburg has become imperishable.

The work of the college was carried forward steadily, though at times under financial pressure, until 1853, when Marshall College was removed to Lancaster, and consolidated with Franklin College, under the title of Franklin and Marshall College, the Theological Seminary remaining at Mercersburg. Nearly twelve years later, Rev. H. H. Harbaugh, D. D., of blessed memory, and Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., then professors in the seminary, men of observation and prudence, and fully alive to the wants of the church in her educational work, found that there was a strong desire for a college in this section, and a reasonable prospect of its

success. They accordingly urged the Classis of Mercersburg to purchase the old college property, which had reverted to the citizens of Mercersburg. The purchase was made, the school organized, and in 1865, the Court of Franklin County granted a very liberal charter to the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College.

Rev. Thos. G. Apple, D. D., a graduate of Marshall College, and a student of Dr. Nevin's in theology; a sound and logical reasoner, and very clear in the expression of his thoughts, was elected the first President. He was assisted by an able faculty, and the first class through the regular course was graduated in 1871. The Theological Seminary was removed to Lancaster in 1870. Rev. Dr. Higbee then resigned his chair (of Church History) in the Seminary, and Dr. Apple was elected to fill his place. To the Presidency of the College, left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Apple, Dr. Higbee was elected by the Board of Regents.

Rev. Dr. Higbee, who is now President, is a graduate of the University of Vermont, and studied theology under Dr. Nevin and Dr. Philip Schaff. He is a thorough classical scholar, and is eminently successful not only in imparting instruction to his students, but also in maintaining, with the aid of a faculty of able and energetic young men, the general discipline of the College.

During the twelve years that have elapsed since its institution, Mercersburg has been quietly, but steadily progressing in character and reputation. It's standard of instruction is as high as that of the most renowned institutions of the kind in the country, and year by year it sends forth small, but thoroughly drilled classes of graduates. It has now a post-graduate course in Theology, in successful operation. It possesses abundant chemical and philosophical apparatus, and the college libraries, including those of its two literary societies, the Marshall and the Washington Irving, number over four thousand volumes, and are constantly receiving additions from publications on both sides of the Atlantic.

RESIDENCE OF ADAM FORNEY—WAYNESBORO', FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This very elegant mansion, situated on East Main street, on lot No. 4 adjoining the residence of the father of Mr. F. is constructed of brick and as will be seen is 3 stories high. It is elegantly furnished, even up to the roof, and furnished with all the modern conveniences. With a tank in the garret of a capacity of 35 barrels, it is supplied with hot and cold water troughout, and would be a credit to a large city, as it isto its proprietor. The dimensions of this house are 27 feet front by 100 deep. The lower room is used as a store room, and the balance, as the residence of Mr. Forney. At the rear end of the lot there is a very convenient stable. Mr. F. was engaged in tanning forabout 12 years, and a view of the establishment will be found in this book, but he has also contributed to the prosperity of the town, by erecting a number of buildings, 5 of which he has now in the occupancy of tenants. Adam Forney, who is a son of Mr. L. S. Forney, was born Oct. 15th, 1840. He married Ada, daughter of Wm. Dice, Esq., of Scotland, Pa., May 10th, 1870. They have two children, viz: Wm. Dice, and Lillie.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF JACOB HEGE—PETERS TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN CO.

The buildings represented in our sketch consist of a stone log, cased with brick, and brick house, and also a very capacious barn. The farm which contains 173 acres of first quality of flint, gravel and limestone land, adjoining which Mr. Hege has another one of 165 acres, is situated a little south of the Warmspring road, about six miles from Mercersburg, 12 from Chambersburg and 1¼ from Williamson Station on the S. P. R. R. The land was first taken up by a Mr. Clapsaddle, and was purchased from one of his descendants, George Clapsaddle, about 63 years ago by John Hege, father of the present owner. Jacob H. at the time of the purchase was a boy. His father was born in Lancaster County but came to this county at the age of 14 years and resided with his parents at Marion. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Lesher, near Greencastle. He resided on a farm belonging to his father-in-law until the death of Mr. Lesher which occurred on December 31st, 1813, when he purchased and removed on the property represented in the picture. At this time a cabin built of unhewn logs and roofed with clapboards, occupied a place now included in the front yard. This Mr. H. allowed to remain for about ten years, notwithstanding the fact that he had erected a larger log house 24 by 25 feet, the part of the present one that is now cased with brick and forms the centre of the building. He also erected a stone kitchen, same width as the log house, and about 18 feet long which also remains as built. Mr. Jacob Hege has made an addition, of brick, 17 feet long at the north end, which is also the same width as the log brick cased part. This is now occupied by him as a residence, the other portion being used by his son Jacob W. and his family. When this land was purchased by John Hege it was nearly all covered with heavy timber, only about 10 or 5 acres having been cleared. The price paid for about 73 acres, was $60 per acre, and afterwards he secured a large tract, some as low as $4 per acre. At the time of his death, which occured in his 80th year, he was possessed of 700 acres. He built a substantial log barn over 100 feet long with floors. This barn was torn away to give place to the one built by his son Jacob in 1867. The present brick barn contains 3 threshing floors, five long stables, one of which is 17 feet wide, constructed for the purpose of fattening cattle. The land which is somewhat rolling is well adapted to grain or stock raising, about 30 acres are still well covered with thrifty timber. There is a never failing well of good water, 23 feet deep, near the house. Two good cisterns, one at house the other at barn. There is a lime kiln of 700 or 800 bushels capacity on this place, the good effect of its product being demonstrated by the fact that the average yield of wheat is about 1,000 bushels, 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats as well as a goodly supply of hay. There is also a fine apple orchard in full bearing, and an abundance of small fruits. Jacob Hege was married Dec. 17th, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Weaver, of St. Thomas Township. They have two children Jacob W. and George. The former as already noted, living in part of the house represented, and the latter on the adjoining farm. Jacob W. was married to Mary, daughter of Joseph Kriner. They have had three children, viz: Elizabeth, John Henry, and an infant. John Henry is dead. George married Fanny, daughter of Samuel Etter, near Marion. They have one child named William Milton. The farm on which they reside contains 165 acres, which united with the other one, makes 438 acres. The Father of Jacob Hege and also his mother were buried on this farm in a family burying ground, known as Hege's graveyard. Hans Hege the progenitor of the Hege family, emigrated from Schauffhausen, near Zweibrucken, at Eberstein Hoff, in Switz-

eriand. He landed in Philadelphia, Sept. 27th, 1727, having been a passenger on the ship "James Goodwill," David Crockett, Capt. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law Hans Lehman and about fifty-three other families. From Philadelphia they went to Rapho Township, Lancaster County, and settled near Manheim. Mr. H. bought a farm there, where he remained all his life and was buried on his own place.

FARM AND PRESENT HOME OF JOHN WALKER, ESQ.,—ST. THOMAS TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

This delightful place, late the residence, and old homestead, of the celebrated Wilson family, is situated about seven and a half miles west of Chambersburg and about 3 miles from the village of St. Thomas. It was purchased by its present owner, Jan. 4th 1872, of James Shields of Mount Pleasant Borough, Westmoreland Co. Pa., one of the heirs at law of the Wilson estate. The barn which is a very fine brick structure 102 feet long by 62 feet wide, was built in the year 1847, and the commodious house, which is also of brick 58 by 40 feet, was erected in 1848 by the surviving children of John Wilson, Sr., and Sarah his wife, but remained unoccupied as a residence until Feb. 1855. The deed from Wm. Steel, of Hamilton Township, at that time, Cumberland Co., Pa., to John Wilson, Township of Derry, Lancaster Co., Pa., bears date twenty—October A. D. 1779. The place then contained 212 acres and allowance, and was sold for what would appear to be the enormous sum of nine thousand pounds. Remembering however that at that date the continental currency was at a very large discount, the price was probably much less than it would now bring without its valuable improvements. The family of John and Sarah Wilson consisted of seven sons and three daughters, viz: Moses, David, James, John, Alexander, William, Robert, Elizabeth W. afterwards Mrs. Shields, Florence, afterwards Mrs. Patton, and Sarah. All of these, with the exception of the two designated, continued in a state of single blessedness. John Wilson, Sr., died Jan. 31st, A. D. 1826, aged about 76 years. Mrs. Sarah Wilson, after attaining the age of 96 years, 3 months and 28 days, died July 1st, 1848. The children now all sleep with their fathers, Moses at the age of 80 years, died Oct. 15th, 1861, David aged 78, died 27th Feb. 1862, James who died July 28th 1847, was 56 years old, John Jr., died March 10th, 1818 being yet in his 29th year, Alexander still younger, departed this life Sept. 24th 1823, at the age of 24 years, William attained the age of 71 years and died Jan. 29th 1869, Robert in the month of July, the 6th day, aged only 54, Elizabeth, Mrs. Shields, exceeded the remarkable age of her mother and died March 23d, 1873, 97 years old, Florence, Mrs. Patton, died March 6th 1855, aged 68 years and Sarah the munificient benefactress of Wilson College, in whose honor it was named, died Feb. 9th, 1871, aged 76 years. We have been thus careful to give this chronological list of deaths for the reason that amongst the many families and individuals who have resided in Franklin County none are more deserving to be kept in grateful rememberance than that of the Wilsons. Not alone because of the aid that their honestly accumulated wealth afforded in establishing an institution of learning that is an honor to our county, but also because of the fact that one of the peculiar characteristics of these people was their unstinted liberality and humanity to the poor, and their fair and honorable dealings, not only with their many tenants, but with the public generally. The old house around whose hearthstone this numerous family gathered for so many years, continued to be occupied by the surviving members until its destruction by fire in Feb. 1865. It will be noticed that the present brick structure was erected in 1848, yet

notwithstanding its attractive appearance and commodious apartments the recollections of childhood days were so entwined around their heart-strings that nothing but the devouring element was able to cause them to leave, for better accommodation, those made dear by memory's early hours. With the old building many valuables, consisting of money, bonds and notes, together with a lavish supply of bedding and other household goods were destroyed, and even title papers, in the iron safe, were so charred as, in some instances, to be rendered illegible, as was the case with the ballance of the date on the first deed of this farm.

John Walker, Esq., the present well and favorably known proprietor, was born in St. Thomas Township, April 24th, 1824. His grandfather Robert Walker was a native of Ireland and landed in Philadelphia, Aug. 23d, A. D. 1786. On the first of September of the same year he located near Franklin Furnace, and soon after commenced the erection of the first fulling-mill west of Carlisle, employing as a power and appropriating the site now used by the saw-mill of Mr. John Heckman. He died April 16th A. D. 1837 aged 78 years. George Walker, the father of John, was born Feb. 21st, 1790 and died June 13th, A. D. 1868 aged 78 years, leaving two children, one daughter, now Mrs. George Sprecher, and the owner of the place under consideration. John Walker has been twice married, his first wife was Sarah, daughter of Wm. Gillan, Esq., of Hamilton Township, now deceased, to whom he was married March 12th, 1846. She died in 1869 at the age of 43 years leaving an interesting family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His second wife, Sarah Shields of Hamilton Township formerly of Westmoreland County, is one of the descendents of the Wilson family, being a granddaughter of Elizabeth W. They were married in 1873, and have one child a son. Few men who have entered into the matrimonial venture, for the second time, are as fortunate as has been Mr. W., at least the writer is acquainted with no one who has drawn *two* prizes of equal worth. At the time of the purchase of the farm, for which he paid $14,627.32 it contained 241 acres, but Mr. Walker, who has another farm but a short distance away, has reduced this one to 143 acres.

RESIDENCE OF J. M. RIPPLE, M. D.

In the year 1872 Dr. Ripple of Waynesboro', Pa., purchased the site on which his very convenient home is now located. At that time it was occupied by an old school building. The lot has a width of 83 feet, is 200 feet deep, and the house standing back 65 feet from the pavement, is adorned with beautiful shade trees. It is 42 feet front by 30 feet deep, and has a back building 30 feet long attached. The paternal ancestors of Dr. R., three or four generations back, were natives of Germany, and their first settlement in this country, at a very early date was in Hagerstown, Md,, where they engaged in agriculture. In the year 1810 Lewis Ripple, the grandfather of the Doctor, purchased what is now known as the Monterey Springs property, at that time occupied by an old log house which was used a tavern stand. This Mr. R. removed and erected in its stead a commodious stone structure together with the necessary out buildings. The property then became widely known as Ripple's Tavern. About six years after, the hotel building proper, was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by its proprietor who continued to keep a favorite place of accommodation for man and beast until about the year 1840 when he disposed of it to Samuel Buhrman, and removed to Waterloo now Rouserville, where he again engaged in the hotel business and continued so employed until the time of his death. His family consisted of four sons John, James, Joseph and Lewis, and five daughters Elizabeth, Matilda,

Harriet, Margareta and Julia Ann. Of these the two oldest sons John and James are dead. Joseph, the father of the Doctor, was born in the year 1813 and when he had attained a sufficient age he entered the employ of his father, taking charge of one of his teams, of which he had several for the purpose of conveying freight to and from the cities of Baltimore and Pittsburg. He continued at this business until about the year 1845 when he engaged in farming near Beaver Creek Md. He was married in 1835 to Mary daughter of Mr Sheeler who lived on the property now owned by Christian Shockey north of Rouzerville. Mr R. resided for some years in Maryland after which time he purchased, from his father 75 acres of land near Rouzerville, about the year 1850, upon which he remained until 1865 when he disposed of it to Christian Shocky and purchased the farm upon which he is now living, but which he sold, in the spring of 1876, to his son, Dr. J. M. Ripple in whose possession it still remains. This farm is situated about one mile from Waynesboro', near the Baltimore and Pittsburg turnpike, and 3 miles from the Waynesboro', station of the W. M. R. R. It contains 130 acres of highly cultivated land, and is supplied with very attractive buildings which were erected in 1863 by James Brumbeck. The soil is limestone and is well adapted to the production of grain, or for stock raising. The surface is rolling and is well watered by two fine springs which empty into a stream running nearly parallel with the farm, the house is supplied by a well of excellent water. The capacity of the farm, which, by judicious culture, is being year by year increased, has been as much as 30 bushels of wheat per acre. Dr. J. M. Ripple, who graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1868, and who immediately upon his graduation located in Waynesboro', was compelled to hew his own way to the honorable position which he now occupies, and the remarkable energy which he displayed in early life affords the secret to his present success. He was married in the year 1872 to Margaret Lee, daughter of Jacob B. Cook, Esq., of Quincy Township, and has two children Joseph and Martin.

WAYNESBORO' HOTEL.

Whilst we are satisfied that our artist has done justice to the above named commodious place of entertainment we are certain that the guests, and they who chance to be made the recipients of the kind and generous attention of the gentlemanly host, Mr. M. G. Minter and his estemable family, can alone give full credit to this establishment. The hotel property is owned by Mr. Jacob J. Miller, who purchased it April 1st, 1867 from Valentine V. Gilbert and Rebecca his wife. It is located on the north-west corner of the diamond, is built of brick and contains 30 rooms. The dining room, that which is of so great importance in a hotel, is 18 by 40 feet, and has had gathered around its sumptuous tables as many as 33 regular boarders. The house can accommodate 75 guests, and the stabling has a capacity for the care of 50 head of horses. The lot occupied by a large portion of this property is what is known as No. 30 on the general plan of the town, and was conveyed by John Wallace, the original proprietor, on the 27th day of June 1798 to Michael Stoner, Sr., and Elizabeth his wife, from those parties to Christian Funk and Josephine his wife. From Christian Funk and wife it passed into the posession of Francis Bowden and Mary Ann his wife. The deed from Bowden and wife to V. B. Gilbert, is dated August 1st, 1865. The hotel, which contains a large store-room, occupies a frontage of 84 feet and has a depth of about the same extent. It was built in the year 1818 by Michael Stoner, Sr., and the east end, has ever since been used as a hotel. In its

general appearance, and all its appliances, it does full credit to the enterprising town of Waynesboro'.

FARM AND HOMESTEAD OF PHAREZ DUFFIELD, ESQ.

The region which is fringed by the South Mountain, so replete in mineral wealth, and constituting some of the most productive farms in this county, appears to have been settled upon by sturdy Irish, and Scotch-Irish and their descendents at a very early period. The homestead which we represent in our picture is located about 6 miles south-east of Chambersburg, in Guilford Township, near the little village of New Guilford. It is about 2 miles from Fayetteville station on the Mount Alto Railroad. The land was taken up by Richard Cowden in the year 1762, from whom it passed into the possession of the Wallace family, The first buildings, which remained until about 60 years ago, were of stone and logs. These have disappeared and the present house which is also of logs, weather-boarded, with a brick extension, was built in the spring of 1820 by Rebecca Duffield, the grandmother of the present proprietor. It has on several occasions been remodeled by his father, Simon Duffield, and by himself. The barn which is built of stone, frame and brick, is 94 feet long and was erected by its present owner in the year 1866. The farm contains 110 acres, 20 of which are well covered with excellent timber, viz: hickory, white and black oak. It is in a fine state of cultivation, and is adapted to the production of all kinds of grain. Having an abundance of lime-stone and the facilities for the conversion of it into lime, the time is in the far distant future when this will be known as any other than a fertile, thrifty place. The grandfather of the present well-to-do owner of this land, William Duffield, a native of Ireland, arrived in this country sometime during the Revolutionary war, and entered into the service of his adopted country. After the expiration of his enlistment he married into the Wallace family and raised a family of five sons and two daughters, viz: Simon (father of Pharez) Josiah, Philip, James, William, Anne and Sarah. These all sleep with their ancestors, James the last one having died Jan. 24th, 1878 at an advanced age. Josiah, the date of whose death is not known, encountered the perils of war at Baltimore in 1812. Simon Duffield, who was born in 1780 on this farm continued to reside here until the time of his death which occurred in 1856. His mother also died in the same house having resided there during her widowhood. Pharez Duffield married Sarah Jane, daughter of George Cook, Esq., of Quincy Township, in the year 1849. He came into possession of this property by inheritance and purchase, in the year 1856. His children numbering six, consist of four sons and two daughters, viz: Cassius W., John J., Marshall C., George P., Sarah E., and Ida J.

L. S. FORNEY'S TANNERY.

The buildings represented in the sketch are situated in Waynesboro', on a lot on East Main street, which formerly belonged to the Garland estate.

The tannery was erected in the spring of 1831, was remodeled and enlarged in 1858, and has a capacity of two thousand hides per annum. Philip Forney, Sr., great grandfather of L. S. Forney, emigrated at a very early date from France. His son Philip, (grandfather of L. S. Forney) was born Sept. 29th, 1724; was married May 18th, 1753, and had ten children. Mr. Philip Forney, Jr., died Feb. 17th, 1783, and his wife, Elizabeth, died August 10th, 1794.

Adam Forney, (father of L. S. Forney,) was born June 15th, 1754. He married Rachel, daughter of David Schrieber, who lived near Winchester, Md., Oct. 26th, 1784. She was born Jan. 7th, 1767. Their family consisted of ten children.

David Schrieber, Sr. (grandfather of L. S. Forney,) was a member of the Maryland State Legislature for many years. His son David, was, when a boy, pressed into service in the Continental Army under Gen. George Washington. He was afterwards educated, and appointed to a position on the U. S. Engineer Corps, which he held for a considerable length of time. He assisted in the survey of the Mason & Dixon's Line, and in the laying out of the National Road from Baltimore, Md., to Wheeling, Va. He held a government position until within a few years of his death.

L. S. Forney was born in Hanover, York County, Pa., May 26th, 1805, and was the youngest, save one, of a family of 10 children, 5 of whom are still living. Samuel the eldest of the surviving members, was born March 8th, 1790, and now resides at Gettysburg, Pa. Mr. L. S. Forney was married Nov. 1st, 1832, to Mary, daughter of Jacob Hollinger. She was born Nov. 5th, 1811, and died Jan. 23d, 1873. They had eleven children, three of whom died in infancy, the rest are still living. Although advanced in years, Mr. Forney is still actively engaged in business. He has contributed very largely to the prosperity of the town in which he has spent so large a portion of his useful and unobtrusive life. His residence, situated on East Main St.,—one of eleven brick houses erected prior to 1831, was purchased by its present occupant in 1854.

RESIDENCE OF JACOB J. MILLER.

This homestead is located about 3½ miles south-west of Waynesboro' on the public road leading to Hagerstown. At a very early date the land, of which this constitutes a part, was taken up by Henry Miller, the great grandfather of the present owner. Deeds in possession of the family, show that its proprietorship dates back to 1786, and it has continued in the Miller name ever since. Henry Miller who was a native of Germany, entered the patriot army and served during the entire period of the Revolutionary war. After his death the property passed into the hands of his son whose name was also Henry. At the death of Henry, Jr., it became the property of his son Samuel, and is still owned by his heirs. He had three sons, John, Samuel and Henry. John Miller the father of Jacob J. is still living, at the age of 77 years, on part of the homestead. He married Eve Harbaugh about the year 1831. They have three children, viz: Jacob J. Daniel R. and Susan, now Mrs. Benjamin Funk. The farm represented by the illustration contains 162 acres. The buildings, which are very attractive, are of brick, and the barn which is 80 by 54 feet, in its convenience and finish, is considered one of the best in that section of the county. It was built in 1873 and has a never failing well of water beneath a portion of it. The present owner of this place is the architect, of and superintended the construction of all these buildings. Whilst the house was being erected in 1862 the memorable battle of Antietam was fought, and few can imagine the anxiety and consternation of Mr. M. during these troublous times, but with a rarely equaled amount of energy he pushed forward the work to completion. The soil of this very productive farm is of limestone, and its greatest capacity has been as much as 45 bushels of wheat to the acre, but this was exceptional. The average production is from 20 to 25 bushels. Mr. Miller, who is also the owner of that capacious and well known hostelry, the Waynesboro Hotel, moved upon this property shortly after his marriage which occurred Feb. 19th, 1856. His wife was Elizabeth C., daughter of Harry and Susan Funk. The children of Jacob J. Miller and wife are seven in number, viz: John J. H., Adolphus B., Martha S., Charles Ottis, Daniel L., Mary Elizabeth and Etta Viola.

FARM OF THE LATE JAMES CRAWFORD.

This farm, which is now owned by Frederick B. Crawford, but occupied by his brother Milton, is situated in Guilford Township, about one and a half miles from Fayetteville and one mile from the Mount Alto Railroad, and is part of the original tract taken up by Edward Crawford, a native of Drumgavan, near Donegal, Ireland, and at that time (1740) known by the name of Clearfield. He erected the first buildings of log, which remained until about the year 1832, when the house was torn down and rebuilt, about 50 yards from the original site, by his grandson, James Crawford, using the same material. This building is still standing. The house and barn which we represent, and which are of brick, were built by James Crawford, the former in 1828 and the later in 1838, and have not received any alteration or change since then, except by the great mutator of all things earthly, old Father Time. The dimensions of the house are 60 by 25 feet, and the barn 72 by 50 feet. The farm, which is of limestone soil and very productive, contains 171 acres, of which about 30 are in choice oak and hickory timber. It has a fine stream of water running through it, and as an evidence of its productiveness we will state that its last year's crops (1877) consisted of 1,300 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats and about 80 tons of hay. The family history of these descendents of the first Edward Crawford deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. Whilst most of them have been unobtrusive in their characters, yet as a family they have been noted for their intelligence, and for possessing that old styled gentility that unfortunately at the present day is giving way to the leveling influences of that recklessness that is inaptly denominated progress. Of the family of Edward Crawford, consisting of nine children, viz: Martha, John, James, Elizabeth, Ruth, Edward, Joseph and Mary, John and Edward were soldiers of the Revolution. John, who was a Lieutenant, was captured, together with 2,300 other prisoners, at Fort Washington, and was kept in custody on Long Island during the remainder of the war. We append to this article a letter written by him to his father, which demonstrates the fact that there were hard money men in his time as well as now. Edward Crawford will be still remembered by some of the oldest residents of the county as the clerk of the first court ever held in Chambersburg. Joseph was killed by the Indians. John and James inherited the farms and in 1796 John, in consideration of 300 pounds paid to his brother James, became proprietor, of the 341 acres held by said brother. James removed to Mercersburg where he died; and in 1827 John died on the same farm on which he was born. His family consisted of eleven children of whom but two now survive, namely Joseph and Beckie, now Mrs. McKee, relict of the late Matthew Mckee. Holmes, one of the number, was for many years the honored head and front of the old Chambersburg Saving Fund. He also was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was present at the siege of Fort McHenry. For a long time a resident of Chambersburg, no one ever enjoyed a more unsullied reputation for integrity and for everything that goes to make up the christian gentleman. James Crawford, the father of the present owner, and also of the present occupant of the farm, died Jan. 18th, 1872. His family consists of three sons John E., Frederick B., and Milton. John Crawford died May 1875 and has also left three children, viz; Walter B., Jane Ann and Martha. Joseph Crawford, full of years, and revered by all who know him, is still living on his farm. He together with his brothers James and John inherited the farms which made up this very valuable tract of productive land. All of the original tract of land which was owned and occupied by the first Edward Crawford

in 1740, still remains in the possession and occupancy of his descendents.

First letter written by Lieutenant John Crawford, to his parents after he was taken prisoner.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1776.

Honored Father and Mother:—I am a prisoner here and without clothes or hard money, only what was on me when I was taken. I left my clothes with Eddy the other side of the river, expect to get them again, I would be glad you could send me some hard money as no other will pass here. I have the liberty of walking the streets. You need not be uneasy about me. I am well at present and live in hopes to see you yet. I am your dutiful son and humble servant,

LIEUTENANT JOHN CRAWFORD.

I was taken the 16th inst., at Fort Washington with about two thousand three hundred more.

RESIDENCE OF A. M. HOKE, ESQ , MERCERSBURG, MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

This fine brick structure which is located near the east end of Seminary street, adjoining the borough of Mercersburg, is 30 by 37 feet with a back building 18 by 22 feet, and was erected by Mr. H. in 1877. The land upon which it was built was purchased in the same year from Mr. A. R. Snively. The farm of Mr. Hoke is located in Montgomery Township, about 2 miles south of Mercersburg. It was purchased from John Myers in 1866 by Michael Hoke, Jr., who willed it to its present owner in 1873. It contains 196 acres, is provided with a brick dwelling house and stone barn. There are 4 good wells of water, 2 at the house and 2 at the barn. The lime kiln on the place has a capacity of 1,100 bushels. The fencing is of very good quality. The grandfather of Mr. A. M. Hoke, Michael Hoke, Sr., was born April 25th, 1763, and died Nov. 15th, 1846; Elizabeth, his wife was born Jan. 11th, 1770, and died Aug. 20th, 1833; Michael Hoke, Jr., was born Oct. 19th, 1808, and died Oct. 30th, 1875; Hannah Bossman, his wife was born June 23d, 1812, and died Nov. 12th, 1859.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF ADDISON IMBRIE, ESQ , GREENCASTLE, PA.

The very attractive place represented in the sketch, is situated just outside of the borough limits, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to Waynesboro'. The large and commodious house is constructed of brick, in the modern style, and in its internal arrangement is very convenient. The barn, which is built of stone and frame, is intended to secure the product of the 75 acres of fertile land which serves to make up this place. Mr. Imbrie who is a son of John Imbrie, a now deceased citizen of Beaver County, came to this country in 1843, and engaged in merchandizing at Mercersburg. He moved to Greencastle in 1861, where he continued the mercantile pursuit until 1863, when he engaged in the forwarding and commission business, to which he still devotes nearly all of his time. He purchased the place, which we have just attempted to describe, in the year 1875, and occupied it at once.

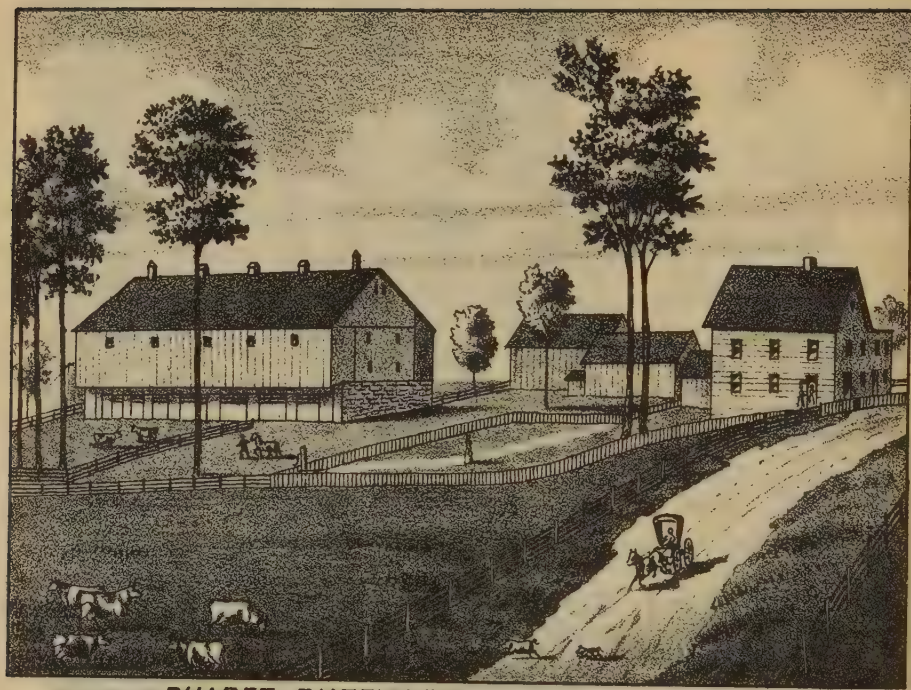
ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF MERCERSBURG, PA.

This substantial edifice, erected at a cost of $9,064.11 under the contractorship of John Waidlich, was commenced in the spring of 1867 and was consecrated to the service of the Triune God on the 5th of July 1868. Prior to the year 1740, the now widely extended denomination of Christians know as the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was unknown in this section of the State, the first families having settled in what is now styled Franklin County in 1742. In 1765 Rev. John George Bager, who resided at Conewego, York County, began to make semi-annual visits to the Lutheran settlements, preaching the word, catechising and confirming the youth and administering the holy sacraments. The members of the denomination in the region of Mercersburg were organized into a congregation by Rev. John Ruthrauff about the year 1800. They worshiped in an old log house until the year 1813, when a stone church was built on the old site, conjointly by the Lutherans and German Reformeds. Rev. Ruthrauff resigned in 1827 and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Shultze, who served the church for two years. In 1830 Rev. Mr. Baughey became the pastor and contiued in that capacity until 1832, when Rev. Reuben Weiser, now the venerable Doctor of Divinity who resides in Georgetown, Colorado, took charge. During his ministry, the church building was repaired at a cost of $1,000,00. The church membership at that time being 60. Rev. Weiser resigned in 1835, and left his pastorate in a prosperous condition. From 1835 to 1846, no stated pastor had charge of this flock, but at the end of this period, Rev. Michael Eyster, who had taken charge of the congregation at Greencastle, also preached at Mercersburg, He resigned in 1849 and in 1851 was succeeded by Rev. P. P. Lane, who also resigned in 1853, after which Rev. M. M. Bachtel served the church for one year. In 1854 Rev S. McHenry was settled as pastor in the Mercersburg charge, which position he occupied until 1859, when he was immediately followed by Rev. G. Roth. In June 1860 the Sunday School was organized, and in the spring of 1863 Rev. Roth resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Whetstone, Jan. 1st, 1866. Having been called to the Lutheran church at Somerset, Rev. W. took leave of his devoted people, and was succeeded, Feb. 1872 by Rev. A. J. Hessan, the present pastor. The church at this time has a membership of 210. The lot occupied by the church and parsonage was bought for the sum of $820, and during the summer and fall of 1876 the parsonage was built at a cost of $4,800, under the supervison of Waidlich & Bros., who where also the architects. It was occupied in the spring of 1877.

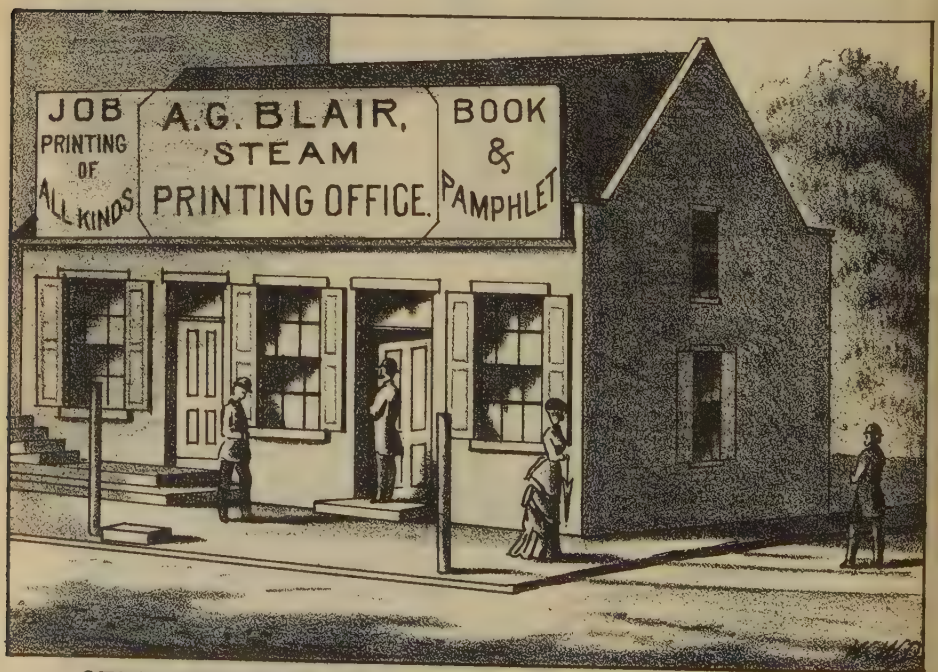
THE FARM OF JOHN CROFT, ESQ., ST. THOMAS TOWNSHIP.

This very valuable plantation was taken up in two tracts, the north end consisting of about 108 acres was surveyed on a warrant in the name of Wm. Rankin, dated May 8th 1751. The other consisting of about 210 acres was surveyed on application of James McFarlan, the date of which was March 13th, 1767. That taken up by Rankin was purchased by McFarlan Oct. 30th, 1765, and after the location of the other it was all known by the name of the McFarlan tract. In 1804 John Wilson, the father of the celebrated Wilson family, became its owner. The first buildings, consisting of a log house and barn, were erected by James McFarlan, these remained, the barn until 1844 and the house until 1846, when the present substantial and attractive buildings were placed in their stead by the heirs of John Wilson. The house as will be seen is a two story brick edifice constructed in the form of an L. The barn which is

FARM BUILDINGS & STOCK OF JOHN CROFT, ST. THOMAS TWP FRANKLIN CO. PA. PO. ST. THOMAS.



RES. OF PHAREZ DUFFIELD GUILFORD TWP. FRANKLIN CO. PA. Page 266



STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE OF A.G. BLAIR WAYNESBORO. Page 285
FRANKLIN CO. PA.

one hundred and one feet long is also of brick. At the present time about eighty acres, of these three hundred and eighteen, are well set with thriving timber. As it is located on the dividing ridge between the Slate and limestone regions, the land is of good quality and is well adapted for either grain or stock raising. It is rolling in character and is well watered by a stream running through it. The largest production of wheat in one year was about 1,500 bushels. Mr. Croft became the owner of this place in the year 1871, having purchased it from Mrs. Elizabeth Shields of Westmoreland County, at that time the only surviving member of the Wilson family, the price paid being $22,190.00. One very remarkable circumstance connected with Mr. Croft's relation with this place is the fact, that he resided on it, and conducted the farming operations, for 33 consecutive years as tenant of the Wilsons, a strong evidence that his integrity was such as to merit the respect and confidence of his landlords. Mr. C. has always lent his aid in improvements of all kinds, but in no one thing has he contributed to the wellfare of his neighborhood in a greater degree than in his efforts to elevate the grade of the neat cattle of the county. His first purchase of thorough bred cattle was in the year 1873, the first pair "Albert" a herd book animal, got by the "Duke of Hewston," was from the farm of Charles W. Wordsworth, of Livingston County N. Y.. and "Edith" also a herd book heifer, got by the 4th "Grand Duke of Oxford," from the farm of James Wordsworth, of Genessee, N. Y. His second purchase was from the herd of S. F. Letton, Paris, Ky., and consisted of a thorough bred animal named "Adina's Duke," sired by "London Duke 2d." This animal was sold by Mr. Silas Corbin, of Paris, Ky. The fine south-down ram No. 271 was purchased from John D. Wing, of Duchess County, N. Y. Thrown upon his own resources very early in life, Mr. C. has worked his way, through many tribulations, up to the enviable position he now occupies.

CARRIAGE WORKS OF J. A. HARPER—GREENCASTLE, PA.

The works represented in our sketch are situated on South Railroad avenue, Greencastle, Pa. They consist of wood and paint shops, blacksmith shop and warehouse. They have a capacity of about 50 new machines per annum, besides repairing, &c. Mr. H. employs 10 men besides salesmen through the country. His sales last year (1877) amounted to 53 new vehicles and 75 secondhand ones, and the value of the repairing was to the extent of $2,800. Four years ago, the successful proprietor of this large and growing business, commenced at this place, in these shops, but had been engaged in manufacturing carriages nearly all the time since he entered upon his trade at the age of 14 years. He employs none but first-class workmen and has everything done under his own supervision. These buildings which are all frame, were erected 4 years ago and as soon as completed were occupied by Mr. H. A great deal of the work manufactured here is shipped west and south, to Maryland, Virginia, &c., and in as much as all styles and classes of work are turned out, the requirements of even the most exacting can be met. The proprietor, notwithstanding his large sales endeavors to keep a supply of all kinds of vehicles on hand, and is prepared to repair, or construct new work on the shortest notice. The energy of Mr. Harper is very commendable when we consider that during the dark days of the Rebellion, whilst living at Greenmount, 10 miles from Gettysburg, he was stripped of all he possessed. His property consisting of store goods was appropriated, his carriage works were used as a hospital, and all of his movable effects were consumed by the armies, both Union and Confederate. And as if

not content with thus reducing an unoffending citizen to penury, the dastardly invaders at last took his body, and carried it, as well as that of his aged father to be incarcerated in their hellish prison pens. Wm. Harper, the father of J. A., who during nearly his whole life had followed farming, was captured as a private citizen at Gettysburg, was taken to Salisbury, North Carolina, and after having endured all the privations. and infernal tortures of rebel prison life, for the period of 18 months he died, with the sole comfort of having the attendance of his faithful son, J. A. Harper, who was captured whilst acting as Post-master at his home, Greenmount. He was first taken to Staunton, Va., where he was kept two weeks, then taken in a box car to Richmond, Va., and thrown into "Castle Lightning," here he was stripped of all his valuables, money, etc., and on the same day was taken to Libby Prison, where he remained 4 weeks. From there he was removed to "Castle Thunder," where he remained but a short time, when he was taken to Salisbury, North Carolina, and was put into the Rebel Penitentiary, where he was confined until Feb. 22d, 1865. His father, Wm. Harper, was taken sick directly after reaching Salisbury, and had the tender care of his son, who was acting as hospital steward, and when he died his remains were carefully buried, the son, under guard, being allowed to attend to the sad rites. Two brothers of J. A. Harper, George and William served in the Union army during the rebellion. William was in the cavalry that burned the Salisbury Prison, only one day after his brother J. A. was removed with the other prisoners to Richmond. After the war he engaged in rail roading, and was a conductor on the unfortunate train that met with the fearful calamity at Ashtabula, Ohio, and is supposed to have been among the lost as he has never been heard of since. George is now living in Harrisburg. J. A. Harper, after his fathers death, was shipped back to Richmond and again incarcerated in Libby Prison, from there he was taken to "Castle Thunder," and from there down the river to Akiens Landing, and delivered to a company of Union Cavalry, after having been in confinement for 21½ months. During the time of his imprisonment the average number of deaths, amongst the inmates was about sixty per day. Leaving these sad scenes we will return to the consideration of Mr. J. A. Harper, as he is now surrounded by his interesting family. He was married in 1857 to Lydia Ann, daughter of Abraham Plank, who was born April 9th, 1834. They having seven children living and three dead. Those now living are as follows: Henry Clay, Sarah Virginia, Lillie May, Lydia Ann, Jacob Edward, Wesley Plank and Clinton Hayes. The dead were named Nettie E., Cora Bell and John A.

RESIDENCE AND WAREHOUSE OF SAMUEL PLUM—LEHMASTER'S STATION, SOUTH PENN R. R.

These attractive buildings are situated in the promising village of Lehmaster's Station, in Peters Township, Franklin County, 16 miles, by rail road, west of Chambersburg, at the intersection of the public roads leading from Greencastle and Mercersburg to Loudon. Five miles south-east of the latter place and 4 miles north-east of Mercersburg. The village consists of the buildings represented in the sketch, and has a Postoffice, Express, Ticket and Freight office, together with a store and nine other dwelling houses. It now covers about 12 acres of ground which was purchased March 26th, 1874 by Mr. P. formerly a resident of Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa., but a native of Franklin County, from Jacob Lehmaster, from whom it derived its name. At the time of the purchase by Mr. Plum there were no houses here except the farm buildings of Mr L. The

warehouse, which was erected in the spring of 1874, is a frame structure 50 by 26 feet, with a slate roof, and is located on the south side of the rail road. It has a capacity of storing upwards of 5,000 bushels of grain, together with a large space for the reception of freight; and contains the Post, Ticket, Express and Freight offices, together with a ladies and gentlemens waiting room. Mr. Plum also erected his fine dwelling house during the summer of 1874. It is a brick building 33½ feet front by 40 feet, is covered with slate and contains 3 rooms and 1 hall on the first floor, and 5 rooms and 2 halls on the second. Samuel Plum was born near Keller's mill in St. Thomas Township on the 29th, of Dec. 1837. He is a son of Christian Plum, who was born in Adams County, Pa, His grandfather, Adam Plum, a native of Switzerland, located in Adams County when quite young and engaged in the pursuit of farming, to which occupation he reared his son Christian. The maternal grandfather of Samuel Plum was Jacob Gelsinger, a native of Berks County, who had married a Miss Christina Hershberger, and Mr. Plum's mother was Hannah, daughter of the above named. Whilst living at Sinking Springs, Berks County, Mr. Plum married Mary, daughter of Isaac Ruth of said place, and they have three children, viz: Lizzie, Willie and Irvin. Together with conducting the warehouse where he deals largely in lumber, coal, plaster, salt, etc., he is also Postmaster, Express and Freight Agent. During the year 1877 he shipped 600,000 feet of lumber, 600,000 shingles, and a vast quantity of grain. Considering that his enterprise, as well as the entire village, is only four years old, we can safely predict a large degree of prosperity for the energetic pioneer and his earnest co-workers.

FARM OF JACOB MIDDOUR, JR.

The farm, upon which the buildings that appear in our illustration are located, is situated in Quincy Township, one and a half miles north-east of Waynesboro'. It has for its nearest railroad station Mont Alto. The buildings as represented, with the exception of the barn, were built by the present owner. The house which preceeded this one was constructed of logs and was one and a half stories high, with a stone back building, it was erected by Jacob Friedly, and was destroyed by fire in the year 1867. In the same year Mr. M. caused the present fine brick structure, with slate roof, to be built. Its dimensions are 42 by 30 feet with a back building 24 feet long. The barn which is of stone is 40 by 85 feet, and is roofed with straw. This place consists of 165 acres of limestone land, somewhat broken and rolling, well adapted to the production of grain. It is well watered and under good fencing. The minerals to be found on this land are iron ore and baryta. Mr. Middour's fine stock of horses and cattle are supplied with pure water by means of a Stover Wind Engine, a labor saving machine that is more appreciated the longer it is used. The average product of wheat on this place is 35 bushels per acre and that of corn 60 bushels per acre. Mr. M. is a son of Jacob Middour, Sr., who was born in the year 1780 and died in 1862. His maternal grandfather was John Hess, the date of whose birth was in the year 1768 and who departed this life in 1819. The property came into the possession of Mr. M. by purchase from his brother Samuel Middour in 1864. He was married in 1855 to Mary, daughter of David and Susan Shank. They have eight children.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF DR. BENJ. FRANTZ—WAYNESBORO', FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This property is located on West Main street, in the thriving town of Waynesboro'. It is 35 feet front by 60 feet deep and has an office attached. The house proper was built in the year 1858, by John Ervin, and was bought by Dr. F. in 1870, and occupied by him in 1871, when he built the office and made other improvements. He is one of a family of seven sons and one daughter, children of Christian Frantz, who were named Isaac, John, Abraham, Jacob, Christian, Samuel, Benjamin and Anne. Isaac, John and Anne are dead. Abraham, Jacob and Christian are farmers, and Samuel is a miller, residing near Waynesboro'. Dr. Benjamin Frantz commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Martin & Jacob Muner, of Lampeter Square, near Lancaster, Pa., and finished with Dr. A. H. Senseny, of Chambersburg. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, in the class of 1846, and located, and commenced the practice of medicine in Waynesboro', where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since. He was married Oct. 13th, 1849, to Mary A., daughter of Michael Ryder, of Loudon, Pa. They have ten children living and one dead, viz: Samuel, Charlotte, Caroline, Joseph, Isaac, Abraham, Anne, John, Mary and Herman. Dr. F. was born Oct. 17th, 1824, near Litiz, Lancaster County, Pa. Mrs. F. was born April 15th, 1830, in Franklin County, near Dry Run, in Path Valley. The progenitors of the Frantz family in this country, migrated at a very early date, in company with many families who were driven from their native land, Switzerland, Palatinate, on account of persecution by the Lutherans and Catholics, who denounced their religious belief, they being "Anabaptists." They came to Lancaster County, having procured a grant for a settlement from the proprietors along the Peque Creek. The Frantz who first came here, probably as early as 1670 or 80, was the great, great grandfather of Dr. Benj. Frantz, and very many of his descendants are still to be found near where he first settled. Christian Frantz, the father of the Dr. came to this country in the spring of 1825, and purchased, and settled on, a farm formerly belonging to John Stoner, and now owned by John R. Frantz. It has remained in the Frantz name ever since. Nearly all the buildings on this place were erected by Christian Frantz, who also made many improvements on the farm. In the spring of 1843 he ceased farming, and sold the place to his son John, and built for himself, a residence on land now owned by John Frantz's heirs, near Fair View Mill, now in the possession of John Philips, Esq., where he resided until his death, which occurred in Feb. 1862, at the age of 76 years and some months. Mr. Frantz was ordained as a minister of the Reformed Menonite Church, while he yet resided in Lancaster County, and he spent nearly his whole time preaching, having stated meetings near Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Loudon, and near Hagerstown, Md., and was the only minister of this denomination in this county for many years. He frequently took long trips on missionary duty, through New York State, Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states. Although he was the first of the denomination of which he was a member, who came to this county, he was shortly after followed by others, among whom can be mentioned the Fricks, Bakers, Lantzes, Beshores, Millers, etc., etc. It was through his efforts that the church was established near Ringgold, Md., about the year 1827. There was also a house of worship erected in Waynesboro' in 1876. On account of his untiring efforts in advocating the doctrines of this church, which to most of his hearers was before unknown, it is by many called the "Frantzite Church," and its members are called "Frantzites."

STORE AND RES. OF F. FORTHMAN E. MAIN ST. WAYNESBORO PA.

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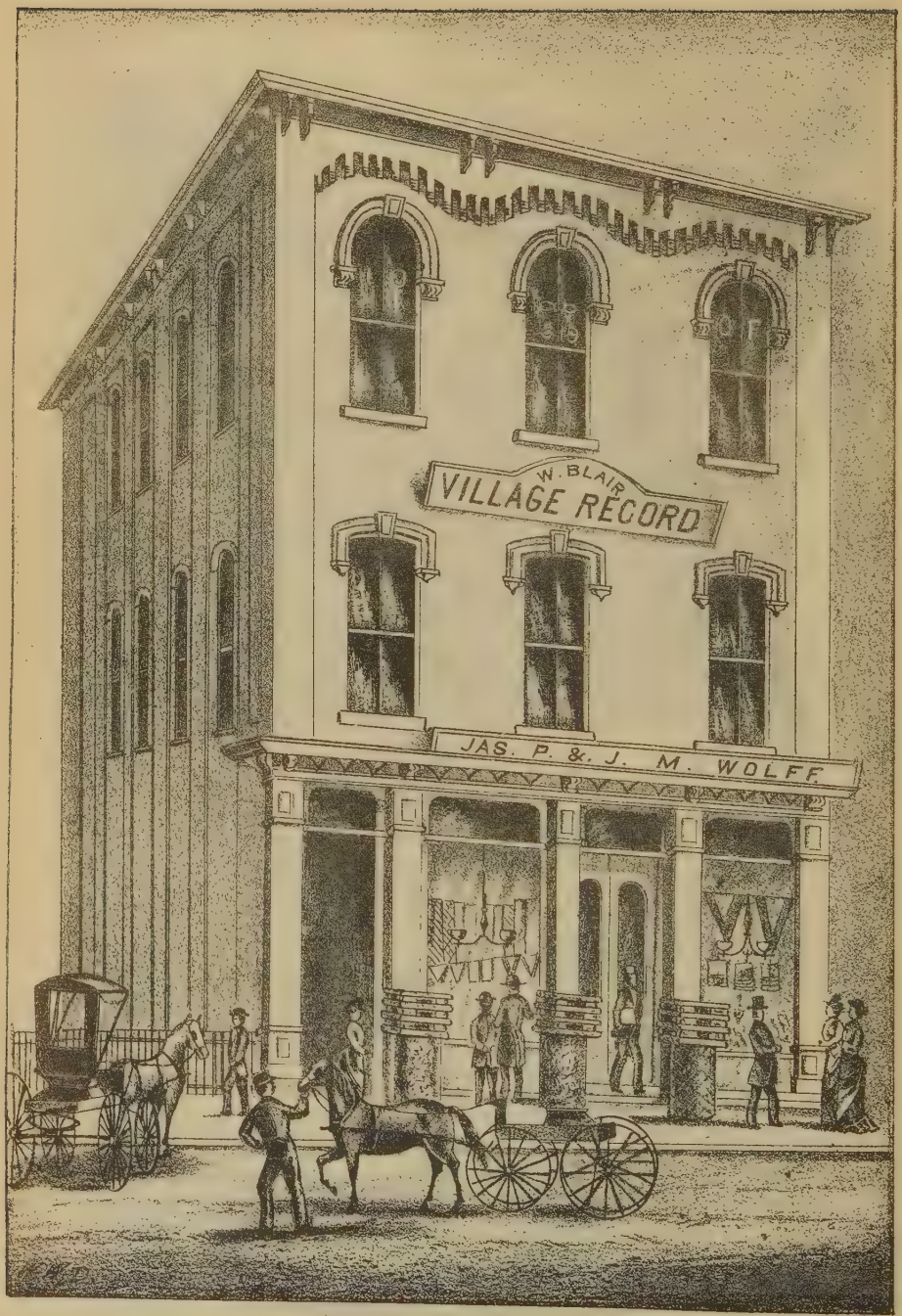


I.O.O F. HALL.

NOTION & DRY GOODS STORE, OF JAS. P. & J. M. WOLFF.

"VILLAGE RECORD" OFFICE, W. BLAIR PROPRIETOR.
219 E MAIN ST. WAYNESBORO, PA.

Pages 215. 293. 313.

HALL OF I. O. O. F., WAYNESBORO, PA.

Waynesboro Lodge, No. 219 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pennsylvania, was instituted at Waynesboro Feb. 16th, 1847, in a room above what was then known as Henry Stonehouse's Cigar Store, and the Lodge continued to hold their meetings in that place until May 17th, 1848. During this time the Trustees were instructed to purchase a lot of ground upon which to build a Hall. At a meeting held Oct. 2d, 1847, they reported that they had contracted with H. Stonehouse for the ground, and their report being accepted, their action was ratified by the Lodge. September 28th, 1847, the following named persons were appointed to act as a building committee in the construction of the first Odd Fellows Hall, W. S. Hollinberger, H. H. Miller, D. B. Russell and Jas. Brotherton, Jr. The dimensions of the building under contemplation were 25 by 50 feet, and its erection was commenced when the Lodge was as yet financially very weak. They sent appeals for aid to sister Lodges in the State, but these met with little substantial response, and they were compelled to complete their work by issuing certificates of stock, bearing six per cent. interest payable semi-annually. The building was dedicated May, 17th, 1848, and was occupied from that time until Jan. 13th, 1873, when the present Hall was commenced. It was completed about the last of December 1873. The members constituting the building committee in the construction of this one were, W. F. Horner, W. A. Price, W. F. Grove, George Stover and W. J. Bikle. This structure is 26 feet front by 65 deep, and is three stories high, Its cost was nearly $7,000 and it is one of the finest buildings in the place. The first floor is occupied by J. P. & J. M. Wolf as a dry goods store, the second by the *Village Record* office, and the third by Waynesboro Lodge, No. 219 I. O. O. F. of Pa., Widow's Friend Encampment No. 71 I. O. O. F., and I. O. of Red Men, Uncas Tribe, No. 101. The inside of the Hall is elegantly furnished, and it is considered one of the finest buildings, for the purpose for which it is used, in the State. The Lodge, whose property it is, is very flourishing, having in addition to all the property vested here, about $1,500 of a surplus fund. The following list comprises its entire membership from its organization:

The Charter Members were as follows: J. W. Stoner, H. Stonehouse, J. B. Resser, Wm. C. Tracy, Frederick Harbaugh, Joseph Bender, John Null. The initiated were as follows: February 16th, 1847, G. W. Rupp, H. S. Stoner, John Logan, John Shoemaker, Wm. A. Tritle, John P. Waggoner, M. T. Tracy, W. H. Morehead, M. J. Homer, Francis Bowden, James R. Weagly, David B. Russell; March 2, W. F. Horner, Geo. Bender, Henry Logan; March 23, R. F. Gibson; March 30, Geo. W. Knight; April 6, Elijah Durnbaugh; April 20, James Brotherton, Jr., John Philips; April 27, Joshua Suman; May 4, Michael Haustine, Sr; May 18, W. S. Hollenberger; May 25, J. L. Welsh, Morris Henlin; June 8, Charles Gordon; June 15, John Nead, Samuel P. Stoner; June 29, Henry McFerren. Geo. Andrews, Peter Heefner, A. S. Adams, Wm. H. Miller; July 27, Martin Kissell; Aug. 3, James Fisher; Aug. 10, John Kuhn; Aug. 24, David L. Stoner; Sept. 7, M. M. Stoner; Sept. 14, Thomas Pilkington; Oct. 5, Wm. Blair, Absalom French; Oct. 12, Andrew S. Wilson, Samuel Ritter; Nov. 12, John B. Waynant; Nov. 16, Thomas B. Withers; Nov. 23, P. H. Dougherty; Nov. 30, John Gehr, J. S. Zeigler; Dec. 7, Henry F. Davis, John C. Eckman: Dec. 14, C. G. French, Levi Saunders; Jan. 11, 1848, John H. Smith; Feb. 1, Martin Sheeler, John McCush; Feb. 8, David Winkfeeld, Wm. Overcash; Feb. 15, David Kuhnley, J. B. Waynant; Feb. 22, Washington Parkhill;

Feb. 29, John Mentzer; March 21, Daniel Minech; April 11, Geo W. Thoms; May 2d, Andrew Crilly; 9th, Samuel Gilbert, Martin J. Realy; 16th, R. G. Rus; 23d, John S. Long; June 27th, Peter Benedict; Aug. 1st, John Sweeney; Sept. 19th, John R. Williams; Oct. 10th, S. C. Ritter; 24th, Leonard Walter; Nov. 14th, Henry Moore; 21st, Levi Pickle; 28th, D. M. Eiker; Dec. 26th, Abraham Stoner, F. J. Filbert; Jan. 16th, 1849, C. Augustus Smith; Feb. 27th, Geo. J. Balsley, Peter Doch; March 6th, Samuel Secrist; 13th, Daniel Patter; April 3d, John Beck; 17th, Jacob C. Secrist, James A. Cook; Aug. 28, Geo. A. Poole; Sept. 25th, Hugh Logan; Nov. 13th, Peter Grumbine; 27th, Jacob Brenneman, Jr.; Dec. 25th, Noah Sneider; Jan. 1st, 1850, John M. Winders, Jas. H. Clayton; 15th, Edward C. Brown; Feb. 25th, 1851, W. L. Hamilton, John Grove; March 4th, Robert C. Flemming; 25th. Anthony Kunkle; April 1st, Thos. N. Herr, Geo. S. Wight; 8th, John Miller; June 10th, Abraham Barr; Sept. 30th, W. R. Kreps; March 2d, 1852, L. F. McComas; 16th, John Withers; June 8th, John Q. Schwartz; Feb. 4th, 1853, W. G. Smith; 15th, Ephriam Sellers; March 1st, Wm. Marshall; July 12th, 1853, Adam Dysert; Aug. 2d, Jerome Beaver; Oct. 18th, J. G. Grumbine, Henry Walter; Jan. 10th, 1854, Author Bennett; April 18th, D. S. Gordon; Sept. 12th, Geo. Stitzel; Oct. 17th, David Shoop. Dec. 26th, J. P. VonStine; Feb. 13th, 1855, Jeremiah Cooper; Aug. 21st, Samuel Hawker; April 23d, 1856, E. S. Troxel; May 13th, Chas. Gordon; Dec. 9th, Felix J. Troxel, Samuel Morehead; June 9th, 1857, Marks Feilheimer; July 14th, Jos. C. Clugston; Dec. 1st, E. A. Herring; Feb. 2d, 1858, Joseph W. Miller; March 30th, J. P. Waggoner; June 1st, Jacob Swank; March 1st, 1859, W. F. Grove, Henry Dreyfoos, Geo. Stover; April 19th, F. Dougherty; Oct. 23d, 1860, Samuel Ritter; Dec. 17th, 1861, A. A. Lechlider; Jan. 7th, 1862, F. Forthman; 14th, Jos. H. Gilber, Sr., Henry Nuger; 28th, Eli Litle; Feb. 11th, H. F. Stover; 25th, Wm. Crilley; April 23d, Philip Weisner; 29th, C. A. Bikle; July 15th, J. H. Welsh; 22d, J. R. Wolfersberger; Feb. 17th, 1863, P. Dock, Wm. A. Strealy; Feb. 2d, 1864, Henry P. Litle; Dec. 12th, 1865, J. A. Royer: Jan. 10th, 1866, G. F. Lidy; 23d, Harry C. Gilbert; 27th, J. F. Remmger, W. A. Pricc; March 13th, Jeremiah M. Cooper; Aug. 7th, John W. Bryson; 14th, Reuben Shoner, David J. Rhea; Jan. 15th, 1867, Samuel J. Lecrone; Feb. 12th, A. Burhman, L. D. French, Geo. W. Mowen, Geo. G. Pilkington; April 9th, Daniel Snively; May 21st, Joseph Woolard; 28th, Jacob Hoover; Aug. 20th, Chas. H. Dickle, John H. Miller; Nov. 12th, Jos. Douglas, J. B. Russell; 26th, D. H. Hafleigh, Jos. Walter, Lewis M. Leismyer; Dec. 3d, J. B. Brenneman; Jan. 7th, 1868, W. R. Zeigler, J. L. Meredith; 28th, H. Dutrow; April 7th, R. C. Mullen; May 5th, J. H. Crilley; 19th, W. A. Foltz; June 2d, J. M. Ripple; May 28th, Emanuel Robinson; Sept. 15th, B. F. Burger; Jan. 5th, 1869, C. M. Stroader; 12th, W. J. Bikle, J. Sheise; Feb. 9th, Francis Robinson, Wm. A. Haustine; March 9th, John H. Harris; April 20th, David Izer; May 25th, Geo. W. Keagy, Samuel Miller; June 22d, Chas. Cooke Jason Bell; July 20th, Alfred Burhman; Oct. 19th, L. C. Brackbill; 26th, Samuel Kuhns; Nov. 9th, Upton M. Bell; 16th, John H. Gehr, Franklin Bender; Jan. 4th, 1870, A. D. Morganthall; June 7th, W. H. Crouse; 28th, A. A. French; July 26th, U. H. Balsley; Aug. 23d, J. W. Sourbeck; 30th, Henry Stoner, Samuel C. Miller; Sept. 20th, Geo. J. Balsley, Jr., W. O. P. Hammond; Oct., 4th, Jacob H. Brown; 18th, Jno. F, Beckner; 25th, David M. Minor; Dec. 27th, Theo. G. Dock; Jan. 3d, 1871, Daniel Gilbert; 17th, H. S. Rider; 24th, Geo. W. Wood; 31st, Geo. Snively; April 4th, Lewis W. Detrick: 11th, Samuel Neowcomer; 18th, Geo. M. D. Bell; 25th, A. H. Stonehouse; June 6th, T. C. Resser; July 4th, J. M.

Lecrone; 11th, D. F. Rozer; Aug. 29th, J. P. Lowell, A. N. Russell; Sept. 19th, T. R. Gilland, J. C. Gilland, J. McDowell; Oct. 3d, J. Morganthall; 31st, G. W. Baughman, Barton Manuel, F. J. Wolf; Jan. 23d, 1872, Philip Wolf; April 2d, S. R. Frantz; 30th, G. B. Resser, W. B. Dock; June 4th, Geo. B. Beaver; Dec. 17th, J. Aliver Besore; Jan. 14th, 1873, M. M. Gilland; March 4th, J. M. Wolf; 11th, C. G. Frantz; 25th, J. H. Gilbert, Jr.; May 13th, Samuel Johnston, June 17th, Geo. H. Russell; Oct. 7th, David A. Miller, Jno. McDowell; Feb. 3d, 1874, A. O. Frick; Jan. 20th, 1875, Samuel G. Horner; Feb. 9th, A, E. Canode, D. S. Barnhart; 16th, D. J. Binkley, D. E. Stine; 23d, C. F. Bell; March 2d, Jacob Craly, B. F. Snyder; Sept. 7th, V. C. Bell; Nov, 30th, M. L. Rowe, R. W. Price; May 23d, Charles Sprenkle; June 6th, Lewis Sneider.

"ANTIETAM HOME," DR. I. N. SNIVELY, PROPRIETOR,

This attractive place was the residence of the late Abraham Barr, who purchased it from Mr. Jacob Funk, October 21st, 1848. It being part of the real estate of which John Funk, father of the said Jacob, died possessed, having inherited it from his father, John Funk, Sr. A considerable portion of this tract was, prior to the establishment of Mason & Dixon's line, in Maryland, as is shown by a patent deed made by the Right Honorable Lord, proprietor of the late province of Maryland, bearing date the tenth day of August, A. D. 1753, to a certain Jacob Gans, who deeded the same to John Miller on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1784. About three acres are still in the State of Maryland; the balance, 212 acres, are in Washington township, Franklin County, Pa., two miles due south of Waynesboro, on the Maryland line, while that beautiful stream, the now historic Antietam, flows through it, watering its rich meadows. It is supplied with three excellent springs of cold water, and quite near the house there is a good water power. The land is diversified in its character, being limestone, sandstone and soapstone. Having an abundance of first-class material for lime, it is not a matter of surprise that it is in good condition and very productive.

Dr. Isaac Newton Snively is one of the lineal descendents of John Jacob Schnebele, who emigrated from Switzerland to Lancaster County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, about the year 1707. He was naturalized in Philadelphia, October 14th, A. D. 1729, in the third year of the reign of King George the II, and died at the age of eighty-four years. His son, Jacob Schnebele, was born A. D. 1694, and died August 24th, A. D. 1766, in his seventy-second year. He had two sons by his first wife. The second was Christian Schnebele, who was born August 15th, A. D. 1731, and died March 16th, 1795, in his sixty-fifth year. He was married to Miss Margaret Washabaugh about the year 1761. He had eight children. His second child, *John Schnebele, (grandfather to Dr. Snively), was born February 25th, A. D. 1766. He was married to Miss Anna Hege, (grandmother to the Doctor), October 24th, A. D. 1794, and died in July, 1844, in his seventy-ninth year. His wife, Anna, died August 17th, A. D. 1852, in her seventy-seventh year. Anna Hege was one of the descendents of Hans Haggy, who emigrated from Switzerland, in Schauffhausen, near Zweibruken, at Ebersten Hoff, to the American colonies, which are now the United States. With Hans Haggy came his brother-in law, Hans Leaman. They had families, and brought with them Henry Lesher and two of his sisters, orphan children. Henry was sixteen years of age. These parties being related and of the same neighbor-

*The name Snively was originally Schnebele.

hood emigrated together. Fifty-three families, numbering in all two hundred persons arrived at this time. They came over in the ship James Goodwill, David Crocket, Captain, from Rotterdam, and landed at Philadelphia, Pa., September 29th, A. D. 1727, where they were required to repeat and sign the following declaration: "We, subscribers, natives and late inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine and places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into this Province of Pensilvania, a Colony subject to the Crown of Great Britian, in hopes and expectations of finding a Retreat and peacable Settlement therein, Do solemnly promise and engage, that we will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to his present Majesty King George The Second, and his Successors Kings of Great Britain, and will be faithful to the Proprietor of this province; And that we will demean ourselves peacably to all His said Majesties Subjects and strictly observe and conform to the Laws of England and of this Province, to the utmost of our Power and best of our understanding." (See "Colonial Records," vol. III, page 283 and 284, Sept. 21st and 27th, 1727). From Philadelphia they went to Rapho township, Lancaster county, Pa., near Manheim, where they settled. Hans Haggy had a son John who was married to Miss Elizabeth Pealman, and lived near Bridgeport, Franklin county, Pa. His third child, Christian Haggy, was born in 1751, and died May 13th, A. D. 1815. His wife was Mariah Stouffer. They had four children. The eldest was Anna Hege,* grandmother to the Doctor on his fathers's side.

John Snively (Doctor Snively's father) was born near Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., January 12th, 1799, on the ancestral homestead now occupied by his brother Jacob's family, and farmed by his nephew, Benjamin F. Snively, Esq. This farm is a portion of the original tract patented by the original John Jacob Schnebele family in the days of the Penns, and has been handed down from father to son for over a century and a half. He was married to Miss Catharine Keefer, daughter of the late Jacob Keefer near Marion, Franklin county, Pa., who moved here from Lancaster county. John Snively died March 4th, A. D. 1853, in his fifty-fifth year; his wife, Catharine, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., August 22d, 1802, and died September 30th, 1854, in her fifty-third year. John Snively had seven children, four sons are living, three of whom are physicians. The eldest, John K. Snively, is a farmer residing on the old homestead near Jackson Hall, Franklin county, Pa. The second is Dr. I. N. Snively. The third is Dr. Samuel K. Snively of Williamsport, Md. The fourth is Dr. Andrew J. Snively of Hanover, York county, Pa. Dr. Isaac N. Snively was born near Jackson Hall, Franklin county, Pa., February 23d, 1839, where he spent his early life upon his father's farm, assisting in the various farm duties during the summer months, and attending the public schools during the winter. At the age of fourteen he was left an orphan, and started out in quest of employment. Arriving in Chambersburg he entered the store of Hutz & Son as salesman, with his cousin, John P. Keefer, who very kindly gave him access to his fine library. He soon acquired a fondness for books which disqualified him for the duties of a clerkship, and he withdrew to enter the Fayetteville Academy, then under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy. From here he returned to Chambersburg and entered the private classical school of that noted teacher, the late Thomas J. Harris, in whose school he for a short time was assistant, and afterward taught in the public schools and took an active part in the Franklin County Teachers' Association. In 1857, he graduated at Duff's Commercial College of Pittsburg, Pa. In 1858, whilst

*The original was Haggy now spelled Hege.

teaching the Mt. Vernon school near Waynesboro, Pa., he commenced the study of Anatomy with Dr. Benjamin Frantz. In the spring of 1859, he became a pupil of the late Dr. John C. Richards of Chambersburg, Pa., and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1862. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chambersburg, and in 1863, when the Confederate army invaded our state, he went to Harrisburg before the State Medical Board, and after passing the required examination, was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, as assistant Surgeon, his commission bearing date June 20th, 1863. He was assigned by Dr. King, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, to duty at Camp Curtin. He became acting Surgeon of the 20th Pa. Reg., Col. Wm. B. Thomas commanding. He allowed himself to be mustered out of service with this regiment and returned to Chambersburg, where he associated himself in the practice of his profession with his late preceptor, Dr. J. C. Richards. Besides their regular practice they had charge of the Town Hall Hospital. September 8th, 1863, the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania sent him a commission, assigning him to the 155th Regiment, Pa. Vol., then encamped at Beverly Ford, Va., Maj. Ewing commanding. He declined this as well as a lucrative appointment on the Pacific Coast in a Marine Hospital, preferring to continue in the practice with Dr. Richards. December 24th, 1863, he was married to Miss Alice B. Barr, daughter of the late Abraham Barr, esq., near Waynesboro, Pa. They moved in the (lawyer) Smith property on Main Street, where, July 30th, 1864, they lost all their personal property (not even saving their ward-robes) through the burning of the town by the rebel hordes. The Doctor being out of town at the time, his wife barely escaped the flames of the burning building. Left destitute, in less than a week he was found on duty in the U. S. Army General Hospital, Beverly, New Jersey. He continued on duty here until the war was about closing, when he resigned to take the place of Dr. James Brotherton, Jr., of Waynesboro, Pa., who had lately died, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since. He was one of the founders of the present Medical Society of Franklin county, Pa., and was President of that society in 1874.

RESIDENCE OF EDWIN A. HERING, M. D.—WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This dwelling, which is a two story brick one, and is 30 feet long by 26 wide, was erected by the late Alexander Hamilton, in the year 1851. Having been purchased by its present occupant, it was remodled in 1868. It is located on East Main street, and is a good representative of the character of the buildings in the thriving town of Waynesboro. Dr. Hering, who has met with marked success in his calling as a physician, is a native of Frederick County, Md. His paternal ancestory were Germans. His great grandfather and grandfather, both of whom had the surname Henry, were born near Basil, Switzerland. His grandfather visited this country in the year 1791, and being greatly delighted with the western world, returned to his native place and persuaded his father and his brother, with his family, to emigrate to America with him. This they did in the year 1793. They purchased a large tract of land at Beaverdam, in Frederick County, Md., and built a flour mill, as well as a saw mill, where for many years they and their descendents conducted a successful business. These mills are still in active operation. Henry Hering, Sr., died about the year 1810. The younger Henry married Mary, daughter of Rev. Daniel Sayler, of Frederick County, in 1799, and died in 1829. His wife survived him until Feb. 7th, 1872, having reached, within a few weeks the

advanced age of 98 years, and was a woman of remarkable mental and bodily vigor. Her father, Rev. Daniel Sayler, who was born in Lancaster County, in 1750, and who acquired the homestead established by his father, Daniel Sayler, Sr., in 1760, died in 1840, at the age of 90 years. His father, Daniel Sayler, who was also a German, emigrated to this country with his family in the year 1743, and was compelled to consign some of his children to a watery grave whilst crossing the ocean.

Daniel S. Hering, father of Dr. Hering, was born at Beaverdam, March 6th, 1800. He married Margaret Orr, daughter of Joseph Orr, of Sam's Creek, Carroll County, Md. Her father was an American by birth, but was of Irish parents, who came to this country before the Revolutionary war. Daniel S. Hering died in 1876, having been bereft of his wife Margaret in 1863. His family was very large, so large that, although he was enabled to bring them up comfortably, he did not possess the means to provide each one with a liberal education, but he did succeed in giving them that which was next best, a thorough training in the way of industry and an ambition to become the architects of their own fortunes. Dr. H. having early acquired a fondness for the medical profession, but knowing the great barriers in the way determined that by dint of industry and perseverance he would reach the goal of his ambition. Applying himself for 3 or 4 years to a laborious business, he realized sufficient means to enable him to enter upon his studies. His preliminary course was conducted at Mountain View Academy, and in 1852 he entered the office of Dr. Sidwell in Johnsville, Frederick county, Md., and in 1854, became an office student of Prof. Miltenberger of Baltimore. He graduated from the University of Maryland, March 6th, 1855. He located first in Frederick county, Md.. where he continued for two and a half years, when he removed to his present location in October, 1857. On the 19th of April, 1864, he married Frances M., youngest daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton. His family is not as numerous as was that of his father, as he has but two children, a son and daughter.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF COL. WM. D. DIXON.

Animated by the same spirit of enterprise that actuated his neighbor, John Croft, Esq., Col. Dixon has made his place noted for its production of fine cattle and hogs. Those that are represented in the sketch are of the purest breeds that intelligence and money could procure. The bull is called "Double Duke the 3rd." He is nearly pure "Duchess," with a dash of Oxford" blood, and was bred by Jonathan Tallcott, of Rome, Oneida county, N. Y. The hogs are known as the "Duroc" breed, and are greatly celebrated for their rapid development when being fed for the slaughter. They were bred by the Hon. Wm. Holmes, of Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., and are the only ones, of this strain, southwest of N. Y. City. John Dixon, the great grandfather of the Col., was of the house of Argyle, and was born on the north-west coast of Scotland. On account of political troubles he was compelled to leave, with the balance of the family, in the year 1690, at the age of 15 years. They fled to the North of Ireland, in order to keep out of the way of the friends of King James II., and about the year 1693, he came to this country, landing at Philadelphia, where he remained for some time. From thence he went to Donegal Meeting House in Lancaster county, from there to Carlisle, then to Shippensburg, and finally in 1737, he located at the place where the buildings in our illustration now stand, He had seven sons. William, the grandfather of Col. Dixon was born at this place, and at the age of seven years he was captured by the Indians and retained in their

custody for eleven weeks, a good part of the time in a cave on an adjoining farm, now owned by Jacob Bittner. Through the humanity of an old squaw he was returned to his parents, and because of the kindness shown her on different occasions, she warned the family to leave for a safer place, for the Indians, who had gone away to hold a great council, intended to return in two moons and slaughter all the whites. The family took the warning and went back to Carlisle, where they remained for about three years. William Dixon was a Sergeant in Col. Boquet's command, and served to the end of the campaign. He was with Maj. Dunwoodie in the massacre, and was one of the three that escaped to Fort Loudon. The remainder, with the Maj., were all killed and scalped. He also joined a company, that was raised in the county, at the commencement of the war for Independence, and was made ensign of his regiment, which position he retained until the end of the war, having declined frequent offers of promotion, preferring rather to have charge of the colors. Wm. Dixon had four brothers in the army, one was killed at the battle of Monmouth, one at the battle of Brandywine, one was killed by the Indians near the junction of the two Conococheagues, and the other one died from the effects of a bath taken in the Yellow-Britches Creek, whilst on his way home, from the army, after his discharge at the close of the war. The wife of Wm. Dixon was Nancy Dunlap, an aunt of James Dunlap, author of Purdon's Digest. Col. Wm. Dunlap Dixon was married to Martha, daughter of the late Wm. Gillan Esq, in June 1855. They have two children, one son and one daughter. The upper half of the place on which he resides came into his possession as heir at law, and the lower part by purchase. He acquired his military title, not in the way that many old time militia men "had greatness thrust upon them," but by actual and faithful service and promotion, in the 6th Regiment of Pa. Res. in the great war of the Rebellion. His commission as Capt., of Co. D bears date April 24th, 1861. As Lieut. Col. Sept. 12th, 1863. Brev. Col. and Brev. Brig. Gen. Mar. 13th, 1865. And he was mustered out with his Regiment, June 11th 1864.

SPRING DALE FARM.

Spring Dale Farm is pleasantly located, about one quarter of a mile south-east of Waynesboro. This farm is a part of the original tract of lands of Thomas Wallace, sold August 26th, A. D. 1828, to John Wallace as by deed of conveyance made by Daniel Royer, administrator of Thos. Wallace, December 22d, A. D. 1835, and by John Wallace to John Clayton by deed of conveyance made April 6th, A. D. 1837. At the death of John Clayton, taken by James H. Clayton, at the valuation and appraisment, as the eldest son and heir at law, and sold to George Besore by deed of conveyance made April 3rd, A. D. 1855, and which at the death of George Besore, descended to his daughter, Mrs. Dr. A. H. Strickler, in whose possession it still remains. This farm contains one hundred and thirty acres, is of the best quality of limestone land, is in an excellent state of cultivation, and very productive. The large brick mansion was built by Mr. George Besore, in the year 1856. He resided in Waynesboro and never lived on the farm. This is one of the most attractive and most desirable properties in Washington Township, having a beautiful spring of never failing water close by the dwelling.

RECORD OF THE STRICKLER FAMILY.

The Stricklers of this county are of German or Swiss descent. Their ancestors came across the waters at a very early period. The name is

found in all parts of Pennsylvania, in parts of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Virginia. Henry Strickler was the first of the name who located in Franklin County. He came from York County, near the Lancaster County line, at Columbia, in the year 1807, and settled near Greencastle. Not many years afterward all the children (except David) of his brother Joseph, near Marietta, Lancaster County, followed and settled in this county. Their names were Samuel, Joseph, Henry, Benjamin and Eliza. Henry afterward moved to Ohio, Samuel, Jacob and Benjamin to Illinois. Eliza remained here and now resides in Mercersburg.

The names of the children of the Henry Strickler who first came to this county, were Martha, Elizabeth, Henry, Joseph, Barbara, Susan, Mary and Sarah. Martha never came to the county. Babara went from here to Ohio, Henry, Mary and Sarah to Illinois, and Susan to Cumberland County. Joseph resided near Greencastle during his lifetime. Henry married Mary Price, near Waynesboro. His children were Jacob, Nancy, Susan, Henry, Abraham, Catharine, Mary, Hannah and Joseph. All these have gone to Illinois except Jacob, who lives near Chambersburg.

Joseph Strickler, who lived near Greencastle during his lifetime, married Mary Snively. His children were Snively, Henry, Joseph B., and Abraham H. Snively was a lawyer by profession, practiced law in Chambersburg for a number of years, published the leading Republican newspaper of the county, the *Repository & Transcript*, (now the *Repository*) for a short time. Afterwards moved to Greencastle, and is now deceased. Henry graduated at Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was a Sergeant in the 126th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the war against the Rebellion, was severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in December 1862, and was elected and served two terms as Register and Recorder of Franklin County. He is now Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and resides in Chambersburg.

Joseph B. followed merchandising in Greencastle for some years, was a 1st Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at the commencement of the war against the Rebellion, moved to Nemaha County, Nebraska, in 1872, and is now farming.

Dr. Abraham H. graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1863, graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1866, and now resides in Waynesboro, prominently engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. A. H. Strickler married Clara Anna, only child and daughter of George and Eliza Besore, of Waynesboro'. They have one child, Harry Clark, now three years old.

George Besore, the father of Mrs. Strickler, descended from an old Huguenotic family. The name was originaly La Basseur. He was born in Washington Township, Franklin County in the year 1799, and during the greater part of his lifetime resided in Waynesboro'. He married Eliza Snively, and is now deceased, having died August 16th, 1871.

George Besore was well known as one of the strong pillars in the Reformed Church. Nature made him a man, Grace, a Christian Disciple. He was a ruling elder in the Church, an office which he held for upwards of forty years. As a public man he was well known in the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. He held during his lifetime various positions of trust in the Church, and had frequent overtures to accept political honors, to which he never consented. With his brother Jacob, of blessed memory, who died in Baltimore many years ago, and Daniel Crouse, George Harbaugh, Sr., and a few others, he first moved in the building of a Reformed Church in Waynesboro. This was a log structure and was erected on the site of the present church,

and was consecrated May 20th, 1827. It gave place to a brick building, which was dedicated to the worship of God June 21st, 1834, and was subsequently enlarged to meet the wants of the congregation. In 1871 the old brick church was torn down and the present stately edifice erected in its stead. The ceremony of consecration was performed Dec. 24th, 1871. Thus did Elder Besore, for the third time, render efficient aid in building, enlarging and rebuilding the house of God. He was prominent in the organization of the first Sunday School in the town, which occurred on the 10th, day of August, 1834. Of this school he was superintendent during its entire existence, within his lifetime, with the exception of an interval of a few years. The following is from his own pen. "The school had been started upon Union principles, teachers and scholars were received into the school from all denominations of Christians. The school was however all the time under German Reformed influence, and principally made up of German Reformed material. In the course of five years from its commencement the Lutheran members withdrew and organized a Lutheran School, a few years later the Methodists withdrew and formed a Methodist School, and several years afterward the Presbyterians also withdrew and organized a Presbyterian School." From this original school have gone forth some fifteen or more ministers of the gospel. Among these we can now recall the following: Revs. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., Samuel Gans, D. D., G. B. Russell, D. D., C. C. Russell, Joseph H. Johnston, A. C. Whitmer, Geo. H. Johnston and S. S. Miller. Besides these there are several in other denominations.

Elder Besore was in a certain sense proud of his school. In the erection of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, he served on the building committee. He was long a member of the board of trustees of the Seminary, of the board of visitors, and Treasurer of the Seminary funds, also a member of the board of trustees of the College at Mercersburg, and afterwards at Lancaster. He was a staunch friend of the Reformed Church printing establishment in its years of embarrassment. He was frequently a delegate to represent the charge in the Classis, and from Classis to the Synod, in which capacity he served on many prominent committees, and took an active part in some of the most important debates before the Church.

"FARMER'S DELIGHT" S. W. SOLENBERGER PROPRIETOR.

This very elegant and productive farm, well meriting the name by which it is known, is located in Guilford Township, seven miles southeast of Chambersburg and within convenient distance to Fayetteville station on the Mont Alto R. R. Its original owner was a member of the great Smith family but not the ubiquitous John. His name was Henry and the precise time at which he located this tract is unknown. But on the 10th day of June in the year 1762 it was purchased by John Cowden and was disposed of by his executors, John Andrews and John Reynolds, to John and Martin Wingert. At that time it contained 461 acres and was by them divided, Martin taking the upper tract and John the lower. Martin's portion at that time received the name of "Farmers Hope" whilst the original name, "Farmer's Delight," was retained by John. This portion passed into the hands of the heirs of its owner about the year 1812 and was again divided between John Jr. and his brother Jacob. John acquiring the southern portion and Jacob the northern each having 150 acres. In the year 1842, by the last will and testament of John Wingert, John Sollenberger, his son-in-law, came into possession of the property and he retained it until 1863 when it became the property

of his son, the gentleman, who so successfully conducts its management, in all of its details. The buildings which consisted of a log house 30 by 35 feet, and a bank barn 90 by 40 feet built of stone and brick, were erected in the year 1814 by John Wingert. The barn which is in an excellent state of preservation, is the one represented in our sketch. The house was however remodled by its present owner in 1863. As it now stands it is of brick 50 by 30 feet 2½ stories high and contains all the modern conveniences that add so much to the comfort of a country home. The barn although very capacious does not meet the requirements of this very productive place, notwithstanding the fact that 20 acres are still covered with a fine growth of first class timber. The farm land which is rolling, every foot of which can be put to good use, is of a heavy limestone character, and as the thrift of Mr. S. has fully proven, is well adapted to the cultivation of every variety of grain and the successful rearing of stock of all kinds. By means of a Stover Wind Engine, his fine herd of cattle, as well as his noble looking farm houses, are supplied with the purest of water, from a never failing well, which is conveyed by means of pipes to proper receptacles at the barn. The enclosures of the fertile fields on this place are first class, consisting of fences of locust posts and chestnut rails, as well as living fences of osage orange, which, with Mr. S. has been a decided success. To give an idea of the capacity of this valuable homestead, we will state that it has produced, in one year as much as 1500 bushels of wheat, 3000 bushels of corn in the ear, 80 tons of hay and 150 bushels of potatoes. The product of his dairy, which is supplied by 8 or 10 fine short horned cows is very large, and the butter, which is of first quality, is sent direct to Washington D. C. where it commands the highest price in the market. The orchard is supplied by 500 bearing apple trees, 150 choice pear trees and the vineyard contains 200 vines of the finest varieties of grapes. Of small fruits he has a profusion. His apiary consists of between 40 and 50 skeps of pure bred Italian bees, and its yield in one year has been as high as 600 lbs of honey. Mr. S. married Lizzie a daughter of Jacob Deardoff in the year 1862 and if home surroundings, together with the means to perfect them, are all that are required to make people happy, certainly the occupants of this home should be content.

RESIDENCE OF DANIEL HOOVER, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

The house represented in our sketch was built by Mr. J. J. Ervin in 1852 and was occupied by Mr. Hoover in Oct. 1866, at which time it was owned by Mrs. Margaret Kreps. Jan. 1871 it was purchased by its present owner who put it in complete repair in 1872. Daniel Hoover born Oct. 19th, 1833, is a son of David and Elizabeth Hoover who still reside in district No. 9 in Washington Co. Md., about two miles from Leitersburg, on a farm purchased by them 48 or 50 years ago. His grandfather's name was Christian Hoover. David H. father of Daniel was born in the year 1796 near Graceham, Frederick County Md. and is the only surviving member of his family, being nearly 82 years old. His wife Elizabeth, a daughter of David Zentmyer, was born in 1803 near Harbaugh's church on Mason's & Dixon's line at the foot of the South Mountain—westside—where her father had been engaged in farming for many years. She has a brother and sister, Jacob and Barbara, still living near the old home, and one brother John, living near Huntingdon, Pa. At the age of 22 years Daniel Hoover left the parental roof and started out in life for himself. The Geiser Separator was, at that time, in its infancy, and the original inventor, Peter Geiser having married Mary, sister of Mr. H. he took an

interest in the new machine and bought one of the first that were sold, it having been built at Smithsburg Md. by Wm. Frankinberry. He took it to Middletown Md. and engaged in threshing during the season of 1856. After that he engaged in different pursuits, sometimes working on the farm, traveling in the interest of the Geiser machine as agent, and again following threshing until 1866 at which time he was married, and became a member of the firm of Geiser, Price & Co. as a silent partner and was employed as traveling agent. In January 1868 he bought one half of J. F. Oller's interest in the firm and in Jan. 1869 they secured a charter and became an incorporated organization. From which time until Oct. 1870 he was engaged as traveling agent. From that time until 1874 he occupied various important and responsible positions in the company. Since then, with the exception of 1875 he has been traveling in the interest of the Company.

STORE AND RESIDENCE OF E. H. HAGERMAN, WILLIAMSON, PA.

The parcel of ground consisting of 1¼ acres, upon which these convenient buildings are erected is located in St. Thomas Township along the S. P. R. R. about six miles from Mercersburg, six from Greencastle and ten from Chambersburg. It was purchased from S. L. Hawbecker Esq., and the store house which is of stone two stories high, 30 by 60 feet, and the brick dwelling, also two stories high, with a basement, 16 by 32 feet, were built in the year 1871. The business of general merchandising was commenced Jan. 1st. 1872. A Postoffice was established at his place Sept. 1872. Mr. H. who was not a novice, having, prior to this, successfully conducted business at Hagerstown Md. has fully initiated himself into the confidence of the community, and the prosperous trade which he is enjoying is a sure guarantee of future prosperity.

STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE OF A. G. BLAIR, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

Asbury G. Blair, the proprietor of the first steam printing press in Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa., is the eldest son of William Blair, Esq., editor and publisher of the *Village Record.*

In 1874 he commenced the book and job printing business, which increased to such an extent as to require the use of steam. His facilities are first-class for commercial and pamphlet printing on lowest terms. He is established in a town where each business man seems to vie with his neighbor in placing Waynesboro at the head of the list for enterprise in the County.

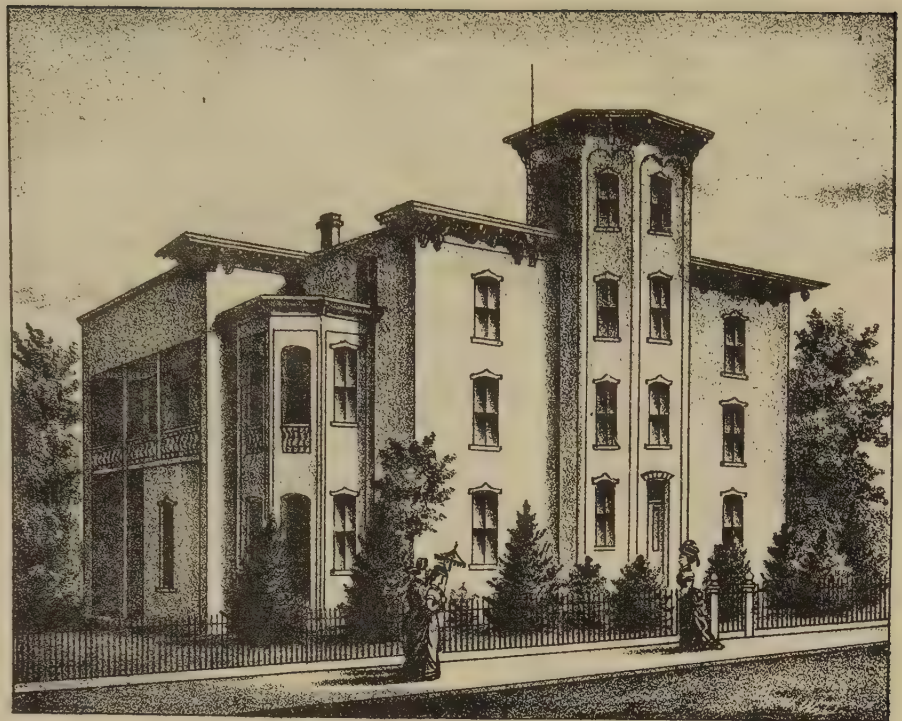
THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF GREENCASTLE PA.

Prior to the year 1795 the members of the Lutheran Church of this town had no place which they could call their own, but in connection with the German Reformed congregation used a union structure called the "Old Log church," which stood upon the present burying ground of the latter denomination and was the first house of worship erected in the place. The corner stone of the first Lutheran church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 13th day of Sept. 1792 as is stated in a copy of paper deposited in the stone, which document also gives the following names of the earlier members. Nye, Bayer, Saylor, Bashore, Hoeflich, Gerard, Hochlerder, Simon, Brundlinger, Zimmerman, Schaff-

ner, Klapsaddle, Wagner, Peifer and Mann. The building was not finished until 1795 when Rev. John Ruthrauff took charge and served the congregation as pastor, for forty years, preaching and conducting service in the German language. The first English pastor, Rev. John Beck was installed in 1834 and was succeeded by Rev. Jer. Harpel in 1835. During his ministry, that is in 1837, the church building was enlarged. Pastors succeeded in the following order ; Rev. Jacob Martin 1839 ; Rev. Peter Sahn D. D. 1840 ; Rev. Michael Eyster 1845 ; Rev. Christian F. Kunkle served as supply during part of 1850, when Rev. James M. Harkey was duly installed as pastor. He was followed by Rev Edward Breidenbaugh in 1852 whose term of service was lengthened out to 13 years. Following him in 1865 Rev. Prof. Wm. F. Eyster ; 1869. Rev. T. T. Everett, and in 1872 Rev. Frederick Klinefelter, the present incumbent was installed. In Aug. 1874 the congregation resolved to erect a new church edifice upon the site of the old one. The plans were drawn by Mr. S. D. Button architect, of Philadelphia and the contract was awarded to Messsr. F. & J. Waidlich of Mercersburg. The lot is 218 by 76 feet, the building of brick, its length including tower and recess 85 feet. The spire is 136 feet high and is covered with slate as is also the roof. The last service in the old church was held on the 14th day of March 1875, and the first in the new lecture room was Feb. 6th 1876. The corner stone having been laid June 13th 1875.

RESIDENCE OF REV. J. F. OLLER, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This elegant and two a half story brick house, constructed with all the modern improvemens, 26 by 48 feet, with a wing, having a porch its entire length, is situated on the south side of West Main street. It was built by Rev. G. W. Glessner, a German Reformed Minister, who sold it to the late Alexander Hamilton. It was purchased by Rev. Oller in 1870, and by him it was remodled. The lot on which it stands is 272 by 200 feet, and has a two acre field in the rear containing a thrifty apple and peach orchard. There is also a very fine stable on the property. Rev. J. F. Oller was born Jan. 18th, 1825, near Waynesboro. His father, Joseph Oller, who was of the Catholic faith, was born Jan. 13th, 1794. His mother, Rebecca Oller, daughter of David Stoner, of Washington Township, was born March 22d, 1803. Mr. J. F. Oller was reared on a farm, but at the age of 20 years he engaged in school teaching, and afterwards, associated with Mr. Philips, under the firm name of Philips & Oller, he embarked in the dry goods business in which he continued until 1852, when he left Waynesboro and located on a farm near Chambersburg, where he lived for six years, during which time he was elected, in 1856, to the ministery in the German Baptist Church. After his election his mother was also received into membership in the same church. During his residence on this farm he lost his house with its contents by fire, after which he took up his abode near "Hopewell Mills" in Washington Township, where he continued the pursuit of agriculture. He afterwards sold his farm and moved to his fathers, and purchased a part of his, and continued farming until 1861, when he moved to the village of Quincy, and bought the Eckman homestead and continued merchandizing with farming until the fall of 1866, when he, together with Daniel Geiser, J. Fahrney and Benj. E. Price, bought the establishment now known as Geiser Manufacturing Companys works, the style of the firm being Geiser, Price & Co. He acted as financial manager until the Geiser Manufacturing Company was organized in Jan. 1869, in which he has held important and responsible positions. Mr. Oller is one of the successful men of Waynes-



RES. OF DANIEL GEISER, ESQ. CHURCH ST. WAYNESBORO, PA.

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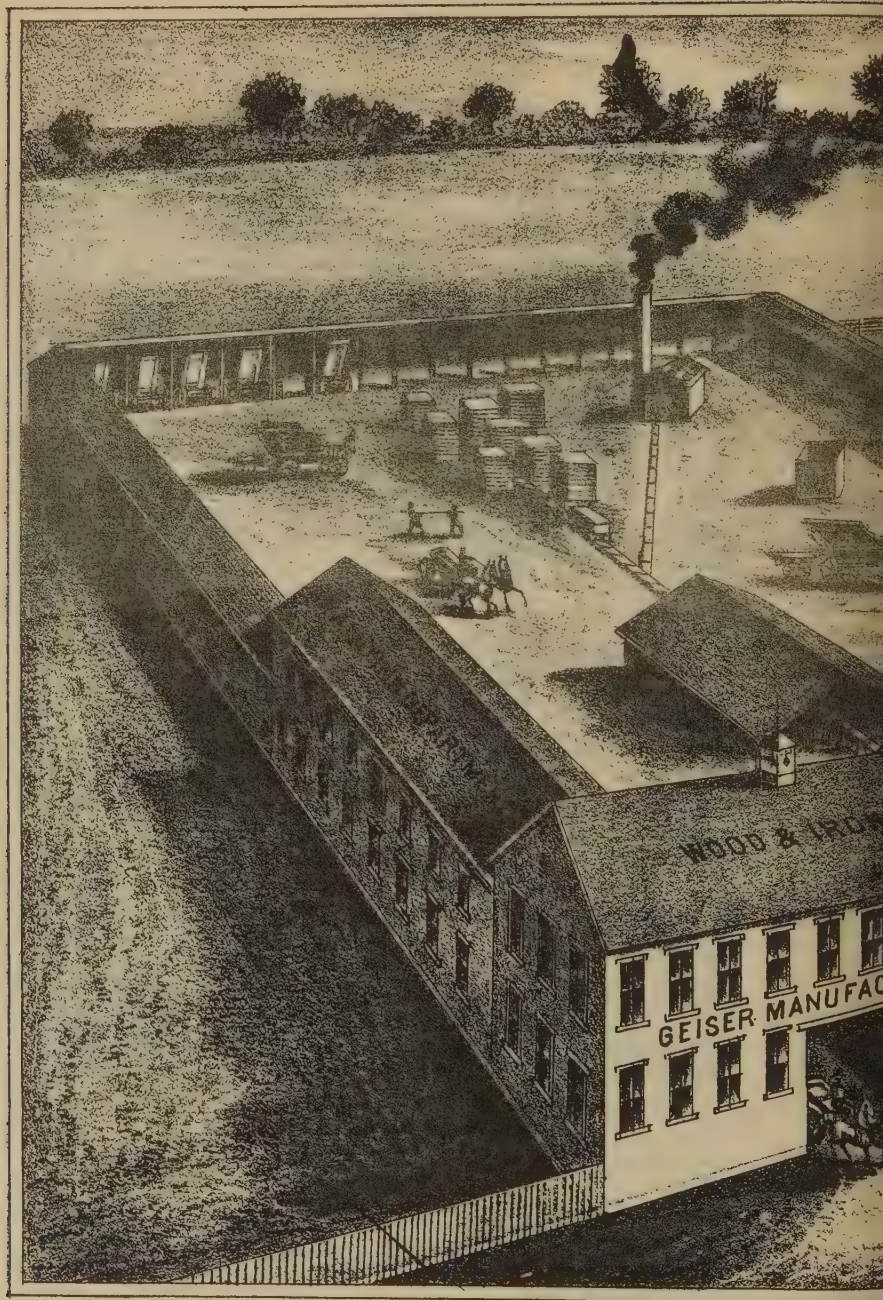

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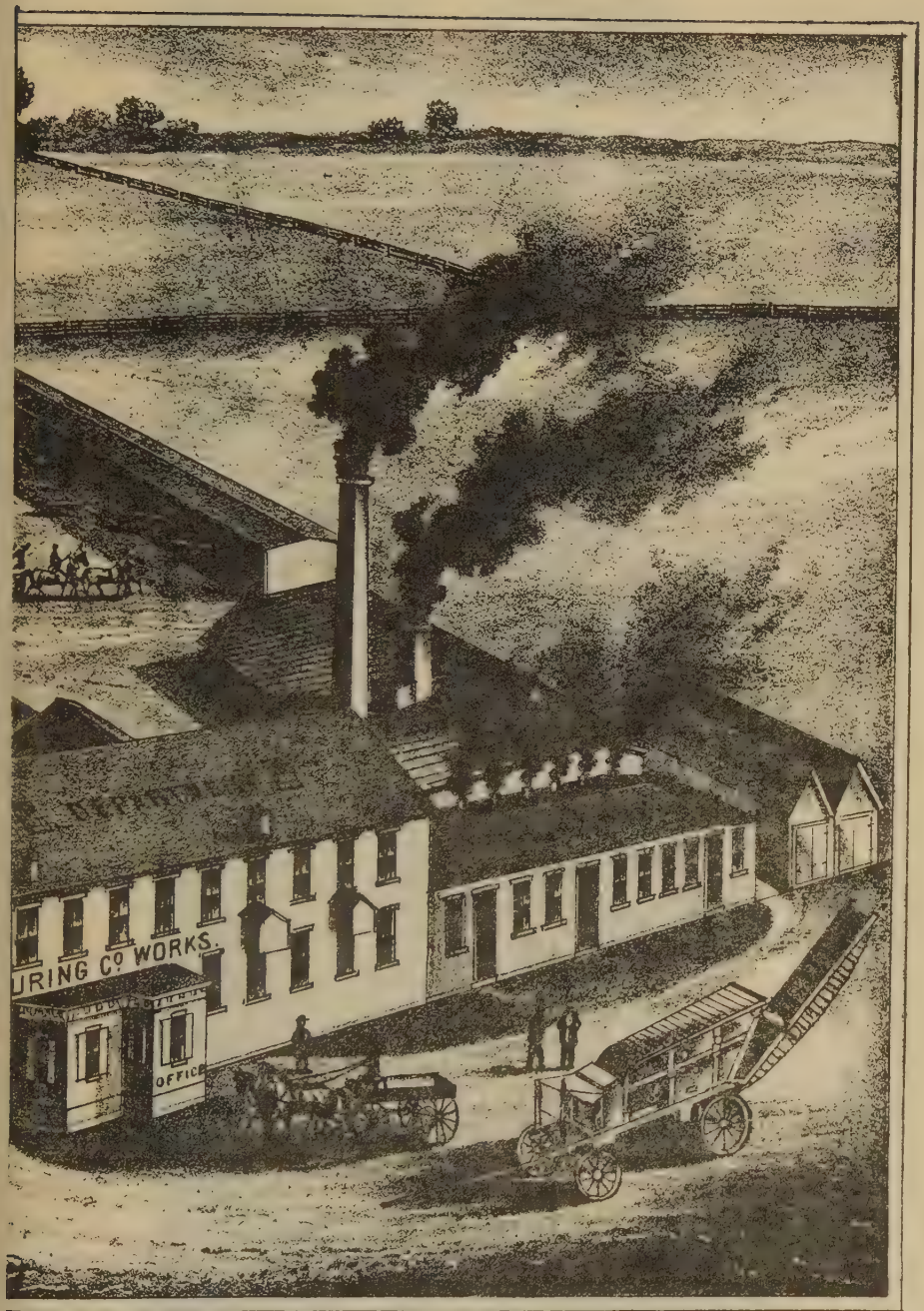
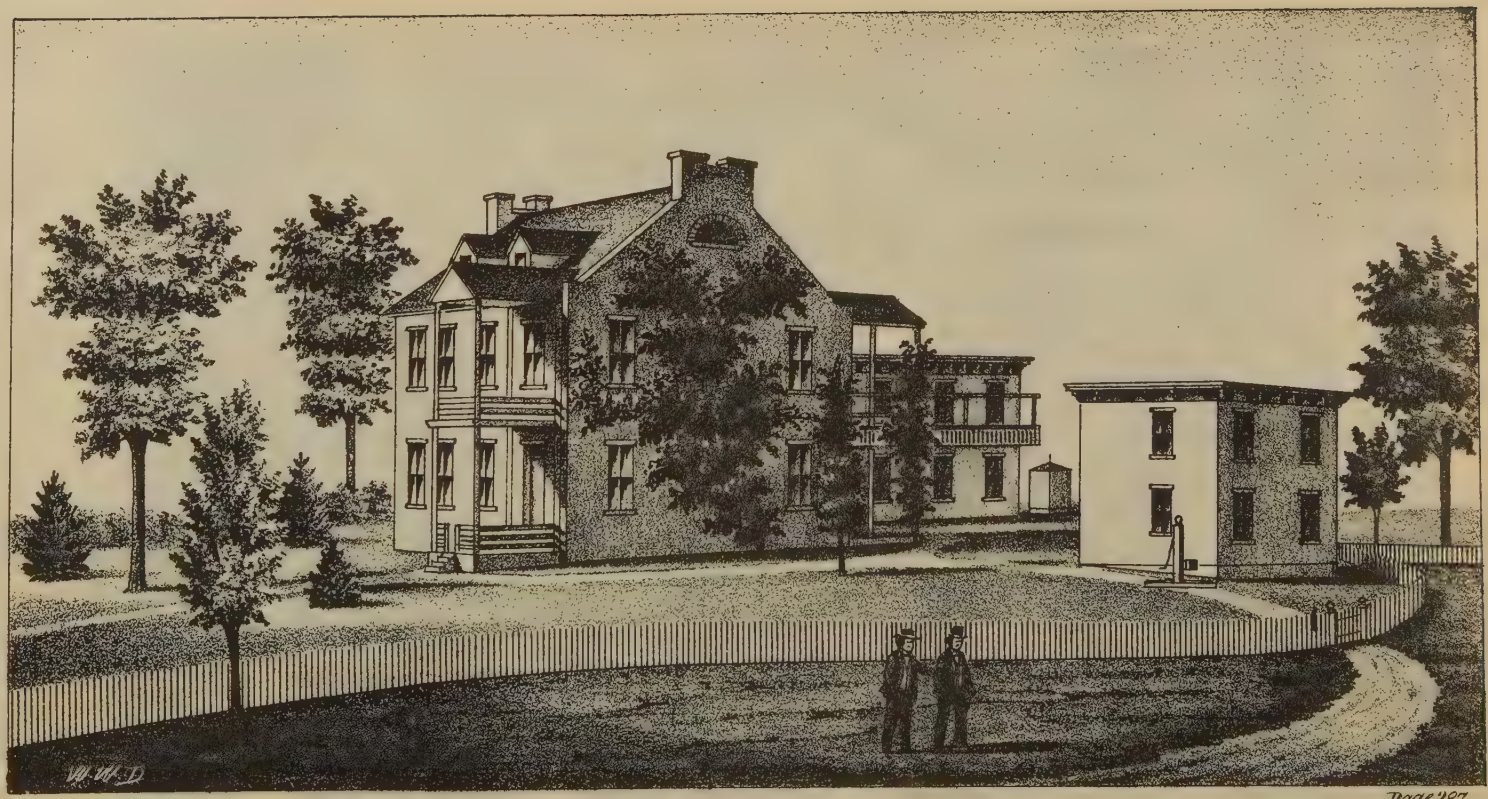


THE GEISER MANUFACTURING Co

BORO, PA



"GEISER'S HILL," RES. OF PETER GEISER, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

boro, always favoring improvements and all that pertains to the general good of the people. Liberal as well as enterprising, he is one of those who remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive. He was married July 22d, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Bonebreak, near Waynesboro. Their family consits of seven children, three sons and four daughters, viz: Joseph J., Jesse R., John B., Rebecca A., Sudie E. Annie G., and Mary B.

RESIDENCE OF DANIEL GEISER, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY PA.

This attractive and very convenient residence was built by its present owner in the year 1868. It is 3 stories high, constructed of brick, has a tower attached to it, and for artistic finish and everything that goes to make up the comfort of a home is seldom surpassed. It is located on the west side of Church street, nearly opposite the Lutheran church. The dimensions of this house are 58 by 33 feet, it is covered with tin and is provided with two cisterns, so as to preserve the winter water for summer use. There is also a fine stable erected on the rear of the lot. Daniel Geiser was elected President of the Geiser Manufacturing Co. at the time of its organization in 1869 and has continued to hold the position, as well as that of general business manager, ever since. He is a man of remarkable energy, and his name is destined to live, in connection with the invaluable grain separator, which his company manufactures, for ages to come. He was born March 11th 1824 near Smithburg Md. and was engaged in farming for some years, on a place adjoining the one on which he had been born, prior to 1860, when he came to Waynesboro and entered the employment of George Frick who was then engaged in building the famous Geiser Separator. In 1866 he became one of the firm of Geiser, Price & Co. who procured a charter in 1869 and acquired the corporate title of the Geiser Manufacturing Company. Mr. G. was married Nov. 24th 1848 to Anna, daughter of John Newcomer of Washington Co. Md. She died April 4th 1861 leaving one child named Mary Catherine. On Oct. 30th 1854 Mr. Geiser remarried, his second wife Nancy, being a daughter of David Hoover of Washington Co. Md. and was born March 5th 1827. Three children are the result of this union viz. Chancy D., Clara E., and Norris D. John Geiser, father of Daniel, was born Nov. 2d 1784 in Washington Co. Md. He married Mary Singer who was born July 12th 1792. They are both dead, but have left a large family. The names of their children were as follows, David, who died when quite young, Susie, now deceased, John, Mary, these two are also dead, Catherine, Daniel, Peter, Martin, Elizabeth deceased, David, Samuel, Nancy and Sarah.

Peter Geiser, who was the original inventor of the Separator and whose elegant residence is portrayed in connection with that of his brother, a two storied mansion with finished attic, is situated on "Geiser Hill" overlooking the town. Its dimensions are 34 by 34 feet. There is also a summer house 22 by 17 feet, attached to the rear. The conveniences as far as water supply to this house are only equaled by those who have the advantage of public water works. Two cisterns, situated in the rear of the dwelling and above the level of the ground floor furnish a bountiful profusion of water, and by their peculiar connection through two filters, one of sand and the other of charcoal and sand, the impurities, that accidentally contaminate the water as it falls from the clouds, are removed. The water can be stopped off in cistern No. 1 and by that means the winter water is kept in No. 2 free from the summer heat. Peter Geiser invented the self regulators for which are used on the grain sepera-

tor, now known as the "Geiser Grain Separator, Cleaner and Bagger." Improvements have been made from time to time, by Peter and Daniel Geiser and patents have been obtained on the same. Peter Geiser was born March 6th 1826. He was married to Mary, daughter of David Hoover of Washington Co. Md. April 20th 1855. She was born April 1st 1835. Their children eleven in number are named as follow. John A., Wm. D., Jas. P., Dixon H., Libbie A., D. Singer, Joseph F., M. Mintie, Harry E., Elvin T., and Elsie A. K.

WAYNESBORO CAVES.

Near the Maryland line, about one and a half miles south-east of Waynesboro, is a very considerable cave, and, among the many, which abound in this portion of the county, this is probably the most extensive. This cave lies at the northern extremity of a high ridge, running north-east by south-west. The entrance is at the base of the ridge, and leads in a southerly direction, being not exactly parallel, with the course of the hill itself. The entrance of the cave is only large enough for two persons to walk in at once, by stooping a little. On passing through the entrance an apparent vestibule, of say thirty feet in diameter, and fifteen to eighteen feet high is reached. Then ascending a few steps just opposite the entrance, a defile averaging about four feet wide, and seven to nine feet high, extends to a distance of about one hundred yards, to a clear and beautiful stream of water, gushing up from beneath the wall of rocky formations, on the east side of the passage. This stream then takes the regular course of the cave, which seemingly becomes narrower, and the water shows considerable depth.

Crossing this subterraneous stream, and clambering up a short distance a small room is found very interesting and beautiful, being ornamented with innumerable crystal formations—stalactites and stalagmites which sparkle profusely, when illuminated by the light of torches, or candles. Just over this little room there is an opening, into another passage, similar to the first, already described, leading to a distance of perhaps one hundred and thirty yards, when it becomes so narrow as to render further exploration impossible. The cave, from beginning to end, is one of much interest. It is commonly known as "Needy's Cave."

There is also a very remarkable series of underground passages, or miniature caves, under certain portions of the town of Waynesboro. The entrances, into these caves, are through arches in the foundation walls of a number of houses, of West Main Street, the south side. These arched entrances are used in summer, as refrigerators, being made very cool by a constant current of air from the caves. The best entrances are in the cellars of Dr. J. N. Snively and Mrs. Sarah Brotherton.

Strange to say, these passages well represent the streets of a town, leading in numerous directions, and often crossing each other at right angles, thus enabling visitors to start, at a given point, and proceeding around again return to the place of starting. This is done frequently.

FARM OF DANIEL BONEBREAK, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This fine place, of 91 acres, is located on the Antietam creek, two miles east of Waynesboro, adjoining lands of Henry Bonebreak, father of Daniel, John M. Hess, J. Frantz, and others. Its nearest railroad station is, on the South mountain, about 3 miles distant. The land was first owned by Henry Thomas, from whom it passed to Philip Reed. It was purchased

from him by Zachariah Allbaugh, and, in 1816, it was deeded by Allbaugh to Conrad Bonebreak, grandfather of its present owner. In 1848 it was sold by the heirs of Conrad Bonebreak to Henry, one of his sons, and father of Daniel, who in 1861 disposed of it to his son Daniel. The first buildings were erected by Zachariah Allbaugh. These, which consisted of a log house, part of which was two stories high, the balance one story, rough cast, and a small stone bank barn, remained until the years 1850 and 1860, when they were removed by Henry Bonebreak, to give place to the present fine structures. The house, which is built of brick, with a slate roof, is 30 by 50 feet, and was erected in 1859. The barn 50 by 96 feet, also of brick, with slate roof, was built in 1860. The average yield of the farm, is about 25 bushels wheat, and 50 of shelled corn, to the acre. It has a fine orchard of young apple trees. It has been well cared for in the way of liming, the erection of necessary outbuildings, fencing, and general repairs to property. Conrad Bonebreak was born Feb. 24th 1768, and died Nov. 11th, 1844. His wife Mary Thomas was born Feb. 6th 1764 and died July 26th, 1835. Henry Bonebreak was born July 19th 1798, and was married in Nov. 1829, to Anna, daughter of Wm. Stewart, she was born in 1804, and died Aug. 1862. They had 8 children, viz: Lydia, Daniel, Catherine, Nancy, Henry, Julia A. Jacob, and Susanna. Daniel Bonebreak was born Nov. 29th, 1832. He was married in the fall of 1857, to Barbara A. Senger, who was born Jan. 25th, 1838. They have three children, viz: Ida A. Edwin H. and Alice. The property of Henry Bonebreak Sr. was taken up by James McLanahan, in 1732, after which it went into the possession of Henry Thomas, from whom it was purchased by Conrad Bonebreak, in 1803, and is still in the Bonebreak family belonging now to Henry B. It consists of 24 acres. The house, which is a large and fine one, is built of stone, the barn is constructed of stone, and they were both erected by Conrad Bonebreak. There is also a good saw mill and water power on this place.

MONTGOMERY MILLS—THE PROPERTY OF F. AND S. S. SPECK.

This property is located on the west Conococheague Creek, in Montgomery Township, midway between Mercersburg and Upton, three miles from either place, both of which are provided with a Postoffice. The nearest railroad station is Mercersburg. The land upon which these buildings are erected, was taken up, at a very early date, by a man named Sheffer. By whom the power was first utilized, or by whom the first mill was built, is unknown, but it is presumed to have been Sheffer. In 1825 the mills were owned by William Brown, who disposed of them in 1826 to James Reynolds, in whose possession they remained for a number of years, and at his death he bequeathed the same to his nephew, the Rev. Proctor. In 1859 Mr. Proctor disposed of the property to Edward Hayes, who removed the old dwelling and built the present one in 1865. Hayes sold to Frederick Foreman who rebuilt the mill, and added a story to it, in 1875. The Messrs Speck purchased from Foreman in 1876, remodelling the house and erecting the back building. The main structure, which is of frame, is 30 by 32 feet, and there are 15 acres of land belonging to the property. The mills manufacture a good grade of extra and family flour, most of which is shipped to the eastern markets. They have a capacity of 80 barrels per 24 hours, are driven by two five foot metal turbine wheels, under a head of 8¼ feet head and full, and give employment to from 3 to 4 hands.

ROCK DALE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.—THE RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM KIEFFER, OF S.

This farm and residence is located in the north-eastern part of Peters Township, eleven miles south-west of Chambersburg, five miles east of Mercersburg, and one and a quarter miles from Williamson Mills and Postoffice. The S. P. R. R. runs through this place giving it a flag station. The buildings are situated on a commanding eminence, and although in the country, with constant communication with the outside world, no more desirable home need be wished for. This land was held by two warrants, the first bears date December 2d, A. D. 1743, in favor of James Glenn, and the second April 2d, A. D. 1787, in favor of Thomas Wason, who died in 1803, but the land was held by his heirs, until April 1st, A. D. 1812, when it was sold to Stephen Kieffer, by Archibald Bard, Esq., and John Wason, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Wason, dec'd. Stephen Kieffer died July 26th, A. D. 1846, and the farm was held by his heirs until April 1st, A. D. 1853, when it was bought by Abraham, one of his sons, and is still owned by him. The first building was a cabin, built in 1787 by Thos. Wason, this was removed by his heirs in 1810 and the present stone house 30 by 56 feet, which was commenced in 1809 was finished in 1811. The log barn which was built by Thos. Wason in 1788, was destroyed by lightning on the 13th day of July, 1829, and the present stone bank barn 45 by 90 feet was built by Stephen Kieffer in 1830, who also, in 1833, made a frame addition to the house. The out buildings which were erected at different times are in good repair. The farm contains 256 acres, 50 of which are well covered with timber, viz: hickory, white and black oak and locust. The soil is limestone and slate, well adapted to grain or stock raising. It is well supplied with water, and possesses an abundance of undeveloped iron ore. The highest product of the farm in one year was 1,665 bushels of wheat, 1,400 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of corn and 75 tons of hay. The lowest product was 876 bushels of wheat, 395 bushels of oats, 800 bushels of corn and 30 tons of hay. There are two good orchards in full bearing condition on this farm. Jacob Kieffer, the paternal grandfather of Mr. K. was a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1740 and located in Berks County, ten miles from the city of Reading, in Maiden Creek Valley. He was married to Susan Barnitt, and raised a family of four sons and one daughter, viz: Abraham, Jacob, Stephen, Daniel and Susan. Stephen was born Oct. 21st, 1776, and migrated to this county about the year 1807. He married his second cousin, Miss M. M., daughter of Abraham Kieffer, who had settled in this county about the year 1790, but was born and raised near Womelsdorf in the Lebanon Valley. He was married to a Miss Beaver. The father and maternal grandfather of the present Abraham Kieffer were pioneer wagoners on the route between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the latter, with his team, was prested into the British service, but made good his escape. He also fought for the independence of his country. He died at the advanced age of 96 years and some months, having served for many years as ruling elder of the German Reformed Church, of which he was a prominent and exemplary member. Stephen Kieffer died July 26th, 1846, at the age of 69 years and several months, and his wife, who was ten years his junior, died at the age of 75 years. They were both consistent members of the German Reformed Church, Mr. K. having served as ruling elder for many years. The present Abraham Kieffer married Frances A. R., daughter of Jacob Hassler, late of Mercersburg, on the 17th of March, A. D. 1844. They have five children now living, one son and four daughters. Two sons dead, the

first and third born. Among the pioneer settlers, of this neighborhood, we note the Sloans, the husband killed by the Indians and his wife taken captive from this farm, also the Wasons, the Bards, the McCoys, the McColloughs, the Dunlaps, the McClelands and the Ridenours. Some of these endured great privations, and many tortures, at the hands of the cruel savages.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH, WAYNESBORO, PA.

The members of the Reformed Church residing in, and around, Waynesboro were originally connected with, what was then known as Besore's, now Salem Church, located several miles west of this place, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Jonathan Rahauser. About the year 1816, however, the members living at Waynesboro, came to feel the need of a congregation nearer home, and, accordingly, withdrew themselves from the Salem Church, for the purpose of effecting an organization here.

The congregation, however, was not fully organized, and regularly supplied with preaching, until the year 1818, when the Rev. Frederick A. Scholl, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Rahauser at Salem, took charge of the interest.

At this time, the congregation worshipped in what is still known as the Union Church, on Church street, owned jointly by the Lutherans, Presbyterians and Reformed, each occupying the building every third Sunday.

On account of some difficulty, or misunderstanding, between the three congregations, as to the time when each was entitled to occupy the church for divine services, and to avoid all strife, the Reformed people, in 1826, withdrew from the Union house, and built for themselves, a small log church, on a lot of ground donated, to the congregation by Conrad Detterow, one of the elders of the church at that time. This new building was consecrated on the 20th of May, 1827.

Inasmuch, however, as the services in the new church were still to be conducted excusively in the German language, whilst the children of the Reformed people were being educated in English, a demand now arose for services in the English language. To supply this, and thereby save the younger members of Reformed families to the church of their fathers, it was resolved, by that portion of the membership prefering English services, with the permission of Classis, to call a minister who could preach in that language. Accordingly, in the year 1831, an effort was made, after due deliberation, to secure the services of such a minister. The choice fell upon Mr. G. W. Glessner, then a student in the Theological Seminary, at York, Pa., who, after being properly licensed and ordained, commenced his labors here in the summer of 1831.

About this time Rev. Mr. Scholl, pastor of the German congregation, closed his labors in the log church, and Rev. Mr. Glessner commenced preaching in that building. The membership rapidly increasing, under the ministry of the new pastor, it soon become evident that a larger house of worship was needed. It was consequently resolved to build a new church, of which the corner stone was laid in the spring of 1833, and the building completed and dedicated to the worship of God on the 21st of June, 1834. This church was built of brick, in a neat and substantial manner, with an end gallery, and its dimensions were forty by forty-six feet.

On all ordinary occasions, this church was found large enough to accommodate those who assembled for divine worship. But on special occasions, as the celebration of the Holy Communion, the want of more room soon made itself felt, and hence, in the years 1839, an addition of eighteen feet

was built to the rear end of it, making the building now forty feet in width, by sixty-four feet in length.

The Rev. Mr. Glessner resigned the pastorate of this church, and removed to another field of labor, in the spring of 1840.

The Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger was then elected pastor, and served the congregation from the spring of 1840, to the spring of 1845, when he also accepted a call to labor elsewhere.

The immediate successor of Mr. Bomberger, was the Rev. Theodore Apple, a recent graduate of the Theological Seminary, at Mercersburg, in this county. Mr. Apple assumed the pastorate in April 1845, and resigned in the spring of 1847.

At this time, a colony of about thirty-five or forty members, of this church withdrew from its connection, and, having organized themselves into a separate congregation, built a house of worship near the residence of Mr. George Harbaugh, father of Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, known as Harbaugh's church.

After the resignation of Rev. Mr. Apple the congregation recalled its former pastor, Rev. G. W. Glessner, who entered upon the duties of the pastorate a second time, in April 1847, and resigned in April 1851.

In October of 1851, an election for pastor was held, which resulted in the choice of Rev. H. W. Super, who commenced his labors here in November, of the same year, and resigned in March 1854, but, after an absence of one year, was recalled, returning in March 1855, and closed his labors finally in April 1862.

The vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr. Super, was filled by calling Rev. Walter E. Krebs, who assumed charge of the congregation in October 1862, and resigned in August 1868.

At an election for pastor, held in March, 1869, the Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman was chosen, as successor of Mr. Krebs. Mr. Hibshman entered upon the duties of the pastorate in June, of the same year.

The corner-stone, of the present stately and commodious edifice, which occupies the site of the two former buildings, was laid on the 7th of August, 1870, and the building dedicated to the worship of God, on the 24th of December, 1871, under the name of Trinity Reformed Church of Waynesboro.

The Second Reformed congregation, of this place, was organized on the 9th of August, 1873, by a number of persons who were previously members of Trinity Church, but withdrew from its connection, at this time, for the purpose of forming themselves into a separate organization. They subsequently built, and now occupy, a very neat chapel, on Main street, known as St. Paul's Reformed Church of Waynesboro.

The Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman resigned the pastorate, of Trinity Church on the 1st of October, 1877.

The present pastor, is Rev. F. F. Bahner, who assumed charge on the 1st of December, 1877.

PEOPLE'S REGISTER.

The *Centennial Register* was first issued on the 5th day of January, 1876, and as will be noticed, should have been included in the Newspaper Article in Mr. McCauley's History. From the beginning it has been owned and edited by J. G. Schaff. At the end of about fifteen months from its first issue the word *Centennial* was droped as inappropriate, and the word *People's* substituted, and it now bears the title of *People's Register*. Under many discouragements and disadvantages, its projeotor has persevered, and is being rewarded by a steadily increasing circulation. The main object of the *People's Register* is to chronicle the local news.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS HOUSE, OF JAS. P. AND J. M. WOLF, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

Mr. James P. Wolf, the senior partner of this firm, commenced business in Waynesboro, on the site of the present Odd Fellows Hall, in the summer of 1868. His rapidly increasing business soon required more extended accommodations, and the old building was made to give place to a new and more commodious one. The present elegant room 65 feet in length, is meeting the requirements for the present, but with a growing reputation, for fair and honorable dealing, in a town of remarkable business enterprise, it is possible that at some future day, even larger appartments will be required. On the 15th of April, 1876, Mr. W. received into partnership, his brother J. M. Wolf, since which time the style of the firm, has been "Jas. P. & J. M. Wolf." They have adapted the "cash system," and are so greatly encouraged by the plan, that they expect to adhere to it. These young men are of German descent, and grandsons of David Wolf, Esq., who was born March 19th, 1765, and was married to a Miss Catherine Butterbaugh, and located in this county, two and a half miles south of Welsh Run, near the Maryland line, where their father, John Wolf, Sr., was born June 8th, 1812. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Zuch, May 14th, 1840. James P. Wolf, was born March 7th, 1841, and was married Jan. 7th, 1868, to Miss Alice S. Funk. He entered the service of his country, Oct. 24th, 1862, as a private in Battery "B," 112th Reg't, Pa. Vol., 2d Artillery. Jan. 1st, 1863, he was promoted to Corporal, July, 11th, 1864, to Serg't, Feb. 12th, 1865, to 1st Serg't, May 3d, 1865, to 2d Lieut., and was commissioned 1st Lieut., Dec. 21st, 1865. During this time he participated in quite a number of hotly contested engagements, in the "army of the James." And has now settled down in the peaceful pursuit of merchandising.

DRUG STORE OF F. FORTHMAN, WAYNESBORO, PA.

The lot, now occupied by the prominent building, of F. Forthman, on East Main St., Waynesboro, Pa., and occupied by him, as a residence and drug store, an engraving of which, we give in this work, was owned in 1798, by John Wallace, who sold it to Jacob Stevens, on the 25th, of May, of the same year, and after numerous conveyances, it was sold to Sanders Van Rensellear, on the 13th day of April, 1840, who in turn sold it to John C. Frey, on the 10th day of May, 1844. It was afterwards sold to John Clayton, April 11th, 1845. On April 1st, 1847, Mr. Clayton disposed of it to Miss Martha Brotherton, and, by her, it was conveyed to John R. Sellers, on July 27th, 1860, he disposing of it, to F. Forthman on the 30th of March, 1867.

Mr. F. Forthman commenced his business career in Waynesboro, Oct. 2d, 1856, in the building opposite the one he now occupies, then owned by Mr. John Gilbert, deceased. He continued in business at this place, up to November 1867, at which time he removed to the building, erected by him, and in which his flourishing business is carried on.

This drug house is finely located, and is one of the largest and finest in the county, having all the modern appliances for conducting the business according to the latest rules of Pharmacy.

THE RESIDENCE AND FARM OF DR. JOHN S. FLICKINGER, PATH VALLEY, FRANKLIN CO. PA.

This desirable home, and valuable landed property are situated in

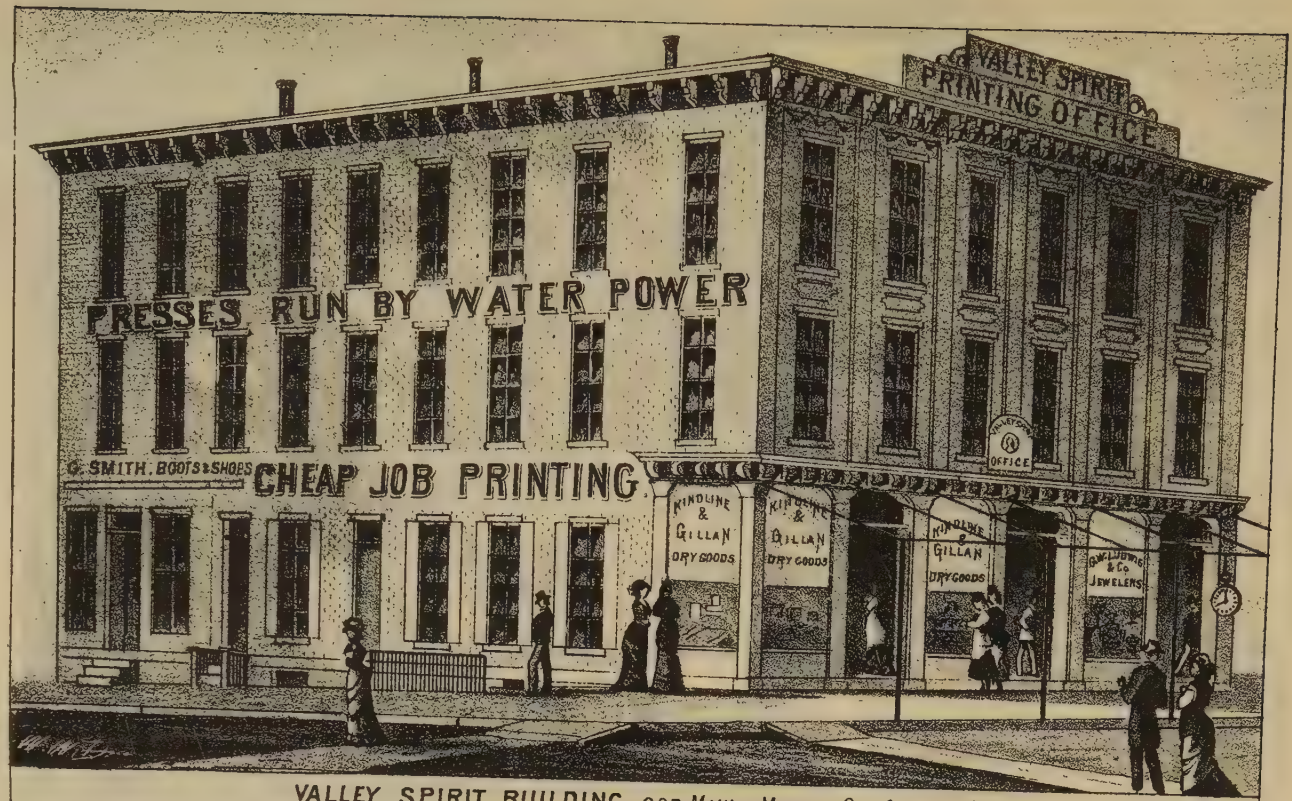
Metal Township, two miles north of Fannettsburg, and ten miles north of Richmond, the terminus of the South Penn Railroad. They are in the centre of Path Valley and in one of the loveliest spots of that beautiful vale. The farm was originally taken up by John Elliot and Richard Chillison, and was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated May 14th 1755. The old mansion house was frame, and is near to and east of the Doctors present residence. This house was on the property when John Flickinger, the grandfather of the Doctor, purchased it. The house and barn, shown in the illustration, were built in 1855 by Joseph Flickinger, and the former was originally shaped as an L but is now nearly square, having been enlarged and remodled in 1875 by his son Dr. John S. Flickinger, the present proprietor. The surroundings were also improved at the same time. The dimensions of the house 38 by 40 feet, brick, shingle and tin roof, with upper and lower porches. The farm contains 225 acres, 50 of which are timber, consisting of locust, oak, chestnut, maple and walnut. The land is limestone, adapted to wheat and corn, surface generally level, except along the creek, where it is more hilly. Three lovely springs, come laughing and gushing up here and there from the fields, and one beautiful stream, which is shown in the illustration, called Marsh run, bends its graceful curves through the entire farm, and finds repose in the bosom of the grand old west Conococheague, the last named stream turning two mills erected by Dr. Flickingers' father-in-law, the late John McAllen, Esq., a gentleman who was distinguished for his enterprise and public spirit, as well as for many estimable qualities of head and heart. Marsh run is full of trout, and the children of the family readily catch them in a dip which they call a net. No minerals have ever been developed on the property. The farm has produced in one year as much as twelve hundred bushels of wheat, and fifteen hundred bushels of corn.

Dr. John S. Flickinger is the only son of Joseph Flickinger who was born near Lancaster, Pa., in 1789, his father, John Flickinger, having emigrated from that county to Franklin, and after residing a few years near Greencastle located in Path Valley. They were of German descent. The Doctor's mother's name was Nancy Stotler, of the vicinity of Greencastle, said to be of French extraction, a lady of rare christian virtues, as all testify who knew her.

The wife of Dr. John S. Flickinger, was Jennie S. McAllen, whose ancestors were good old Scotch Irish Presbyterians of the highest respectibility and merit, and occupyed a prominent position among the people of their region. Dr. Flickinger after pursuing his studies for several years at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John C. Richards, of Chambersburg, where he remained three years, graduating in medicine at Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, March 8th, 1850. Though inclined to go South, he yielded to the wishes of his father and sisters (now all dead) and located at his father's house, where he has practiced constantly for thirty-eight years, his practice extending through Path Valley and into Huntington and Fulton Counties. His marriage took place October 16th, 1867, and they have two children, Joseph M., and Edith S. The property has come down in regular descent from John Flickinger, the grandfather of the Doctor, who purchased it from Mr. Chillison in 1797.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT NEWSPAPER.

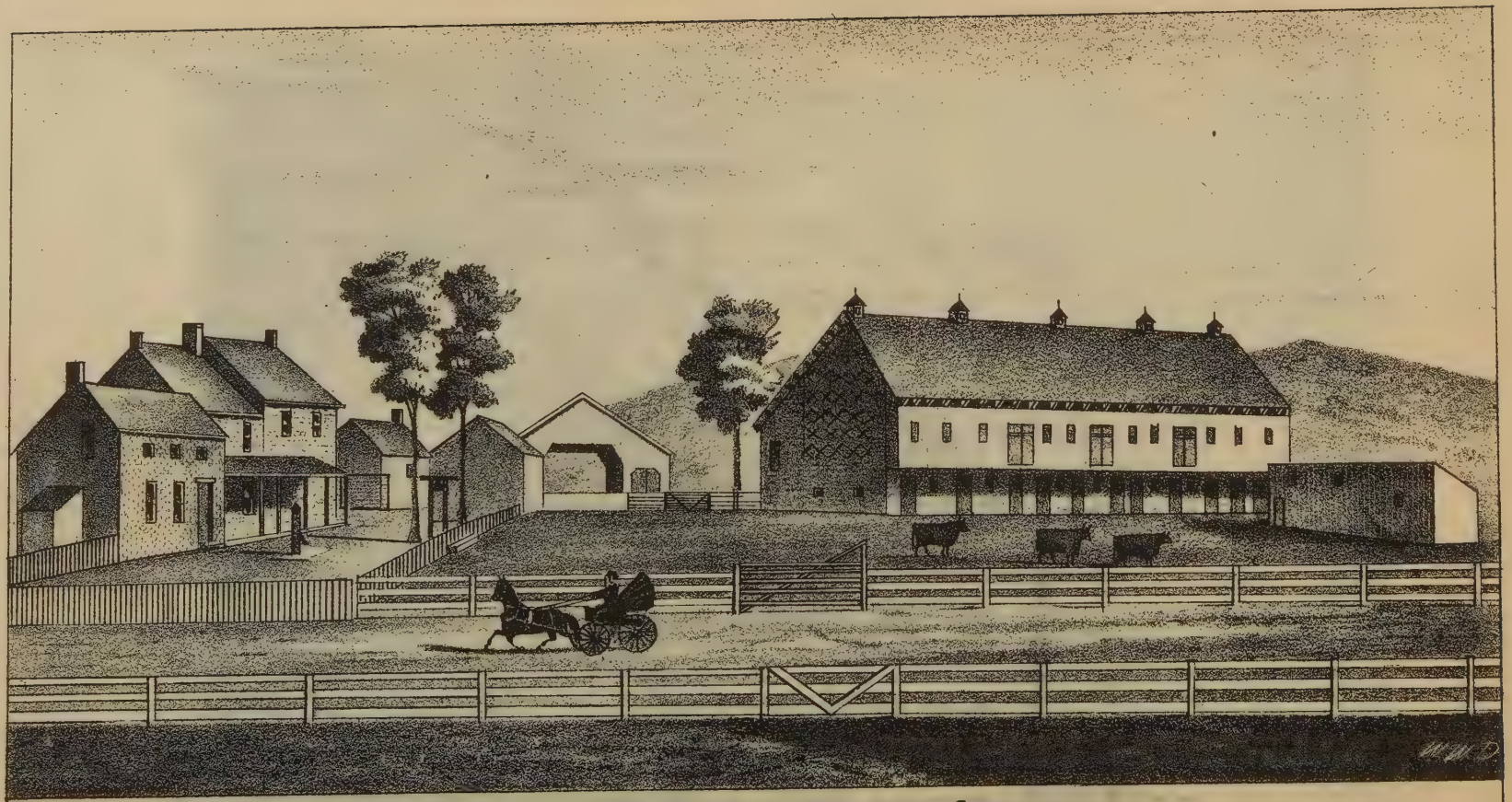
The first number of the VALLEY SPIRIT was issued in Shippensburg, near the close of the first week in July, 1847, by John M. Cooper and



VALLEY SPIRIT BUILDING, COR. MAIN & MARKET STS. CHAMB^G PA.

CARRIAGE WORKS OF THRUSH

STOUGH, SHIPPENSBURG, PA.



RES. OF JACOB FRICK, NEAR MERCERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel Dechert, under the editorial management of the former. One year thereafter—July 1st, 1848—it was removed to Chambersburg, when Peter S. Dechert, a brother of Daniel, was admitted to the firm. At this time the *Cumberland Valley Sentinel*—originally called the *Franklin Telegraph*, (in 1831, when it was started by Ruby & Hatnick,) and afterward changed, with a change in ownership, to the *Chambersburg Times*, and subsequently to the title above given—was the recognized organ of the Democratic party in Franklin County. But the VALLEY SPIRIT advanced rapidly in circulation and influence, and on the 1st of July, 1852, its proprietors purchased the *Sentinel* and added its material and subscription list to that of the VALLEY SPIRIT. In 1855 Daniel Dechert withdrew from the firm and removed to Hagerstown, Md., where he purchased an interest in the *Mail*. In 1857 the paper passed into the hands of Geo. H. Mengel & Co., a change made more for the purpose of effecting a settlement of old accounts than with a view to permanency. Mr. Cooper continued to edit it, but having received an appointment in the Attorney General's office at Washington, under Judge Black, the local department of the paper was conducted by Dr. Wm. H. Boyle, who also contributed at his pleasure to the general editorial columns. Early in 1860 Mr. Cooper withdrew from the editorship, and from that time till 1862 it was edited in all its departments by Dr. Boyle, with an occasional contribution from Mr. Cooper.

The entire ownership of the establishment having fallen back to J. M. Cooper and P. S. Dechert, they sold it in 1862 to H. C. Keyser and B. Y. Hamsher, who subsequently admitted William Kennedy to their firm. He retired in 1863, and Keyser & Hamsher continued to edit and publish the paper, (with a brief interruption caused by the burning of the town on the 30th of July, 1864,) till the summer of 1867, when J. M. Cooper, Augustus Duncan and William S. Stenger became its editors and proprietors, their purchase dating from the first of July in that year, though made a month or two later. The paper was published by J. M. Cooper & Co. from this time till July, 1869, when Mr. Cooper retired, leaving it in the hands of Duncan & Stenger, who sold it to Joseph C. Clugston on the 1st of June, 1876, when Mr. Cooper returned to its editorial chair. Mr. Stenger was elected to Congress in 1874 and re-elected in 1876, and the weight of his public and professional duties induced him to retire from the paper.

At this date—April, 1878—Mr. Clugston remains the proprietor and publisher, and Mr. Cooper the editor. They are cousins and natives of the county, both of them having been born about two miles south-east of Marion—Mr. Cooper on the 16th of January, 1823, and Mr. Clugston on the 26th of March, 1834. Their ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Robert Cooper, whose name appears in the list of taxables in Antrim township in 1786, given in this book, was the editor's grandfather. He was a native of Chester county and came to Franklin before the Revolution, when about 17 years of age. John Clugston, whose name appears in the list of taxables in Guilford township the same year, was a great grandfather of both the editor and publisher. His son, Capt. John Clugston, their grandfather, owned and lived at the Big Spring, northeast of Brown's mill and southeast of Marion, near the close of the first quarter of this century. Mr. Cooper is a printer and much the larger portion of his life has been spent in that business, but Mr. Clugston, previous to his purchase of the printing office in 1876, had been a farmer and dealer in produce.

The VALLEY SPIRIT has been one of the most successful "country journals" in Pennsylvania. It went upward from the start and has never

taken any backward steps. Its circulation at this time is five hundred higher than that of any other paper in Franklin county, and its advertising and jobbing patronage is correspondingly heavy. In politics it is Democratic, but it aims to interest its readers of all sorts, and pays particular attention to matters of consequence to the farming community, recognizing agriculture as the foundation of all the worldly prosperity enjoyed by the people of Franklin county. The office is eligibly located on the north-west corner of the Diamond, opposite the front of the Court House, and is well stocked with printing materials. Its presses have been run by water-power since November 1877, when a motor invented and patented by W. F. Eyster of Chambersburg was put in.

The VALLEY SPIRIT Building, of which an accurate view is given in this book, is occupied on the first floor by Kindline & Gillan's Dry Goods Store, Ludwig & Co's. Jewelry Store and Smith's Shoe Store. The Printing Office occupies the second floor and part of the third, and the remainder of the third is occupied by an Association.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF JACOB P. STOVER, ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

William Stover, grandfather of Jacob P. was born in Switzerland, A. D. 1725. He migrated to Pennsylvania in 1754, and located upon a tract of land one mile east of "Shady Grove," now owned by Wesley Kuntz. He had seven children, viz: George, born 1748; William, born 1750; Margaret, born 1752; Michael, born 1755; Daniel, born 1757; Jacob, born 1759; and Emanuel, born 1761. Dr. George, and Emanuel, married sisters, the Misses Hannah and Susan Price. Their great grandfather, a half brother of the then King of Prussia, of the House of Hapsburg, came to this country, from Berlin, Prussia, with one child. He left Prussia because of the war against the family. On his arrival here he located near Waynesboro. Dr. George Stover, sold his interest in the farm given to him and his brother Emanuel, to the latter, taking continental money in payment, and moved to Virginia, having bought a property there, but before he got to Virginia his money was worthless, and because of his failure to take the land purchased there, he was thrown into prison for debt. He had some other property, all of which he gave to effect his release. He had the following children, John, Elizabeth, Susan, Jacob, Polly, David, George, Catharine, Hannah, Abram, Anna, William, Sarah, Nancy, Joseph, Emanuel, Joel, and two others that died in infancy, making nineteen in all. Emanuel Stover at first engaged in tanning and carried it on for some time in connection with farming. He was afterwards engaged in distilling for many years, and died at the place upon which he was born, A. D. 1833, aged nearly 73 years. He had five sons and five daughters, viz: Elizabeth, Polly, Susan, John, Hannah, Jacob, Catharine, David, Daniel and Samuel. Jacob P. Stover was born, July 9th, 1800. He married Elizabeth Emmert, locating at his present home, purchased of James McLanahan, near Greencastle. A log house and barn were the principal improvements, these have given place to the present ones. The barn was built in 1849, and was considered at that time, the best finished one in the county, but unfortunately on the 10th of July, 1876, it, together with the entire crop and much valuable machinery, was consumed by fire, causing a loss of about $3,000. It was rebuilt in the fall of the same year, by Mr. Stover, who was then in the 76th year of his age. The beautiful spring, now arranged into trout ponds, where hundreds of the finny tribe, can be seen sporting in the sunlight, was, until within a few years an unsightly swamp, but through the enterprise of his youngest son, J. Mitchell Stover, who is, at this time, residing on

the home place, it has been made a great source of pleasure, as well as profit. Young Mr. Stover has also established a promising dairy trade, and is now furnishing the people of Greencastle with a pure article of milk. The "Stover Wind Engine" one of the greatest inventions, of the age is manufactured at Greencastle for the Eastern States, under the supervision of J. M. Stover, one of the partners of the "Stover Wind Engine Co." of Freeport, Ill. In our illustration, just over the barn is seen a 12 foot engine, to which is attached a grinder, close under the floor of the granary, and which receives the grain from the garner above and discharges it, ground, into a large chop-chest beneath. This engine and grinder, at a cost of about $100, prepare all the grain needed for a large stock, at the same time, it can be arranged to draw, or pump water from the spring, or from a well, and supply the stock with pure fresh water, without leaving the yard. This invaluable machine has been tested alongside of every other Wind Mill of any note in use, and has gained great honors, at the leading State, and hundreds of County fairs, all over the United States, and Canada for the past six years. It also received the highest award, over all other competitors, at the Centennial Exhibition held in 1876. To the Stover family belongs the credit, of having produced and perfected this admirable labor-saving machine, it having evolved from the brains of Emanuel and Daniel C. Stover, elder brothers of this family, after years of hard study. These gentlemen, who now reside at Freeport, Ill., have discovered and patented a number of valuable features, not combined in any other wind engine in use. One of which, now considered almost indispensable, is the application of chilled iron antifriction balls, on which the entire weight of the engine rests, making the action sensitive to the least change of wind, and so quiet and steady, are its motions that after years of use it continues to do its work, without a jolt or a jar in heavy as well as light winds.

"BELFAST" THE PROPERTY OF SIMON LECRON, ESQ.

This elegant place composed of parts of two large tracts, called "Belfast," and "Smith's Retirement," is situated partly in Washington, and partly in Antrim Townships, 4 miles west of Waynesboro, on the road leading from the Waynesboro and Greencastle turnpike, to the Marsh store, one and a half miles north of the latter place, and two miles south of the turnpike. Greencastle is six miles distant, and is the nearest R. R. station, nearest post office is Waynesboro. This farm was conveyed, by warrant and order of survey," to Elias Davison bearing date Aug. 1st A. D. 1766. By him conveyed to Henry Campbell, Feb. 21st, 1768, by Campbell to James Ferris, March 12th, 1773, by Ferris back to Campbell, Aug. 10th A. D. 1775, and, on the same date by Campbell to Gotlieb Evert. From Evert it passed to James McNulty, Oct. 5th, 1782, and from McNulty by deed of conveyance dated April 11th, A. D. 1794, to Daniel Mowen, grandfather of the present owner. Patent deed obtained by Daniel Mowen, Dec. 3d, A. D. 1812, Book H. No. 8, page 369.

"Smith's Retirement" was conveyed to Abram Smith by patent deed Nov. 2d, A. D. 1785 and by him to Daniel Mowen, Feb. 2d, 1795. By public outcry it was sold by Jacob Snively, administrator of Daniel Mowen, dec'd, to John Lecron, Sept. 27th, A. D. 1824, and by deed of conveyance dated March 4th, A. D. 1851, by him to his son Simon, the present owner. The first buildings, which consisted of a small log shanty and log stable, were erected by Campbell, about 1769 or 1770. In 1802 or 1803, these were removed by Daniel Mowen, who selected a site about 200 yards north of the old buildings, and had a swiss barn, 66 by 40 feet,

stone to 1st square, the balance logs, and a two storied stone house, with basement, 36 by 30, erected instead. This house is still standing but the barn was removed in 1857 by Mr. S. Lecron, when the one represented in our picture was built. He also erected, in 1862, an addition of 18 feet to the house, building of the same material and making it correspond, in height with the original. The house as it now stands, is 54 by 30 feet, and contains nine rooms and a basement kitchen. The barn which is also of stone, is 80 feet long by 54 wide. It is constructed with a view to good ventilation of the stables, and is a good substantial building.

There are one hundred and fifty-one acres included in this tract of land, twenty-five of which are well set with white and black oak and hickory timber. The soil, which is somewhat broken, is rolling and is of clay mixed with sand. There is an abundance of limestone, which can be readily utilized. About nine acres are good meadow with a fine stream of water running through it. As the land is all well drained it is well adapted to the cultivation of every variety of produce. The largest product of wheat on 20 acres, were 37½ bushels per acre, and the largest crop in one year 1268 bushels on 40 acres, making a fraction less than 32 bushels per acre. The general average of the farm is from 900 to 1,000 bushels of wheat, 600 to 800 bushels of corn, 400 to 600 bushels of oats, and 40 to 50 bushels of rye. Mr. L., is feeding his farm by having all of his corn and oats consumed on it, purchasing the stock in the fall, and having it ready for the spring market.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Lecron, were of French origin, his father, John Lecron, who departed this life on the 14th day of Feb. 1878, at the age of 84 years, was married in May, 1817, to Catherine, daughter of Daniel Mowen of Washington township. His grandfather is said to have left France, about the beginning of the French Revolution, fled to Poland, and from there to the United States, and settled in Lancaster county, about the year 1789, from there his two sons, Simon and Jacob, migrated to Washington county, Md., about the year 1790. Simon, grandfather of the present Simon Lecron, married Elizabeth Lydey, and died aged 48 years, in the year 1814, leaving eleven children upon a small estate. John, the father of Simon, who was the 2nd child, moved to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1819, and located upon a farm belonging to his father-in-law, in Antrim township, the same that is now owned by Daniel Lecron, brother of Simon. In the spring of 1825, he bought, and moved upon the "Belfast," farm in Washington township and continued there until his death. The maternal ancestor of Mr. L. located in Antrim Township at an early day, and is thought to have come from Switzerland. His son, Daniel Mowen, who was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Lecron, died in 1819 at the age of 54 years. Daniel's 3rd child, Catherine, mother of Mr. L., was born April 8th, 1796, and is now at the age of almost 82 years, still living. Her son Simon, who is her 2nd child, was born April 18th, 1820, and was married Sept. 7th, 1843, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Middlekauff, of Beaver Creek, Washington Co., Md. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters.

"THE BURNS PLACE." FARM PROPERTY OF J. MORROW BURNS, NEAR WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

The position occupied by our artist, when taking his sketch, of these buildings, was on the banks of the historic Antietam, on an old road, vacated about 100 years ago, along which the soldiers of the revolution marched. The farm is located in Washington Township, three miles east of Waynesboro, and four from the Waynesboro station, W. M. R.

RES. OF J. MORROW BURNS, NEAR WAYNESBORO, WASHINGTON TP. FRANKLIN CO., PA.

DIAMOND NOTION STORE of J. & G. WATSON.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

R. It was taken up, Sept. 6th, 1762, by George Martin, and named "Calidity." Jan. 14th, 1772, it passed into the possession of George Shilley, who sold it to Robert Espey on March 11th, 1772. From him it was transferred to John McGuier, July 28th, of the same year. April 17th, 1773, over a century ago, it came into the possession of John Burns, the grandfather of the present occupant. March 18th, 1803, James Crooks, and James Downey, executors, of John Burns, dec'd, disposed of it to Jeremiah Bourns, father of J. Morrow Burns, who rented the farm, at the time of his father's death, Feb. 16th, 1847, and on June 21st, 1862, he became the sole possessor, of the estate. The present house was erected, about the year 1831 by Jeremiah Bourns, and is of brick. There are the necessary out buildings, and also a good saw mill, on the place, which was originally erected in 1774, over one hundred years ago. The farm contains 128 acres, of good soil, well adapted to grain, or stock raising. The surface is level. There is a never failing spring, and also a good water power which drives the saw mill. The product of the farm, in 1877, was about 1200 bushels of wheat and corn, and it abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. In the year 1751, Archibald Bourns, with his wife and two young sons, accompanied his wife's brother, the Rev. John Cuthbertson, to Lancaster County, Pa., from the county of Lanark, in Scotland, their native land. Mr. Cuthbertson became permanent pastor to the Covenanters, at Octorara, in Lancaster county. Mr. Bourns settled in "Carrol's Tract," now in Adam's county, Pa., on the farm his wife had received as a gift from her brother, Mr. Cuthbertson, where Archibald died, leaving his sons, John, and James, still lads, to the care of their widowed mother. Mrs. Bourns re-married, her second husband being Francis Meredith, Esq., and her sons, now young men, found homes of their own, James settled in the wilds of Ohio, becoming proprietor of parts of the land on which Cincinnati now stands. John wedded a daughter of Jeremy Morrow, of the vicinity of "Carrol's Tract," whose grandson became one of Ohio's early governors, and in honor of whom one of her counties is named. With his young wife, John Bourns, made his home on the Antietam, in the spring of 1773, on the property above described. He established himself, mainly in the business of manufacturing sickles, erecting a shop, and mill, for the purpose, and also a saw mill. He put about sixty acres of land under cultivation. Here he, and his wife Esther reared their seven sons, and four daughters, and here both died, highly honored for their personal worth, and Christian lives. They were both intered in, what was then called, the "Covenanter's" graveyard, two miles lower down the Antietam. Their children all survived them, excepting the eldest, their names given in the order of birth, being Margaret, Jeremy, John, Sarah, Archibald, Thomas, Elizabeth, James, Francis, William, and Esther. The eldest was born in 1773, and the youngest in 1792, and the last born was the latest survivor of the eleven children; Mrs. Esther Wallace, who died in 1876. The latest living, of the sons, was General James Burns, whose death occurred in 1875, he lacked but one day of being ninety years old. The general, and his brothers, dropped from the family name the ancestral letter "O," and but one, of the connection, now retains it, writing his name in the old manner—J. Francis Bourns, M. D. of Philadelphia. Soon after the birth of his third child, in 1776, John Bourns was summoned to be a soldier, in the Army, of the Revolution. Before the close of the war, Mr. Bourns was appointed a Magistrate, and he continued to hold the office until his death, in 1803. His son Jeremy, became owner and occupant of the paternal homestead, and succeeded his father in the, still lucrative, business of sickle-making, and also in the sawing of lumber, and,

he somewhat enlarged the work of the farm. Having erected new mills, with encouraging business prospects, Jeremy met with the misfortune of having the mills, together with his barn, totally destroyed by fire. Part of the heavy loss was that of about one hundred dozens of sickles, that were nearly ready for the coming harvest. He at once replaced the buildings, but his business was crippled for years afterward. Jeremy Burns married Sarah, daughter of John Renfrew, Sr. and granddaughter of Samuel Rea, in 1811, and their children were twelve in number, viz: Nancy, John, Francis, Samuel, Rea, Esther, Elizabeth, Jeremy, Morrow, Sarah, James Cuthbertson, Margaret Renfrew, and Hannah Jane, with three others, that died in infancy. Margaret R. died when a child, and Esther S. and Sarah in mature years; while the rest are living. They have their homes in Franklin County, John Francis excepted, who for many years has resided, a physician, in Philadelphia. Their father died in 1847, and their mother in 1855. Endowed with more than common elevation, and force of character, both departed as they had lived, devoted and honored christians. Covenanters in church fellowship, they sleep in the before mentioned family burial place, with other beloved and honored dead, awaiting the resurrection of the just.

"FAIR VIEW PLACE," PROPERTY OF JOHN PHILIPS, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This valuable mill property is situated, on the east branch of Antietam Creek, about one and a half miles south-east of Waynesboro, and three and a half miles from the Waynesboro station, on the W. M. Railroad and is crossed by the line of the proposed Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad, connecting Baltimore with Chambersburg. The mill was built by Abraham Stover in 1821, it is driven by an overshot wheel of 18 foot diameter. Samuel Frantz erected the mansion house in 1847, he also erected the barn and miller's house. The mill which is built of brick, is 50 by 58 feet, three and a half stories high, there are three runs of burrs for wheat, and two for chopping. It has a capacity of about 12,000 barrels of flour per year. The water power, which in addition to the Antietam is furnished by two large springs, emptying into the dam, a short distance above the brest, is considered the best on the stream. It never fails, and because of the large amount of spring water, it never freezes. The brick mansion house is 33 by 36 feet, with a wing attached, 20 by 30 feet. It contains eleven large rooms, and the cellar which is arched has a well cemented floor. There is a brick summer house in the rear of the main building, 16 by 38 feet. The cottage, which is a frame structure, is 28 by 26 feet. The bank barn is constructed of stone and frame. The entire number of buildings is fifteen, and they are all in first-class condition and present a fine appearance. The land, which is mostly meadow, is well adapted to the production of all kinds of grain, and also to the cultivation of tobacco. Although consisting of only 80 acres, it is considered one of the most productive farms, in the Township. It was purchased by Mr. Philips in June 1877, since which time its appearance has been greatly improved by painting, and other repairs. The stock in the barn yard is supplied with pure water, through pipes, from the forebay, and there are two good wells, one at the summer house, and the other at the cottage. Besides these there is a spring at the north-east corner of the farm, and running water in every enclosure, except one. The fencing, is nearly all post and rail. The buildings are all surrounded by fruit trees, and there are two thrifty orchards of the most choice summer, and winter, varieties of apples. The largest production in one year from this farm was 650

bushels of wheat, 500 barrels of corn, besides oats, etc., and about 30 tons of hay. John Eichelberger, the maternal grandfather of John Philips, who was of German descent, served during the Revolutionary war, and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, etc. He married Mary, daughter of Michael Leonard. She died Feb. 22d, 1840, aged 88 years, he in the year 1822. They both were buried in the St. John's Lutheran graveyard, at Hagerstown, Md. They had six children, viz: John, Peter, Jacob, Henry, Mary, and Catherine. Mary, mother of John Philips, was born August 7th, 1792. She married Thomas Philips, July 25th, 1811, near Frederick city, Md. He was engaged in milling during, the greater portion of, his business life. He died at Hagerstown, Feb. 19th, 1844, in the 56th year of his age. His children were Mary Ann, Thomas, William, Israel. Mary, John, and Samuel. Mary Ann, and Mary, died in infancy. Thomas practiced medicine at St. Thomas, in this county, and died Nov. 29th, 1841, aged 29 years. William, is professor of Belles Lettres at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., which position he has held for about five years. Israel, died at Hagerstown, Dec. 29th, 1845. Samuel, is a pastor of the Presbyterian church. John, was born Feb. 17th, 1821, at Browns Mills, Franklin County. He was educated at a private school in Washington Co., Md. At sixteen years of age, he engaged himself in the employ of Harper & White, dry goods merchants, Shepherdstown, Va., where he continued until twenty-two years of age. In 1845, he located in Waynesboro, and commenced merchandising, continuing until 1856, when he was elected Treasurer, of the Waynesboro Savings Fund Society, since changed to the First National Bank, of which he was elected cashier, this position he still continues to hold. He has been the President of the Steam Engine and Boiler Works, Frick & Co., since their organization. He married Susan S., daughter of John Clayton, Esq., of Waynesboro, Sept. 14th, 1848. Their children were six in number, but are not all living, Sallie, born June 19th, 1850, died June 4th, 1867. William D. born Jan. 18th, 1854, died April 22d, 1854. Minnie Bell, was born July 3d, 1856, died Jan. 6th, 1863. S. H. Clayton, was born Feb. 5th, 1859. Margarette, born July 31st, 1861, died Feb. 6th, 1863, and Grace E. was born June 4th, 1864. Mr. Philips is highly respected by his fellow citizens, who have every reason to admire his strict integrity, and sterling moral worth.

HARDWARE STORE, AND RESIDENCE OF S. B. RINEHART, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This valuable business property and residence is located on lot No. 50, West Main street. The store room, with office, attached, has a depth of 70 feet, and is 18 feet wide. Mr. R. commenced the hardware business, in partnership, with Martin Geiser, in the year 1865, in a building on the south east corner of the Diamond. In 1866, the firm purchased the hardware store of Wm. H. Brotherton, and moved into the building, in the spring of the same year. The store room, at that time, was 18 by 30 feet, and was owned by Wm. Hammett and Brotherton's heirs. In 1870, Mr. Rinehart purchased the property, and, in the same year, he enlarged it, by erecting a two story back building, 18 by 40 feet, making the store room 58 feet in depth. In 1872, he enlarged the iron house, to the extent of 21 feet. In 1875, the front above the store room was remodled, by cutting the windows down to the floor, making twin windows, and adding a portico. The front had been remodled when the building was enlarged in 1870. In June 1871, Mr. Rinehart purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Geiser, in the business, and contined alone until 1876, when he asso-

ciated with himself Daniel Trittle. In 1876, he made another improvement by erecting a warehouse 32 by 20 feet. The office 18 by 20 feet, was added in 1877, making the entire structure, store room, office, warehouse and iron house, all of which are connected, and under the same roof, 139 feet long. In January 1878, Mr. Rinehart purchased the interest of Mr. Trittle, and is again conducting it alone. In 1878, the residence was remodled, extending the portico, above the store room, the full length of the front of the building, and cutting the windows down, and making them double. There was also a one storied extension made to the dwelling, 12 by 30 feet. The main building is stone, and the back buildings are brick. There is a never failing well, on the lot, 50 feet deep. It is the only one, in the town, that has never failed. The value of the stock of goods, carried by Mr. R. is from eight to ten thousand dollars. Lewis Rinehart, grandfather of S. B. Rinehart, moved to this county, from Virginia, in 1828, and settled about one mile east of Waynesboro, on a farm, now owned, and occupied, by his son Samuel. He had eight children, two of whom are living. He died July 7th, 1844, aged 67 years, 3 months, and 13 days. His wife died Jan. 22d, 1852, aged 72 years, 11 months, and 2 days. Samuel Rinehart, father of S. B., was born May 12th, 1811. He married Catherine, daughter of Conrad Bonebreak, March 31st, 1831. She was born June 13th, 1807. They had eight children, viz: John, Susan, Mary, Samuel B., Lewis, Henry, Daniel, and Catherine. They are all living but Lewis, who died Feb. 9th, 1877. Samuel B. was born Jan. 5th, 1839. He worked on the farm until about 1860, when he engaged in school teaching until 1865, when he commenced the hardware business, in which he has continued ever since. He married Lizzie, daughter of Rev. Joseph F. Rohrer, of Washington County, Md., Sept. 29th, 1868. They have four children, the three eldest of whom are named Elmer, Rohrer, and Archie Yard.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, OF WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

The want of a suitable building, to accommodate the Public Schools, of Waynesboro, was for a long time felt. After much delay the Legislature was petitioned, and enacted a law, authorizing the school directors, to issue seven per cent, bonds, to run for twenty years. By the sale of these bonds, in connection with a fund of about $4,000, derived from a tax, levied some years before, to create a fund for building purposes, the work of building commenced. The lot, on which the school house stands, was purchased from Mrs. Helen Brotherton, and contains about two acres of ground. The plan and specifications were furnished by Mr. A. M. Herr, of Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa., and the house was built by Mr. Elias Both, of Adams County, Pa. The board of directors under whose supervision, and control, the house was erected, and the schools organized were as follows:

E. A. HERING, M. D., Pres't.	J. B. HAMILTON, Sec'y.
J. W. COON, Treas'r.	J. H. CREBS,
WM. L. HAMILTON,	F. FORTHMAN.

For a description of this building, and its dedication, we copy the article on page 163, Penna. School Journal Nov. 1872, from the able pen of the Editor Proffessor J. P. Wickersham, entitled "A New School House, at Waynesboro." "Friday Oct. 4th, 1872, will be a day long remembered at the little town of Waynesboro. On that day, she dedicated her new school-house—a house of which her people have great reason to feel proud. Waynesboro is a pleasant town of about 1,500 inhabitants, situated in the southern part of Franklin Co. For many years the good

people have been content to send their children, for five or six months of the year, to two school-houses, small, old, ugly, ill-suited to the purpose, and even unhealthy. At last, the intelligent and public-spirited gentlemen, who now compose the board of directors, determined to build a new school-house. They secured a very fine location and purchased nearly two acres of ground. Inquiring of the State Superintendent, where the best modern school buildings of the kind suited to their town could be found, they were directed to several, and, among the rest, to that of Strasburg, Lancaster county, described in a former number of the Journal. They visited this house, and were so well pleased with it, that they took it for a model, and the house they have built is one of the best school-houses in the State of Pennsylvania. The whole cost is a little over $20,000. It has school-rooms, recitation-rooms, clothes'-rooms, play-rooms in the basement, a principal's-room, a director's-room, etc.—The house is substantially built and well finished. The furniture is of modern pattern. A full supply of apparatus has been procured. The building will be heated with steam. The grounds are being fenced, and laid out in walks. A portion of them has been set apart for a *teacher's-house*; and next spring, shade trees, shrubbery and flowers, are to be planted. The new faculty consists of a principal, salary $1,000 a year, and four assistants. The school depepartment is to be organized, and a considerable number of youths, from outside of the district, have already applied for admission as Students. The dedicatory services commenced at 2 p. m. A procession, consisting of scholars, clergymen, speakers, board of directors, and citizens, was formed at the town hall, under the direction of Marshals Amberson, Strickler and Bickle, and, headed by a brass band, marched through several streets to the school-house. The stores and other public places, were all closed, and the people made the occasion a holiday. Arrived at the school house the whole of the second story, of which, the two rooms being thrown together, was completely filled, W. S. Amberson, Esq., called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. H. Hibshman. Addresses were then made by Dr. Hering, president of the School Board; Dr. J. H. Shumaker, principal of the Chambersburg Academy, and State Superintendent Wickersham. The audience seemed deeply interested in the exercises, and the children looked perfectly happy."

The building is 60 ft. wide, and 72 ft. deep, two stories high, and has a basement or recreation rooms. The stories are 14 ft. high, with the exception of the basement, which is 9 ft. high. There are four school-rooms, each 27½ feet wide, and 47½ feet deep, also four recitation rooms 10 ft. wide and 27½ ft. deep. The vestibule is 10 ft. wide, and the stairway, which leads to the upper rooms, is 6 feet wide. The building was completed Sept. 1872. As above noted, the dedication took place October 4th, and the schools were opened October 7th, of the same year.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. A. BRADLEY, PETERS TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This fine plantation of 200 acres, is situated one and a quarter miles from Mercersburg. It was originally surveyed August 25th, 1789, in pursuance of a warrant granted to Elizabeth and Frances Campbell, and was called "Sisterhood," which name it still retains. The buildings, as will be seen in our sketch, are in ample proportion to the extent of this fine place. It was purchased by the father of its last owner, April 9th, 1836, from Adam McKinnie, and it came into the possession of his son in 1865. We regret not having the material for a more detailed history.

WOOLEN MILL, AND RESIDENCE, OF E. S. BAER, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

The land upon which this business enterprise and residence are established, was taken up in the year 1768, by John Horner, under the name of "Homestead." It is two and a half miles east of Waynesboro, and four and a half miles from Waynesboro station, W. M. R. R., nearest postoffice being Waynesboro. Mr. Horner, disposed of this property on the 27th day of March, 1790, to Philips Reed, and from Mr. Reed, it passed into the possession of John Baker, on the 28th of November, 1795. On the 4th day of March, 1811, he sold it to John Walter, who disposed of it soon after to Jonathan Keefer, and on the 1st day of April, 1824, Mr. Keefer sold it to John Keagey, from whom Gabriel Baer, purchased it Aug. 13th, 1830, and it came into the possession of E. S. Baer, the present proprietor, May 9th, 1864. The date of the establishment of the woolen mill is not known, but about 80 years ago, a grist mill, was erected, which, is supposed to have been converted into a woolen mill, by John Keagey, about 50 years ago. It is driven by an 18 foot water wheel, on the never failing stream known as Antietam. The land, of which 22 acres are attached to this property, is somewhat broken and is limestone and gravel in character. There are five dwelling houses on this place. The residence of Mr. B. is constructed of log, and is rough-cast. It was built about the same time that the mill was erected. The other buildings are of frame. The machinery in the mill is first-class, and is used in the manufacture of cloths, casimers, sattinetts, jeans, blankets, carpets and yarns. It was run by its present proprietor for about six years, but at this time he has it rented. Gabriel Baer, father of E. S. migrated from Lancaster, County, and purchased the property in the year 1830, and continued in the manufacture of woolen goods, until the spring of 1856, from which time he rented it away. His death occurred in 1859. Mrs. Gabriel Baer, who was a Miss Spangler, of York County, still survives her husband, and now resides with her son E. S. Baer. She was the mother of ten children, four daughters, and six sons, all of whom are now living. The property, came into the possession, of its present owner, by purchase at public outcry. It is well supplied with an abundance of fine fruits, grapes, peaches, apples, etc. It is under good fencing, principally post and rail, and has had one two story house erected on it, together with other improvements by Mr. E. S. Bear, since it is in his possession.

FARM OF BENJAMIN E. PRICE.

This farm is located in Quincy Township, two miles north of Waynesboro. The nearest railroad point is the Waynesboro station, on the W. M. R. R. four miles east of the latter place. The land was taken up in the year 1763, by William Erwin, and was knows as the "Dry Berry" tract, from him it was purchased by Jacob Price Esq., grandfather of the present owner, who sold it to his son Jacob Price Jr., about the year 1830. The first buildings, a log house and stone barn, were erected about the year 1786, by Jacob Price Sr. About the year 1823, he erected a brick house instead of the log one, which was enlarged in 1877, by Benjamin E. Price, and in 1877, the present owner removed the stone barn,

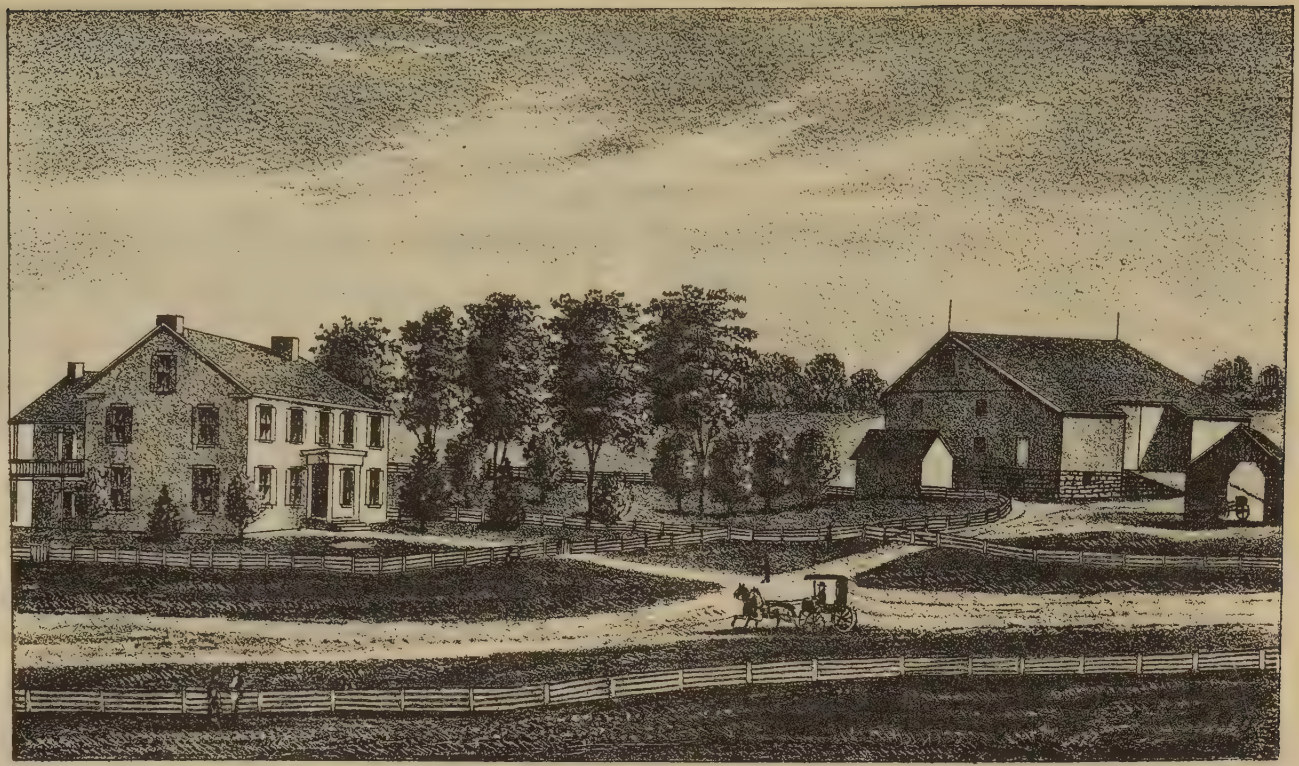
because of its being on the line of the railroad, and erected in its stead the present one, of frame and stone. The stone house on the upper tract was built about the year 1810. The brick house on the lower farm, is two stories high, and has a high basement. It is 31 by 37 feet, and has a two story brick kitchen attached, 19 by 24 feet. The barn on the lower tract is stone below, and frame above, it is 54 by 68, the one on the upper farm is constructed of the same materials, and is 48 by 74 feet. The soil of these fine farms is well adapted to grain culture, and to the rearing of stock, a part of it is somewhat rolling. There are six springs, on the two farms, one under each house. The land is well drained, inasmuch as Mr. P. had a ditch constructed, in 1877, for the purpose of straightening the creek, which extends three fourths of the distance through the entire plantation. The fields are well fenced with post and rail fences, and ar well limed, there being an abundance of limestone on the land, which Mr. P. has converted into lime, in stacks, on the fields. The average yield of wheat per acre is 30 bushels. The ancestors of Mr. Price were of German origin, having migrated to this country at a very early date. His grandfather, Jacob Price Sr., was born in the year 1765, and died in 1840, at the age of 75 years. Jacob Price Jr., was married twice, first to Susan Emmert, who was born Nov, 9th, 1805, and died June 27th, 1848. Her children were Benjamin E., Joseph, David E., Abraham, Jacob, John, Ann, Maria, intermarried with B· F. Stewart, and Susan intermarried with Samuel Martin. His second wife, was Prudence, widow of the late Daniel Stover. Her children are Isaac, Prudence, and William. Mr. Benjamin E. Price has one child, Kate, intermarried with A. S. Bonebreak.

MARBLE WORKS AND FARM, OF H. WALTER, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

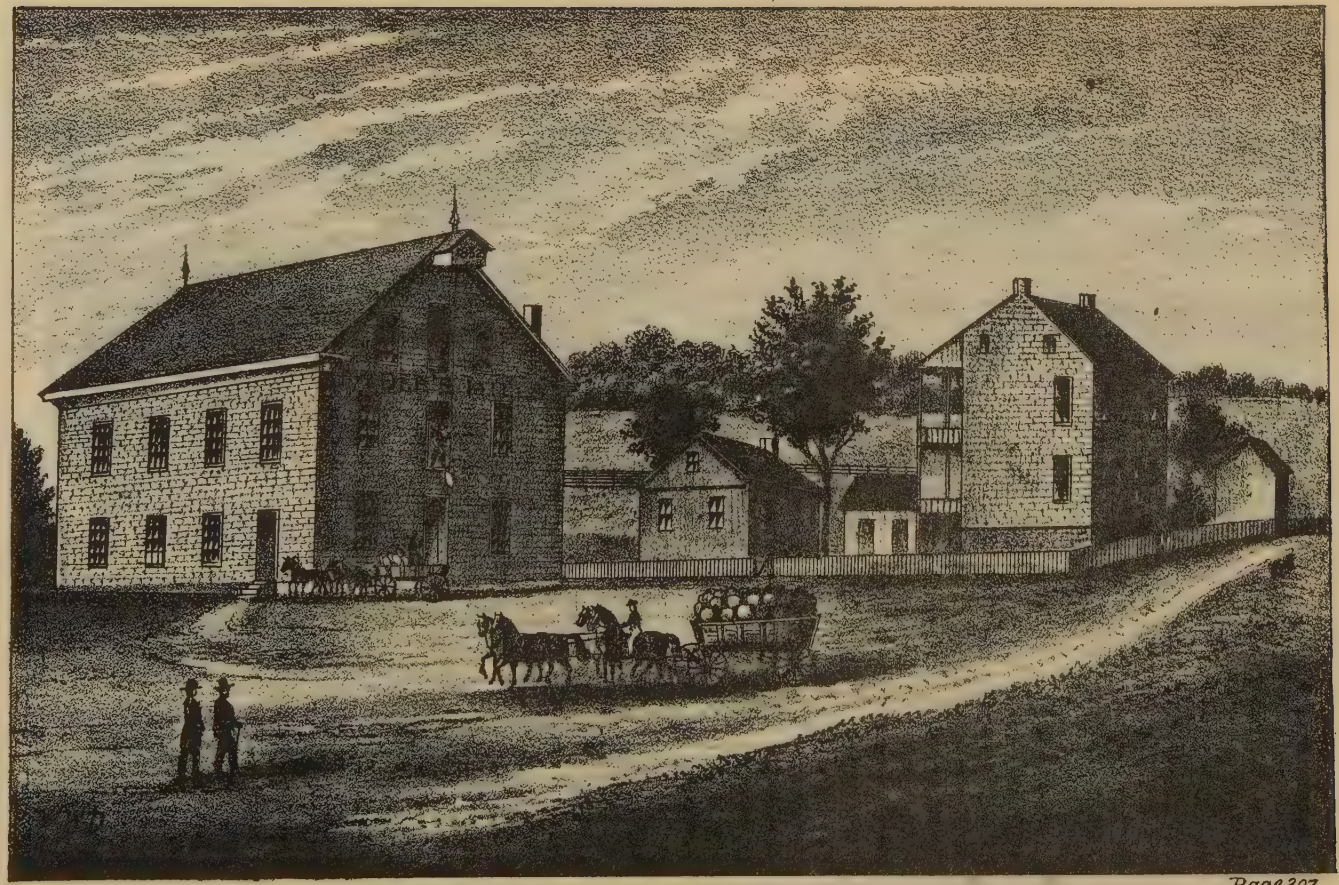
This prosperous establishment is located two and a half miles south of Waynesboro, and within five and a half miles of "Waynesboro Station" on W. M. R. R. The dwelling house was built about sixty or seventy years ago, it is constructed of log, rough-cast. An addition to the original house was erected in 1843-4, by Wm. Loughridge, making its dimensions now 60 by 24 feet. The barn was built by John Walter, in 1850. It is 60 by 40 feet, including granary. The lower part is stone, and has a frame superstructure. There are 45 acres of productive limestone land in this place, 12 of which are good meadow. The average capacity of the land has been about 20 bushels of wheat, and 40 to 50 of corn per acre. John Walter, grandfather of Henry, moved into this county from Adams County. He died in 1815. John Walter, father of H. was born in Washington Township, June 22d, 1808, and Henry was born in Waynesboro, Dec. 14th, 1831. He was married March 22d, 1864, in Smithsburg, Md., to Lydia Newcomer. They have two sons, named Charles and Bruce. This property came into his possession by purchase from his father, in 1867. The saw mill on the place, was erected 60 or 70 years ago. The water wheel, an iron submerged one, was put in by Wm. Loughridge. It is driven by a head and fall of 7 feet of water. In 1842, the industry of sawing and rubbing marble, by water power, was first instituted at this place. From 3 to 4 hands are constantly employed, and all kinds of work, from both domestic, and foreign, varieties of marble, is turned out at this establishment.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY OF THRUSH, PERLETT & CO, SHIPPENSBURG PA.

Doubtless some of our readers may say "we thought this was to be a history of Franklin County, and here we see old mother Cumberland represented." Our apology, if one is required, is that Shippensburg is located on the line, between the two counties and is the entre-pot, and place of shipment of a large portion of the produce of this county. And the establishment of which we write, had a branch, for several years, located in Franklin County. Again, this manufactory is not merely of local interest, and advantage. But from the magnitude to which it has risen, from a small beginning, is one of *the* institutions of the *whole* valley, and when it is considered that the present large business, is the outgrowth of a small shop, employing in 1854, but 6 hands, it must be admitted a record well worthy of preservation. Many of the vehicles, which have been turned out by this establishment, since its inception, numbering now about 2000, have found purchasers in other states ; and the reputation which has been built up, along with the factory, is part and parcel of their stock in trade. The business was established, in the spring of 1854, on the corner of Main and Washington streets, in Shippensburg, by J. C. Walburn, and G. W. Thrush, under the style of Walburn & Thrush, in a two story frame building, 20 by 28 feet, with a blacksmith shop, 15 by 15 feet. Mr. W. was born in Lebanon County, but came here between the years 1840, and 1845. Mr. Thrush is a native of Cumberland County and served his time with Mr. H. R. Emmory. Dec. 15th, 1856, Mr. Walburn disposed of his interest to J. Whissler and the firm name was changed to Thrush & Whissler. Mr. W. however being a minor, soon sold out to F. B. Perlett, the name being again changed to Thrush & Perlett. Mr. Perlett being a graduate of Quimby & Co. Newark, N. J., but for several years previous an employee of the firm in which he now became a partner. In 1866, Mr. Perlett sold his interest, to E. C. Landis purchasing from Thrush & Landis the paint shop on Main street, where he done the painting for the new firm. The business steadily increasing, the branch, before alluded to, was established at Marion, in March 1867, under the style of Perlett, Thrush, & Co. Finding a still more southern outlet for their work, they moved the shop from Marion, to Charlestown, Va., but shortly afterward disposed of it to Abram Stump, one of the firm of Perlett, Thrush & Co. Mr. Perlett now again became a partner, the new firm name being Thrush, Landis & Co. In August 1872, E. S. Landis sold his interest to W. W. Stough, a former apprentice of the firm. Mr. L. removing to Coatesville Pa. The firm now consisting of Geo. W. Thrush, F. B. Perlett and W. W. Stough, and known as Thrush, Perlett & Co., are enabled to manufacture anything, from the lightest track sulky, to the heaviest concord coach. In competition with other work, at county fairs, they have won many successes, and as they guarantee all of their work it is not suprising that they have received orders from Maryland, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and even as far as Iowa. The factory is of brick, three stories high, 60 by 50 feet, with a basement for the storage of coal, and iron, and was built in 1875. The first floor is a repository for finished carriages. The second for wood work, and upholstering. And the third for painting, and varnishing. In 1877, they erected a two story frame blacksmith shop, 50 by 25 feet, which has, on its ground floor, four fires. The upper story being used for the storage of seasoned timber. Each department is under the immediate supervision of a member of the firm ; in the blacksmith shop having the efficient aid of their foreman Mr. H. Wingler ; all of whom are practiced workmen. Forty-two finished artizans, most of whom are successfully



RES. OF JOSEPH BOYD ESQ. MONTGOMERY TWP.



LOUDON MILLS & RES. OF A. N. RYDER, LOUDON, PA.

Best Brands of Family Flour a Specialty.

prosecuting their vocation in different parts of our country, can look back to the shops of Thrush, Perlett & Co. as the starting point in their business career. From a business of 25 carriages and buggies, in 1854, this firm has increased its sales to one hundred and fifty, in 1877, and during the present year, 1878, they expect to turn out not less than two hundred, each, of which shall add, to the reputation of the firm.

MILL PROPERTY OF ADAM N. RYDER, PETERS TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

The valuable mill represented in our sketch, was built in the year 1852, by Hezekiah Easton, who engaged largely in the purchase of wheat, and the manufacture of it into flour, for the eastern market, for the period of three years, when he disposed of the property, to Jacob Frieze, who was at that time, engaged in milling about two miles east of Waynesboro. Mr. Frieze, rented the mill to William D. Newman, who for some years carried on the business, and afterwards, in connection with J. G. Miley, purchased it from Mr. Frieze. The present owner, Adam N. Ryder, bought it from Newman and Miley, in 1874, since which time he has been engaged in conducting the business in its several departments. Michael Ryder, from whom has descended the numerous families, now living in Ohio, and in Lancaster, and Franklin Counties, Pa., who bear his name, located in Lancaster County, at an early date. He is thought to have been a native of England, but very little of his history is known to his offspring inasmuch as he was lost about the time of Gen. Braddock's defeat near Fort DuQuesne, and it is supposed that he fell in that unfortunate engagement. He left a widow, and one child, a son, whose name was Michael. He was born Sept. 24th, 1744, and died Sept. 7th, 1821. His wife was a Miss Magdalena Newman, who was born April 21st, 1747, and died August 26th, 1821. They had seven sons, and four daughters. Michael, the oldest, was born about the year 1770, and died at the age of 40 years, leaving a wife and family, consisting of eight sons and three daughters. His wife's maiden name was Saloma Worty, the date of whose birth was Aug. 24th, 1773, and who died Oct. 5th, 1853. Michael Ryder, second son of these last named, and father of Adam N. Ryder, was born near Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Pa., on the 13th of May, 1798. He is now residing in Loudon, Franklin County, and came to this county in 1822. Two years after his father's death, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Brimner, of Columbia, Lancaster County, to learn the carpenter trade, at which occupation he worked for about eight years, but when he came to this county he was employed as a farm hand until 1824, when he contracted a marriage with his cousin, Mary Ryder, a daughter of Adam Ryder, whose advent into Franklin County, had been in October 1803. He had located near Greencastle, at what was known as the old hemp mill, where he worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith, for two years, when he purchased, and moved on a farm, on the road between Loudon, and Cove Gap, where he lived out the balance of his days, his death occuring Aug. 14th, 1856. His wife, who had been Elizabeth Longenecker, was born in Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Sept. 12th, 1786, and died in 1864. They had two sons, and five daughters. Michael Ryder, after his marriage with his wife Mary, lived for two years near Bridgeport, Franklin County, from whence he moved, to the neighborhood of Dry Run, in Path Valley, where he continued to reside until the year 1840, when he moved to the farm, two miles south of Loudon, where his son Michael W. now lives. Adam N. Ryder, was born Oct. 23d, 1832, and continued to reside with his father until the time of his marriage, which took place April 14th, 1874, at which time he took charge of his mill property. His wife was Miss Charlotte Bear.

FARM OF DANIEL HOLLINGER, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

This farm is located about three miles north-east of Waynesboro, near the road, leading from "Hopewell Mills," to said place Waynesboro station W. M. R R., is the nearest railroad point, the next is Mont Alto, seven miles distant. It contains 240 acres of very productive land, limestone and sandstone soil, the former predominating. The latter being nearly all included in the beautiful meadow of 25 acres in extent. There are but about 3 acres, of this place, in timber, but Mr. H. has 175 acres of well timbered mountain land, wherewith to meet the demands of his large farm. A branch of the Antietam, runs through the entire length of the meadow in front of the buildings. The soil of this farm is well adapted to grain, or stock raising. The surface is rolling with the exception of the 25 acres of meadow. There are two wells of never failing water on the premises, and a large cistern at the barn, for the purpose of watering the stock. The fencing is principally post and rail, and there is also on the place a lime kiln of 1200 bushels capacity. The product for the year 1877, was about 1900 bushels wheat, 100 bushels rye, 1000 bushels shelled corn, besides other grains. Mr. H. has grown as much as 90 bushels of clover seed, on about 35 acres, in one year. The corn and rye, raised on this farm, is fed to stock, on it, and in that way its productiveness is kept up, and the horses, and other stock, raised make a very fair return, for the labor bestowed upon them. Fruits in great variety, and abundance, are raised here, there being 3 fine apple orchards in full bearing. This land was owned by a Mr. Horner, before Philip Hollinger, grandfather of Daniel, purchased it in the year 1797, but what improvements were made is not known. He was attracted to this place by its fine meadows, having lived, prior to this, on the farm now owned by Samuel Kauffman, in Guilford Township. At the time of the purchase by Mr. P. H., there was a large amount of timber land, a great deal of which he cleared off, and brought under cultivation. The tract then contained about 180 acres in two parcels, upon which he erected buildings, intending to divide it into two farms, one for each of his sons, Samuel and John. In the year 1835, John purchased Samuel's portion, and built the house now occupied by his son Daniel. He also enlarged the farm by additional purchases, and made other improvements. He had five children, all of whom are now living except Samuel, who died Dec. 1876. At the death of John Hollinger, which occurred in the year 1866. Daniel became possessor of the remaining portion of this tract, not purchased by him, prior to his fathers death, and he has continued to add to it until it has acquired its present proportions. He has made great improvements by building etc. The barn erected by him is one of the finest in the county, being 102 feet long, by 56 wide, built of brick. It was erected in 1871. The house, built by Philip, for his son Samuel, is still standing, and can be seen in the vignette, on the picture. Daniel Hollinger's mother's family name was Grove. Her ancestors were from Holland, from whence they were driven, by religious persecution leaving a large estate. The original Hollingers, were also of German extraction, but the date of the arrival of either family in this country is unknown. Daniel Hollinger, married Hannah, daughter of John Singer, on the 24th of Dec. 1850. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living, viz: Simon G., Jacob R., John S., Lizzie A., Laura A., and Hannah A. Simon G., married Alice, daughter of Jacob Middour, in Dec. 1877. The deceased members of this family are buried in the family graveyard, on the farm. Mr. Hollinger has an interest in the manufacturing firms of Frick & Co., and Geiser & Co. He is also a stock-

holder, in the Waynesboro Bank, has a half interest in a farm near Chambersburg, and owns two houses and lots in Waynesboro.

MONTEREY SPRINGS HOTEL. V. E. HOLMES, PROPRIETOR.

This widely known summer resort, is located upon the site of the old well established tavern stand, that was occupied by Lewis Ripple, grandfather of Dr. J M. Ripple, of Waynesboro, in the year 1810. The building at that time was a small log structure, and was situated on what was then known as the Baltimore and Pittsburg road. Mr. Ripple built a stone house, which he kept as a wagon tavern, until it was accidentally destroyed by fire, about six years after its erection. He rebuilt on the same site, and continued to keep it until about the year 1843, when he disposed of it to Samuel Buhrman. In the year 1846 Mr. B. remodled and enlarged the building, to the extent of 90 feet. The prosperity of the house, as a favorite summer resort, was now fully established, but this was not destined to be uninterrupted, for in the month of February, 1849, the building, together with all the furniture, was destroyed by fire. Undaunted by his great misfortune, the energetic landlord erected the large brick house, now known as the Monterey Springs Hotel, during the years 1849 and 1850. The present popular proprietor, purchased this fine property, in August, 1877, and has accomodations for 200 guests, but intends, during the present year, to increase these, until not less than 500 pleasure and health seekers, can find a comfortable abode with him. His terms for boarding, together with the other advantages afforded, are such as make this delightful place, sought after by all who desire to throw off the cares of life for a season. Amongst the numerous springs, to be found on this place, are some strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia, and iron, whilst some are as free from any contamination, as any of the most sparkling mountain springs. The railroad facilities are such as to make this resort accessible from almost any point.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PLACE OF C. H. BUHRMAN, ROUZERVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This well established and valuable store property, is located in the village of Rouzerville, within one and a half miles of Waynesboro station, on the W. M. R. R., and on the pike leading to the town of Waynesboro. The site upon which this building stands was purchased, July 26th, 1873, by its present proprietor together with the old one and a half story frame building, and stock of goods, from Peter Rouzer with whom Mr. B. had been associated in business. In the winter of 1874, he built his present convenient house, and still continues in the business of general merchantdising. It is a frame structure 2 stories high 28 by 34 feet. Mr. Buhrman had been actively engaged in different occupations from the time he reached his majority. At the time of his fathers death, which occurred Feb 14th, 1861, he fell heir to the farm upon which his father had resided, and engaged in farming, which he continued to pursue, until he had reached his 29th year, when he grew impatient of restraint, his active energies demanding a larger field of occupation. In the spring of 1866, he rented his farm, and engaged in storekeeping, in which he was very successful, for the period of 3 years, when he met with the misfortune of having his store house, and stock of goods, consumed by fire. He returned to the farm, where he remained for two years, but was not in his element, and on disposing of his stock, and farming implements, he moved to Rouzerville, where we now find him. Charles H. Buhrman, was

born in Frederick county, Md., on the 1st day of June, 1837. He married Anna M. Green of Frederick County., Md., Feb. 16th, 1858. They have 5 children living, 2 boys and 3 girls, and one girl dead. His mother, now in her 70th year, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a woman of eminent piety, is making her home with him. Henry Gordon her father, was of Scotch descent, his father George Gordon, who was born in this country, was killed by the Indians, in the year 1755, near where the town of "Shady Grove" now stands, his wife with a small babe, a few days old, in her arms, made her escape on foot, wading the Monocacy river and reached the Fort where Frederick city, Md., now stands. Samuel Buhrman, father of Charles H. was born near Mt. Zion, Frederick Co., Md., on the 10th day of September, 1812. He was a son of Henry and Catherine Buhrman. In the year 1843, he purchased, and moved to the property known as Ripple's tavern stand, situated in the top of the South Mountain. He it was that remodeled and enlarged the house, in order to accomodate a rapidly growing patronage, and after its destruction by fire in Feb. 1849, he erected the large brick structure, now so widely known as the Monterey Springs property. He died as above stated Feb. 14th, 1861, whilst yet in the vigor of manhood, greatly lamented by those who were left to mourn their irreparable loss.

RESIDENCE OF PETER ROUZER, ROUZERVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This comfortable dwelling is adjoining the store property, of Mr. C. H. Buhrman, and was erected in the year 1867. Its present owner came to this place, in the spring of 1861. From the year 1864, until the Post-office was established in 1872, this village was known as Pikesville. At the time of the advent of Mr. Rouzer he purchased three and a half acres of land, from Michael Gonder, upon which he erected a storehouse, and subsequently a hotel, blacksmith shop, wagon maker shop, and eight dwelling houses, and also sold lots, upon which were built 10 dwelling houses. He built a warehouse, at Waynesboro station on the W. M. R. R., and opened a road to it. Mr. R. has been engaged in huckstering, in this neighborhood for the last 24 years, and still claims some of his first customers. At this time he owns about 40 acres of land adjoining the village, which he purchased from Christian Shockey and others. Daniel Rouzer, the grandfather of Peter, was born in 1768, and died in 1852. Martin Rouzer, father of Peter, was born in 1801, in Frederick County, Md.. He married Rosanah Germund, in 1824, and raised a family of 7 children. Peter Rouzer, was married to Miss Mary A. daughter of Daniel Haugh, March 19th, 1859. They had children as follows, Simon P., Mary J., David W., Charles A., Emma K., Clara M., Jennie K., Mary L., Harry W., Bessie J., Nettie R., and Samuel M. Seven of these are still living. David W., Harry W., and Samuel M., died in infancy. Martin Rouzer, brother of Peter, was a Captain in the 6th Regt., Md., Vols., and was promoted to Maj., before the battle of Gettysburg. He was honorably discharged on account of physical disability, in 1864. Peter Rouzer, will long be remembered as an active, energetic, business man of sterling integrity. The part he has taken in establishing the village, which justly bears his name, will be a matter of interest, and family pride, to all who may be related to him by ties of consanguinity.

"HOPEWELL MILLS," AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN BURGER, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

The "Hopewell Mills" property, consisting of the mill, residence, and 25 acres of the best quality of freestone and bottom land, is now owned

by Mr. Josiah Burger, father of John Burger. The mill building, which is 45 by 50 feet, was erected in 1845. It has a capacity of 75 barrels of flour per day, requiring three hands, when run at full time. It is driven by two wheels 16 feet diameter, under a head of 25 feet. The yielding capacity of the land is about 50 barrels of corn, and 30 bushels of wheat, per acre. The present mill, dam, and race, were constructed in 1845, at a cost of $14.975, and is considered one of the best water powers in the county. The first mill erected on this site, was built by Josiah Mentzer, in 1775, who sold it to Jacob Welsh in 1810. By him it was disposed of to John Fullerton in 1830, who sold it to Charles Hoch in 1842. He erected the present structure, as above stated in 1845, and sold to George Besore of Waynesboro in 1852. Mr. Besore sold to Burger, Oller & Co., in 1870, from this firm it passed into the hands of J. F. Oller, in 1874, from whom it was purchased, in 1875, by its present owner. John Burger, the superintendent of these mills, is a grandson of David Burger, Esq., a builder and contractor, who built the "Mercersburg Seminary," and other important structures, and only son of Mr. Josiah Burger, of Quincy Township, in this county. He was born Feb. 4th, 1850, near "Hopewell Mills," and was married Dec. 30th, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Benedict, of Quincy Township. His father was born in Quincy Township, in 1825, and in 1847, he was married to Susan Oller. They have six children, viz: Mary, John, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Prudence and Annie. The business transacted, at these mills, is conducted with marked ability by the energetic superintendent, and the product meets with prompt sales in every market that is reached by it.

FARM, AND RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL GARVER, ESQ., NEAR SCOTLAND, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This very desirable property, is located in Green Township, adjoining the village of Scotland, and only a half mile south of the R. R. station, at said place. It is delightfully situated, and is supplied with an abundance of the purest water. The farm which contains 128 acres, is a portion of a very large tract of land, that was purchased by Alexander Thomson, a recent emigrant from Scotland, in 1772, to which he gave the name of "Corker Hill." Log buildings had been erected on this portion, prior to the purchase by Thomson, which remained until the year 1840, when the present house was erected on the site of the old one, by Samuel Garver Sr. who also built the barn in 1844. No alterations were made to these new buildings, until 1858, when the present owner, who had purchased the property in 1857, made an addition, of 16 feet, to the front house. As it now stands the house, which is of brick, is 43 by 26 feet, with a brick back building. The barn is stone and frame, 72 by 48 feet with wagon shed attached. The other necessary farm buildings, were erected at different times. There are but a few acres, of this place that are not under cultivation, they being in timber. The soil is lime and freestone. The surface is gently rolling, and well adapted to the production of all kinds of grain, and also for grass. Of the many fine springs, to be found on this place, two are near the house, which by their unvarying flow, of very great force, furnish an unlimited supply of water. The fencing is chiefly of locust posts, and chestnut rails, and for the manufacture of posts, there is an abundance of material on the farm. The presence of large bodies of iron ore, as well as abundance of stone, for the manufacture of cement, is strongly indicated on this land. The largest product of wheat, in recent years, was 30 bushels per acre. Mr. G. has an apple orchard of about 300 trees, of the most approved varieties, just coming into full bear-

ing. He is of German ancestry, his grandfather, Christian Garver, having migrated from Frankfort on the Main, about the middle of the last century. He located in Washington county, Md., where Samuel Garver Sr., remained until 1832, when he purchased this place. Samuel Garver Jr., was married in Sept. 1842, to the youngest daughter of the late David Coldsmith. They have six children all living. One a physician practicing in Scotland, two in the legal profession, and one a clergyman. His oldest daughter is married to a great grandson of the original purchaser of this farm.

FARM OF W. H. M'CORMICK, PATH VALLEY.

On the 15th day of September, 1766, Alexander McConnell a man of remarkable energy, and enterprise, located a tract of 100 acres, in the Path Valley, in what is now Metal Township, and about one mile south of Fannettsburg. On the 9th of January, ensuing, Robt. McConnahee, also located a tract of the same size, immediately aojoining the one taken up by Alexander McConnell. At this time, although the Indian difficulties were over, and nothing stood in the way of the adventurous pioneer, attracted by the rich limestone lands of this section, there was yet but a sparse population in the valley, and the primeval forest, still covered a large portion of the surface. Neither history, nor tradition, have preserved much of the lives, or characters, of either, Alexander McConnell, or Robt. McConnahee, and even their burial places are forgotten. That they were both of Scotch Irish ancestry, their names would indicate. The name of Alexander McConnell, appears on the roll of Capt. Abraham's Company, in the early part of 1777, and it is probable he participated in the war of the Revolution, although to what extent, it is now impossible to tell. Sometime between 1767, and 1778, Alexander McConnell, became the owner of the adjacent tract, of Robt. McConnahee, although at what time it is now impossible to tell, as no record, can now be found. On April 14th, 1778, William Queery, of West Pennsborough, Cumberland County, purchased the entire property, of Alexander McConnell, and it remained in his possession, until his death, when it fell to his heirs, viz: his sons John, William, and Charles, and his widow. John and William, were residents of North Carolina, and Charles who had remained at home, purchased both their shares, and resided on the farm, with his wife, and mother, until March 29th, 1788, when William Harvey, the maternal grandfather of the present owner, purchased the entire tract, of 200 acres. Mr. Harvey, resided on the place until his death, which occurred at an early age, leaving a family, of several children, all of whom however died in early life, like their father, victims of that fearful disease consumption. Only one of them, Elizabeth, was married, and she, was the mother of three children, one of whom died before her, another died while yet a child, leaving the present proprietor, while yet in early boyhood, the sole inheritor, and survivor, of the family. Mr. McCormick, was born Dec. 31st, 1826, and was married in 1851, to Miss Margaret E. Park, of Metal Township, and their family now consists of three sons, Robt. H., James W., and William B. It is now impossible to tell, at what time, the first house, was built on this place, but it is likely that the first permanent residence, was built by Alexander McConnell, about on the site of the present residence, and is the same removed by Mr. McCormick, since his occupancy. It was a two story log house, with a one story kitchen, and must have been rather aristocratic in its appearance, compared with the usual homes of those early times. The farm at present contains 240 acres, and allowance, Mr. McCormick having added 40 acres, by purchase; is nearly

one half well set in excellent timber; is one mile from Fannettsburg, and seven from Richmond Station, on the S. P. R. R. It is well situated, and watered, lying mostly on the west side of the west branch, which flows through it. Several fine springs are on the farm, and the one by the house, is one of the finest in the county, being of large volume, and very clear cool water. The soil is limestone, and well adapted to grain raising, 30 bushels per acre have been grown on the place. Fencing is mostly rail, with some post. The present house, and barn, were both erected by Mr. McCormick. The barn, erected in 1861, is frame, with stone foundation, 101 by 55 feet, an imposing and substantial structure. The house, which is is brick, 30 by 40 feet, with a kitchen 16 by 18 attached, was built in 1874, and is a model of convenience and comfort. A fine orchard of choice fruit, much of which is just coming into bearing, is no small attraction of this pleasant home. Blessed in his family relations, and surrounded by all that should make life, not only independant, but luxurious, Mr. McCormick, has reason to thank the "giver of all good, and perfect gifts," for more blessings than usually fall to the lot of man.

"VILLAGE RECORD,"

Waynesboro, Pa.

Established March, 1847.

W. Blair Editor and Proprietor.

Has a general home circulation.

RESIDENCE, AND FARM, OF JOHN HEMMINGER, QUINCY TOWNSHIP FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This fine farm, of 157 acres, of mixed soil, containing limestone, flint, and iron ore, is located, one half mile, east of the village of Quincy. Its nearest railroad point, is Mont Alto. 3 miles, distant. One portion of this land, was originally taken up, in 1801, by Anthony Snowberger, and was called "Snow Hill," the balance, was from a tract, taken up, by Joseph Mentzer, that was known, as "White Oak Bottom." The first buildings, have all disappeared, and were replaced, by substantial brick ones, by Jacob Middour, about the year 1852. The house, represented in our picture, is 28 by 33 feet, the wash and bake house, which is also of brick, is 18 by 26 feet. The bank barn, is 46 by 76 feet. The timber, to be found, in this place, is of a good growth, and consists, of oak, chestnut, pine, and hickory. The land is very productive, the wheat crop, of last year, amounting to one thousand bushels. Mr. Hemminger, purchased this property, in 1867, fromMr. George Middour.

HOTEL PROPERTY, AND FARM, OF CHARLES GILLAN, MT. PARNEL, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This very valuable property, is located, in St. Thomas Township, ten miles west of Chambersburg, one and a half miles from the village of St. Thomas, and four from Loudon, on the pike, leading from Baltimore to Pittsburg,. Lemaster's station, on the South Penn. R. R. is the nearest railroad point. There has been a post office in this hotel, for some years. The house,which is a large brick structure, 90 feet long, was built by Samuel Thompson, in the year 1815, but has been remodled, by the present owner. The farm, consists of 337 acres, six of which are covered with timber. The barn is constructed of stone, brick, and frame. Tne land is rolling, and is

well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, and for the raising of stock. There are two wells of good water, and one spring, on the place. The amount of wheat raised per year, runs from 1200, to 2000, bushels. Mr. Gillan has resided on this farm, and conducted the hotel, for 32 years, and has been owner of it for 17 years, having purchased it in 1861. His popularity over the county is such, that in referring to anything in his neighborhood, it is only necessary to say that it is near "Charles Gillan's." The most important, amongst other improvements, made on this place was the erection of a "Stover Wind Engine" for the purpose of pumping water for the stock. It could not be purchased at any price, provided another equally good, could not be procured. Mr. Gillan married Mary Jane Smith McDowell, a daughter of Maj. James McDowell. They have five children, all living, three sons, and two daughters.

After the above was written, and just as it was going into the printer's hands, the sad intelligence reached us that Charles Gillan died on Sunday March 24th, 1878. That he will be greatly missed, and long remembered in his neighborhood is a fact that is evident to all who knew him. "Peace to his ashes."

THE BURNING OF THE TOWN.

By permission of the Borough authorities, granted at their special meeting held March 27th, 1878, we subjoin the following articles, from the plan of Dr. Wm. C. Lane, of Orrstown, on the burning of Chambersburg, and the flood on the 24th of November, 1867:—

The one hundreth anniversary, of the founding of Chambersburg, was fearfully signalized by its almost total destruction. In the later part of July, 1864, Gen Jubal Earley's division of the Confederate Army, was located near the town of Martinsburg, West Virginia. On the 28th of the month, Gen. John McCausland, Commanding a Brigade of Cavalry, engaged in guarding the approaches to the Shenandoah Valley, was ordered by Earley, to advance on Chambersburg, and demand a tribute of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in greenbacks; to be paid in half an hour, and, in the event of the refusal or failure of the citizens to raise the ransom, he was forthwith to destroy the town by fire. Early on the morning of the 30th of July, McCausland's command, numbering 3,000 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, approached the town. Planting their batteries on a commanding hill, west of it, at about 6 o'clock, A. M., Generals McCausland and Bradly Johnston, accompanied by the notorious Major Harry Gilmore, at the head of 800 cavalry, entered Chambersburg. McCausland immediately acquainted a number of citizens, who were convened on the Diamond, with the nature of his errand. Compliance with his extravagant demand being clearly impossible, the heartless work of incendiarism at once began, and, in a few short hours, the beautiful town was in ashes. The property, thus destroyed comprised about a dozen of squares, in the best and most contral parts of the town, including 278 residences, and places of business, and 271 barns, stables, and outhouses, of various kinds. The aggregate value of the property destroyed, including personal property, is not less than $1,700,000. The Rebel General McCausland, now defends this unparalled act of savagery, as a just and proper retaliation for the destruction of a few houses in Virginia, by General David Hunter, of the Union Army, but wilfully distorts the facts of General Hunter's action. This retaliation, admitting all the facts of McCausland's defence, is universally admitted to be, out of all proportion to the cause assigned; and, although he may be justified by the exigencies of military discipline, in

obeying the cruel command of his superior officer, yet the fiendish and malignant alacrity, as well as the atrocious inhumanity, with which it was executed, admit of neither palliation, nor defence; and the name of McCausland, must ever remain associated, in common and irredeemable infamy, with those incarnate fiends, Caligula, and the brutal Duke of Alva, whose unexampled ferocity, he so conspicuously emulated in the destruction of Chambersburg. Nor is this the full measure of his infamy; for, nothing but the determined opposition, and superior humanity, of some of his officers, prevented him from marking the destruction of the town, with horrors, before which, would pale the most heinous deeds, of these libels on humanity. Inconceivably horrible as the fact may seem, yet, it is nevertheless true, that General McCausland, was with difficulty persuaded from applying the midnight torch, to the homes of Chambersburg's, sleeping citizens, and by this heartless crime, consuming them in their burning homes.

THE FLOOD.

On the 24th of November, 1877, the town was visited by a freshet on the Conococheague creek, which exceeded in the height of the water, and the loss of property, any freshet, of which we have any record. The water rose, within seven hours, to the height of fourteen feet above ordinary water mark, and destroyed and damaged property, within that time to the value of $20,000. It carried away an iron bridge, which spanned the creek, where the road crosses it at Heyser's Straw Board Mill; flooded the pump, and engine house, of the water works to the depth of 6 feet; tore out the western end of the Woolen Mill; carried away a blacksmith shop, from the yard of Miller's Hotel property; flooded Miller's Hotel, to the depth of 14 inches in the bar room; caused the falling in of the northern end of the stone bridge, on Market Street; carried away the foundation walls from under the back building, of the dwelling, of Mr. Ephraim Finafrock; damaged the western abutment of the alley bridge, at the brewery, to such an extent as to require it to be taken down and rebuilt; flooded the lower floor of Ludwig's Brewery; rose to such a height at the Gas Works, as to shut off the supply of gas from the town; caused a loss to H. Sierer & Co. of $10,000 in the destruction of buildings, and property carried away; tore out about seventy-five feet of the northern wing-wall of the Wolffstown bridge, and carried away the pier of the bridge, besides a large amount of damage to other property, by flooding and washing.

The night of the 24th of November, 1877, will long be remembered by the citizens of Chambersburg as one of dread, anxiety, and gloom. Dread, at the idea of the fearful destruction, which they knew must follow such an unusual rise of the waters in the creek; anxiety to know what the light of the next day would disclose; and gloom, at the darkness, which could almost be felt, and which could not be remedied, on account of the gas, being shut off by the flooding, of a portion of the Gas Works. At 11 o'clock the fire bells rang a general alarm, which caused a feeling of terror, to strike through the hearts of the citizens, such as they had not experienced, since the Friday succeeding the burning of the town, by the Rebels, in July, 1864. The alarm was occasioned by the falling in of the western wall of the Woolen Mill, which caused the bursting of an oil lamp, burning in the building, at the time, and which, set fire to a portion of the mill, but was speedily extinguished by the fire apparatus belonging to the establishment. This flood will long be remembered as an era in the history of the town, and one to which the "oldest inhabitant" of the distant future, can refer, to with a serious pride.

THE RENFREW ESTATE.

On the banks of the grand old Conococheague, and not far from where it emerges a wild mountain stream, from the rocky and picturesque gorges of the far-famed South Mountain, Samuel Beckbel located a tract of land as early as 1792. This tract passed into the possession of John Renfrew, Dec. 30th, 1806, the consideration being a little over eleven pounds Pennsylvania currency. It is probable that prior to this time, little or no improving had been done, but John Renfrew was a stiring man, and under his energetic and untiring efforts, the primeval forest rapidly gave way to cultivated fields, and the sound of the axe and hammer awakened echoes new and strange in the dense undergrowth fringing the Conococheague, while that hitherto impetuous and uneducated stream no longer flowed on in all of its wild freedom, but held in bondage by the sturdy pioneer, was forced to turn the busy wheel with scarce a murmur of regret over its departed independence. The yoke John Renfrew imposed on the riotous stream has never been broken, and, although disastrous floods attended with much destruction of property have occurred, the water power which is no less than 16 feet fall, is still utilized both for a grist and saw mill. John Renfrew was married to Jane Rea, and died in 1844. His son Samuel married Hannah Lindsey, the fruits of this marriage were four sons, John R., Robert A., David A., and Samuel. After the death of his first wife, which occured while the children were yet small, Samuel married as his second wife, Margaret Andrew. Their only son, James, now lives in Kansas. David lives in Butler County, Pa. Robert A. married Hannah A. Thomson, in 1849. They had eleven children, Samuel L., Thomson, Mary Elizabeth, D. L., Sallie A., Samuel T., John Agnew, Annie C. Robert M., Sarah R., and Hannah Jane; Samuel L. died Aug. 9th 1850; Thomson died Dec. 20th, 1851; Sallie A. died Sept. 24th, 1857; Samuel T. died Feb. 18th, 1859; Hannah died Jan. 20th, 1873, and Annie C. died March 4th, 1873. Hannah A., wife of Robert A., died June 3d, 1871. He survived her but a few years, dying June 20th, 1874. Of the five children remaining on the home place, but one, David L, is married, he married Ida A. Breckenridge, in 1877. The farm contains 180 acres, of which 100 is cleared. The house, a commodious and convenient mansion, is built of brick, previous to its completion the family lived in a log house that stood some distance below. The property is located two miles east of Fayetteville, in Green Township, near the pike leading to Gettysburg. The postoffice is Black's Gap. Situated in a country of picturesque beauty, rich in agricultural wealth and convenient of access to the outside world, this old homestead is one of the most interesting of the many beautiful properties for which Franklin County is justly famous.

THE WAYNESBORO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

located at Waynesboro, was chartered April 2d, 1870. It is managed by twelve directors elected annually by the policy holders. The present officers of the company are Simon Lecron, President, Jacob J. Miller, Vice President, A. H. Strickler, Secretary, and S. B. Rinehart, Treasurer

It now carries insurance of over two million dollars of property, and has paid fire losses since its organization to the amount of over $35,000.

All policies insure against loss or damage by fire and lightning, and are issued with, or without liability to assessment.

RESIDENCE OF S. R. BURNS, ESQ., SCOTLAND, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

This is one of the most pleasant and attractive homes in the neighborhood, as a glance at the illustration will show. Mr. Burns is a lineal descendant of Archibald Bourns, who emigrated from Scotland, about the year 1751. For a more full account of his ancestry, the reader is referred to page 298 where the history of the old homestead is given in full.

ERRATA.

—o—

MERCERSBURG COLLEGE, PAGES 259, 260 AND 261.

The last word of the third line of the second paragraph, should read *Classes* instead of "Classis." In the third paragrah, of same page, the words "Christian Scholars," should be substituted for "the thinkers of the Church."

WAYNESBORO HOTEL, PAGE 265.

This is located on lot No. 36 instead of "30" as printed.

FARM AND HOMESTEAD OF PHAREZ DUFFIELD, PAGE 266.

The barn was built in 1869 instead of "1866." The date of the death of Josiah Duffield is known, he having died in 1852. In next to the last line "John J." should be *Simon J.*

L. S. FORNEY'S TANNERY, PAGES 266 AND 267.

The name "Schrieber" wherever occurring should be *Shriver* The name "Winchester, Md." should be *Westminster.*

RESIDENCE OF JACOB J. MILLER, PAGE 267.

The homestead first mentioned in this article is *not* the home of Jacob J. Miller but the *old* homestead of the Miller family, and is now occupied by Franklin Miller, a cousin of Jacob J. Miller. It is not directly on, but *near* the Hagerstown road. The father of Jacob J. Miller does *not* reside on this property, as is incorrectly stated, but on a portion of the farm mentioned in the article. He married Eve Karbaugh instead of Harbaugh as it is printed. Daniel R., the name of his second son, should read *David* R. The farm of Jacob J. Miller, the buildings of which are illustrated is situated four miles south-west of Waynesboro, and the property was formerly owned by his father. The name of Mary Elizabeth should read *May* Elizabeth. The farm is nearly all a portion of a tract of 640 acres called "Troxel's Square," and which was deeded by Richard and Wm. Penn, proprietors, during the last century.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, OF MERCERSBURG, PA., PAGE 270.

The second word in the fifth line should be *known* instead of "know." *Conewago* instead of "Conewego." The words "contiued" instead of "continued" and "where" instead of *were* both are typographical errors. Rev. Roth was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Wnetstone, *Aug. 1st*, 1873, instead of "Jan. 1st, 1866," as printed. *Rev. A. J. Hesson* instead of "Hessan."

J. A. HARPER'S CARRIAGE WORKS, PAGES 271 AND 272.

The distance of Greenmount from Gettysburg is *five* miles instead of "ten" as printed.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF DR. BENJ. FRANTZ, PAGE 274.

"Drs. Martin and Jacob Muner," should read *Musser.* Dr. Frantz was married Oct. 7th, 1849, instead of "Oct. 13th," as printed. The clause "on account of persecution by the Lutherans and Catholics, who denounced their religious belief, they being Anabaptists," should read, *on account of religious persecution.*

HALL OF I. O. O. F. OF WAYNESBORO, PAGES 275, 276 AND 277.

It is a hard matter at any time to print a long list of names free from error, and particularly when furnished in a handwriting with which one is not familiar. There is therefore an unusually large number of errors here to correct:—

In the names of the building committee "W. J. Bikle" should read as W. *I.* Bikle. The member admitted May 4th, 1847 was Michael *Han-*

stine instead of "Haustine," Feb 8 th, 1848, David *Winkfield* instead of "Winkfeeld," May 9th, 1848, Martin J. *Beaty* instead of "Realy," Feb. 27th, 1849, Peter *Dock* instead of "Doch," March 13th, Daniel *Potter* instead of "Patter," Nov. 27th, Jacob *B.* Brenneman instead of "Jacob Brenneman," April 1st, 1851, George S. *Wright* instead of "Wight," Jan. 14th, 1862, Henry *Unger* instead of "Nuger," Feb. 17th, 1863, *Jno.* A. Strealy instead of "Wm," Jan. 27th, 1866, J. F. *Reinninger* instead of "Remmger," "W. A. Price" should be spelled W. A. *Trice* instead, Aug. 14th, 1866, Reuben *Shover* instead of "Shoner," Feb. 12th, 1867, *F.* D. French instead of "L. D." Nov. 26th, 1867, Jos. *F.* Walter instead of "Jos." Lewis M. *Leisinger* instead of "Leismyer," Jan. 5th, 1869, C. *N. Schrader* instead of "C. M Stroader," Jan. 12th, 1868, W. *I.* Bikle instead of "W. J." Feb. 9th, 1869, Wm. A. *Hanstine* instead of "Haustine," Oct. 26th, 1868, Samuel *Koons* instead of "Kuhns," Oct. 25th, 1870, David *W.* Minor instead of "David M." Dec. 27th, 1870, Theo. G. *Dosh* instead of "Dock," April 11th, 1871, Samuel *Newcomer* instead of "Neowcomer," July 4th, 1871, J. *O.* M. Lecrone, instead of "J. M." July 11th, 1872, D. F. *Royer* instead of "Rozer," Dec. 17th, 1872, J. *Oliver* Besore instead of "J. Aliver.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF COL. WM. D. DIXON, PAGE 281.

The name of the wife of Wm. Dixon should be read "Agnes Dunlap" instead of "Nancy Dunlap" as printed.

THE STRICKLER FAMILY, PAGES 281, 282 AND 283.

On page 283 the date "1871" in the fourth line should read 1870, "Samuel Gans, D. D." on the same page should read *Daniel* Gans, D. D.

RESIDENCE OF DANIEL HOOVER, PAGES 284 AND 285.

Mr. Hoover married Miss Elizabeth Newcomer, daughter of John, and Catherine Newcomer. She was reared near Ringgold Washington Co., Md. They have had five children of whom Virtue Elizabeth, Ira N., and Percy Daniel are living, and Amon B., and Lester Snively are deceased. The occupation of David Zentmyer, grandfather of Mr. Hoover, was *tanning* instead of "farming" as printed.

STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE OF A. G. BLAIR, PAGE 285.

We omited to mention that this was the *only* steam printing office in Franklin County.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF GREENCASTLE, PAGES 285 AND 286.

The following came to hand too late for comparison with the original article, and we print it entire:—

Prior to the year 1795 the members of the Lutheran Church of this place worshipped in connection with the German Reformed congregation, using the "Old Log Church," which stood upon the present burying ground of the latter denomination, and was the first house of worship erected in the town. The corner stone of the first Lutheran church was laid on the 13th day of Sept. 1792, as stated in a copy of paper deposited in the stone, which document also gives the following names of the earlier members:— Nye, Bayer, Saylor, Bashore, Heoflich, Gerard, Hochlender, Simon, Brundlinger, Zimmerman, Schaffner, Klapsaddle, Wagner, Peifer and Mann. The building was not finished until 1795 when Rev. John Ruthrauff took charge, and served the congregation for forty years, conducting service in the German language. The first English pastor, Rev. John Reck was installed in 1834 and was succeeded by Rev. Jer. Harpel in 1835. During his ministry, in 1837, the church building was enlarged. Pastors succeeded in the following order: Rev. Jacob Martin 1839; Rev. Peter Sahn D. D. 1840; Rev. Michael Eyster 1845; Rev. Christian F. Kunkle served as supply during part of 1850, when Rev. James M. Harkey became

pastor. He was followed by Rev. Edward Breidenbaugh in 1852 whose term of service extended over a period of 13 years. Following him, in 1865, Rev. Prof. Wm. F. Eyster; 1869 Rev. T. T. Everett, and in 1872 Rev. Frederick Klinefelter, the present incumbent. In Aug. 1874 the congregation resolved to erect a new church edifice upon the site of the old. The plans and specifications were furnished by Mr. S. D. Button, architect, of Philadelphia, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. F. & J. Waidlich of Mercersburg. The building is of brick, its width 48 feet, and length, including tower and recess, 85 feet. The spire is 136 feet high, covered with slate, as is also the roof. The last service in the old church was held on the 14th day of March, 1875, and the first in the new, lecture room Feb. 6th, 1876, the corner stone having been laid June 13th, 1875.

ELDER J. F. OLLER, PAGES 286 AND 287.

The word "Rev." wherever it appears in this article should be substituted with "Elder." "Mary B." in the last line should read "May B." instead.

RESIDENCE OF DANIEL GEISER, PAGES 287 AND 288.

He was born "March 24th, 1824," instead of "March 11th," as printed. The first wife of Mr. Geiser died "April 4th, 1851," instead of "1861."

FARM OF DANIEL BONEBREAK, PAGES 288 AND 289.

The date "1850" in the seventh line on page 289 should be "1859," the new buildings having been erected the same years the old ones were removed. The James McLanahan tract now owned by Henry Bonebreak consists of "94" acres instead of "24" as incorrectly printed. Conrad Bonebreak, the grandfather of Daniel Bonebreak, had four sons and three daughters nearly all of whom made their homes on the Antietam.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH, PAGE 291.

In the last line, the eighth word should be "year" instead of "years."

PEOPLE'S REGISTER, PAGE 292.

Although not a subject of illustration we could not omit a notice of this enterprising journal which had been overlooked by the editor of the "Historical Sketches," and we regret to see that in the fifth line the word "dropped" is misspelled and also the word "projector" in the seventh, the first being spelled "droped" and the second "projeotor."

DRY GOODS BUSINESS HOUSE, OF J. P. AND J. M. WOLF, PAGE 293.

In the eleventh line the word "adapted" should be read *adopted.*

THE VALLEY SPIRIT NEWSPAPER, PAGES 294, 295 AND 296.

"Atterward" in the fifth line on page 295 should be *afterward.*

"BELFAST," THE PROPERTY OF SIMON LECRON, PAGES 297 AND 298.

John Lecron, the father of Simon, did *not* die upon the "Belfast" farm. He resided there until the spring of 1849, when he bought a farm, one mile south, in Washington Township, where he lived until his death.

THE BURNS PLACE, PAGES 298, 299 AND 300.

The name "John Burns" in the fifth line on page 299 should be John *Bourns.* The date "1773" in the fifth line on page 299 should be "1774." The ninth line on page 300 should read Nancy, John Francis, Samuel Rea, Esther Elizabeth, and Jeremy Morrow. In the twelfth line page 300 "Esther S." should read *Esther E.*

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF MRS MARY A. BRADLEY, PAGE 303.

This property is located in *Montgomery* Township, directly along the pike leading from Greencastle to Mercersburg, through a blunder it was was printed "Peters." Too late for the article, the request was made, that

the name of the late deceased owner, S. A. Bradley, Esq., be attached to this article. We regret it was too late to make the change.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF E. S. BAER, PAGE 304.

In the eighth line from the close of the article "York County," should read *Little* York.

THRUSH, PERLET & CO., PAGES 306 and 307.

Mr. Thrush learned his trade with H. R Carmany instead of "Emmory" as printed. We received, *too late*, a suggestion to change the heading to Thrush, Perlett & Stough.

MILL PROPERTY OF A. N. RYDER, PAGE 307.

The name "Worty" should be spelled *Werty*.

FARM OF DANIEL HOLLINGER, PAGE 308.

The product of corn for the year 1871, on this place was 1500 instead of 1000 bushels. The name of "Hannah A." in the fourth line from the bottom of the page should be *Alice H.*

RESIDENCE OF PETER ROUZER, PAGE 310.

Martin Rouzer married Rosanah *Gernand* instead of "Germund." Peter Rouzer was married to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel Haugh, Feb. 17th 1859, their children were David W., Charles A., Emma K. Clara M., Jennie K., Mary L., Harry W., Rosa I., Nettie R., and Samuel M., of these David W., Harry W., and Samuel M., died in infancy. This should be substituted for the corresponding sentence in the original.

W. H. M'CORMICK, PAGES 312 AND 313.

The buildings removed by Mr. McCormick to make room for his present commodious residence, were not erected by Alexander McConnell, but by Wm. Harvey. The West Branch referred to is the West Branch of the Conococheague.

THE RENFREW ESTATE, PAGE 316.

Samuel Renfrew, son of John Renfrew, died in the spring of 1854.

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